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# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1953

No. 14



GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,  
• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

• • •

OFFICIAL  
YEAR BOOK  
OF  
QUEENSLAND  
1959

— No. 20 —

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Issued under Instructions from  
The Right Honorable the Treasurer

by

S. R. CARVER,  
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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Compiled by

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## PREFACE

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The twentieth issue of the Queensland Year Book is that for 1959—the State's Centenary Year. When the first issue of the current series of Year Books was produced in 1937, the population of Queensland was still less than one million persons. Now it is approaching one and a half millions. The Year Books have recorded year by year, except for three war-time years when publication was suspended, the story in figures of the State's development during this important period of growth.

The first seventeen issues of the Year Book were published entirely at the expense of the State Government, as the Government Statistician's Office was then a purely State responsibility. In 1958, however, the increasing demands for improved statistical services made it desirable that the Queensland statistical service should form a part of a national statistical organisation, and the State and Commonwealth Governments made an arrangement for the establishment of an "Integrated Statistical Service" to be operated by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The Queensland Government Statistician's Office became the Queensland Office of the integrated service. All pre-existing statistical services were guaranteed to be continued, as was the publication of all regular State statistical publications, including the *Year Book*.

*The Queensland Year Book* presents the most important social and economic statistics of the State with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for understanding the figures. The editorial staff is continually endeavouring to improve its contents, both in nature and in presentation, so as to serve most efficiently all students of the civic life of the State. Any suggestions as to changes for this purpose, and comments on any apparent inaccuracies which may be detected, will be gratefully received.

In addition to the Year Book, the Queensland Office of the Bureau publishes annually the *Queensland Pocket Year Book*, which gives in handy pocket reference size a brief summary of the main statistical facts over a period of years without comment, and the *Statistics of Queensland* in eight parts which provide detailed statistical tabulations. Latest statistics are released in summary form as soon as they become available in various mimeographed "Press Bulletins," copies of which may be had on request (see page 460).

It is hardly necessary to point out that satisfactory official statistics can be produced only with the help of very many State and Commonwealth Government departments, local authorities, private business firms and individuals, farmers and graziers, and others who supply the basic data required. For the co-operation of all these, the Bureau offers its thanks.



The actual preparation of the Year Book has been carried out by the editorial staff of the Bureau in Brisbane under Mr. R. E. Dyne, B.A., B.Com., Supervisor of Research and Publications, with Mr. R. F. Delaney, B.A., B.Com., as Editor of Publications, and by the staff of the Queensland Government Printing Office. Diagrams were prepared by Miss J. Thompson.

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and Government Statistician.

Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Queensland Office,  
42 George Street, Brisbane.  
10th August, 1960.

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# CALENDAR, 1959

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN.	• 4 11 18 25	• 1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	• 5 12 19 26
Mon.	• 5 12 19 *	• 2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 *	• 6 13 20 27
Tues.	• 6 13 20 27	• 3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	• 7 14 21 28
Wed.	• 7 14 21 28	• 4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 •	1 8 15 22 29
Thur.	* 8 15 22 29	• 5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26 •	2 9 16 23 30
Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	• 6 13 20 27	6 13 20 * •	3 10 17 24 •
Sat.	3 10 17 24 31	• 7 14 21 28	7 14 21 * •	4 11 18 * •
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
SUN.	31 3 10 17 24	• 7 14 21 28	• 5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23
Mon.	• * 11 18 25	1 8 * 22 29	• 6 13 20 27	31 3 10 17 24
Tues.	• 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	• 7 14 21 28	• 4 11 18 25
Wed.	• 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 •	1 8 15 22 29	• 5 12 19 26
Thur.	• 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 •	2 9 16 23 30	• 6 13 20 27
Fri.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 •	3 10 17 24 31	• 7 14 21 28
Sat.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 •	4 11 18 25 •	1 8 15 22 29
	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SUN.	• 6 13 20 27	• 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	• 6 13 20 27
Mon.	• 7 14 21 28	• 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	• 7 14 21 28
Tues.	1 8 15 22 29	• 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 •	1 8 15 22 29
Wed.	2 9 16 23 30	• 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 •	2 9 16 23 30
Thur.	3 10 17 24 •	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 •	3 * 17 24 31
Fri.	4 11 18 25 •	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 •	4 11 18 * •
Sat.	5 12 19 26 •	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 •	5 12 19 * •

# CALENDAR, 1960

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN.	31 3 10 17 24	• 7 14 21 28	• 6 13 20 27	• 3 10 17 24
Mon.	• 4 11 18 25	* 8 15 22 29	• 7 14 21 28	• 4 11 * *
Tues.	• 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 •	1 8 15 22 29	• 5 12 19 26
Wed.	• 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 •	2 9 16 23 30	• 6 13 20 27
Thur.	• 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 •	3 10 17 24 31	• 7 14 21 28
Fri.	* 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 •	4 11 18 25 •	1 8 * 22 29
Sat.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 •	5 12 19 26 •	2 9 * 23 30
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
SUN.	1 8 15 22 29	• 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	• 7 14 21 28
Mon.	* 9 16 23 30	• 6 * 20 27	• 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	• 7 14 21 28	• 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Wed.	4 11 18 25 •	1 8 15 22 29	• 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Thur.	5 12 19 26 •	2 9 16 23 30	• 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 •
Fri.	6 13 20 27 •	3 10 17 24 •	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 •
Sat.	7 14 21 28 •	4 11 18 25 •	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 •
	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SUN.	• 4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23	• 6 13 20 27	• 4 11 18 25
Mon.	• 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	• 7 14 21 28	• 5 12 19 *
Tues.	• 6 13 20 27	• 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	• 6 13 20 *
Wed.	• 7 14 21 28	• 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	• 7 14 21 28
Thur.	1 8 15 22 29	• 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 •	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	• 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 •	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	3 10 17 24 •	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 •	3 10 17 24 31

\* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1960 being 17th August.





# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 20—1959

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## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. AREA AND POSITION

The area of Queensland is 667,000 square miles.\* The State lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude, and has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 32½ per cent. of the Australian total, being about 54 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 3 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 86 per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

The area within the Tropics is 360,600 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

### 2. PHYSICAL FEATURES

A full description of the structure of the land of Queensland was given in the 1954 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*, and the following is a brief outline of its main characteristics.

Queensland is essentially a land of great plains, the widest of which lie in the west, in the region of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards from this basin the country rises gradually towards the Great Divide, and then falls seaward in a tumble of ranges separated by lowlands. Sometimes this fall is gentle, as in the region along the Tropic of Capricorn. But in other parts it is abrupt, with a steep scarp to the east, and for some distance north of Cairns the scarp is at the coast.

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\* The area, which was previously reckoned as 670,500 square miles, was re-measured by the Surveyor-General in 1958.

Further south other ranges lie in front of the scarp; while between scarp and ranges, and in between the ranges themselves, lie ribbon-like corridors, keeping more or less N.N.W. Where the corridors are narrow and the mountains near to the coast, there is high rainfall and rich soil, giving splendid scenery and good agricultural country.

Over this complex country in late geological times there were lava outpourings; and from them streams have spread rich loamy soils as on the Atherton Tableland, Peak Downs, and the Darling Downs.

Thus from east to west the following divisions may be distinguished.

(i) The continental shelf with its reefs and islands consists of rocky mountainous islands in some regions and, in others, the coral platforms of the Great Barrier Reefs. This great composite coral barrier has a length of 1,200 miles. (ii) The eastern mountains and plains lie between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range or a scarp, in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains. A short distance from the coast lies one of the most important though not greatly elevated barriers in Queensland, the coast ranges, that have many local names. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these lie the bigger rivers that rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields and most of the coal basins. The plainlands support agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries, and on the coast where mountains approach fairly closely are the heavier rainfall belts in which sugar is the chief crop. (iii) The western plains and plateaus consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and of dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide to the west. The central and larger portion of the Great Artesian Basin is devoted to sheep-raising, with a marginal belt on the west, north, and east given to cattle. Wheat is a product of the south-eastern region of the western plains. (iv) The rugged country of the far north-west embraces three types of country west of the artesian plains: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

*Artesian Water.*—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

## 3. CLIMATE

*Climate and Living Conditions.*—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

Coastal Queensland has fairly high humidities in summer, but this is compensated for by lower temperatures than are experienced inland, and by a sea breeze which almost invariably blows throughout the day. The summer climate is rarely uncomfortable except when working in situations exposed to the sun and shut off from the breeze. The winter climate is mild with fine days, and in the southern portion occasional frosty nights. More winter rain falls on the coast than inland, but it is accompanied by moderate temperatures, not by cold weather and wind.

In Queensland very successful settlement in the tropics has been made by white people. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that no coloured labour is available for manual and domestic work.

*Meteorological Data.*—Data for Brisbane are given below, and for six typical stations, in abridged form, on the following pages.

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1958

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Total	Wet Days <sup>1</sup>	Average for 30 Years <sup>2</sup>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.95	76.9	96.5	63.3	84.5	69.3	3.56	9	5.72
February ..	29.92	77.5	95.2	64.0	84.8	70.3	5.72	10	5.47
March ..	29.96	76.0	92.4	63.7	83.2	68.8	4.90	12	4.97
April ..	30.14	70.8	82.5	58.2	77.2	64.5	4.86	18	3.68
May ..	30.09	67.8	83.6	47.3	77.1	58.5	0.93	6	2.35
June ..	30.10	62.7	78.6	46.0	68.8	56.6	9.31	12	2.75
July ..	30.04	59.5	83.6	39.4	70.3	48.6	0.14	2	1.88
August ..	30.13	62.3	75.9	42.3	71.4	53.3	1.65	9	1.07
September ..	30.06	63.6	82.2	45.2	73.7	53.6	1.95	9	1.69
October ..	29.95	71.7	105.3	52.9	82.5	61.2	1.38	6	2.27
November ..	30.09	73.6	88.0	59.2	81.8	65.4	1.14	7	4.00
December ..	29.92	76.1	94.1	63.9	84.6	67.8	11.07	15	4.24
Year ..	30.03	69.9	105.3	39.4	78.3	61.5	46.61	115	40.09

<sup>1</sup> Days on which one point or more of rain fell. <sup>2</sup> The rainfall averages shown here and in the following tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.



## METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature <sup>1</sup>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature <sup>1</sup>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity <sup>1</sup>		Rainfall <sup>2</sup>	
	1958 Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1958 Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1958 %	Aver- age %	1958 In.	Aver- age In.
CLONCURREY (NORTH INLAND)								
January ..	99.6	98.7	75.1	76.5	31	30	3.50	4.73
February ..	99.2	96.3	75.0	75.4	31	34	2.17	3.96
March ..	99.2	94.6	75.7	73.0	26	32	0.95	1.86
April ..	89.5	89.9	70.1	66.9	37	26	1.75	0.62
May ..	88.8	82.9	65.2	59.7	30	26	0.62	0.48
June ..	78.0	77.3	54.0	54.1	35	29	1.28	0.80
July ..	81.6	76.4	51.2	51.5	27	27	0.07	0.23
August ..	83.6	81.4	55.0	54.3	23	19	0.00	0.12
September ..	85.8	88.4	54.4	61.0	17	18	0.14	0.16
October ..	96.4	95.1	65.9	68.2	16	18	0.28	0.44
November ..	99.4	98.6	73.0	73.5	22	22	3.26	1.59
December ..	101.8	100.4	74.3	76.2	17	24	0.89	1.90
Year ..	91.9	90.0	65.7	65.9	26	25	14.91	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January ..	101.2	99.6	n	73.3	24	31	5.37	2.31
February ..	98.9	96.9	n	71.7	26	34	1.48	3.12
March ..	98.7	94.1	69.6	68.1	28	35	1.58	2.10
April ..	89.8	87.8	61.6	60.1	32	32	1.41	1.01
May ..	87.1	80.4	56.4	52.1	29	35	0.05	0.52
June ..	74.6	74.3	46.8	46.7	38	38	2.66	0.94
July ..	78.1	73.2	44.9	44.3	27	35	0.18	0.80
August ..	81.0	77.9	51.0	46.5	21	28	0.06	0.30
September ..	83.5	85.4	49.6	53.7	15	24	0.19	0.52
October ..	95.0	92.8	59.2	61.5	14	22	0.70	0.84
November ..	98.5	97.0	65.5	67.5	20	24	1.00	1.26
December ..	103.0	99.7	63.5	71.5	23	27	4.01	1.82
Year ..	90.8	88.3	—	59.8	25	30	18.69	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January ..	98.3	97.6	69.9	70.8	14	28	3.03	2.65
February ..	94.7	96.1	67.8	70.1	25	29	1.52	2.36
March ..	93.9	91.7	69.0	65.1	24	33	0.35	1.54
April ..	83.9	84.5	61.2	55.7	32	34	0.72	0.95
May ..	79.8	76.4	52.7	47.2	29	39	0.79	0.69
June ..	67.9	69.3	45.5	42.3	40	43	1.89	1.46
July ..	70.1	68.3	39.7	40.1	26	40	0.38	1.32
August ..	72.3	72.9	42.8	42.1	23	33	0.24	0.75
September ..	75.5	80.4	45.7	49.0	23	28	0.28	0.95
October ..	87.7	88.2	57.0	57.7	18	26	0.75	1.02
November ..	91.6	93.6	66.2	64.4	20	25	1.55	1.68
December ..	95.6	96.4	66.8	68.5	18	27	1.98	2.60
Year ..	84.3	84.6	57.0	56.1	24	32	13.48	17.97

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Deputy Director, Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.)

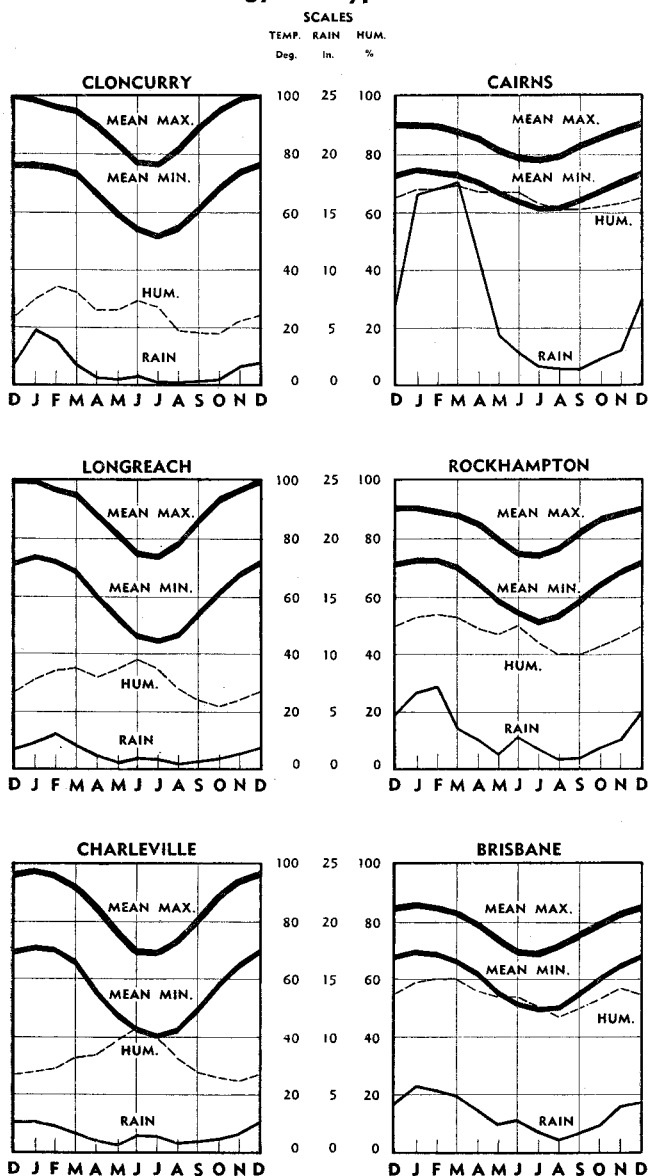
n Not available.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature <sup>1</sup>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature <sup>1</sup>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity <sup>1</sup>		Rainfall <sup>2</sup>	
	1958 Deg.	Average Deg.	1958 Deg.	Average Deg.	1958 %	Average %	1958 In.	Average In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January .. ..	88.3	89.7	74.3	74.2	65	68	15.53	16.51
February .. ..	88.7	89.0	75.8	73.9	65	68	23.47	17.00
March .. ..	88.9	87.1	74.5	72.6	65	69	19.44	17.59
April .. ..	84.4	84.9	73.5	70.0	69	67	11.13	10.76
May .. ..	82.7	81.6	70.5	66.2	65	67	4.71	4.37
June .. ..	79.4	78.8	67.1	63.5	62	67	1.33	2.87
July .. ..	79.5	78.1	63.0	61.0	54	63	0.00	1.56
August .. ..	82.0	79.5	65.1	61.1	53	61	1.22	1.46
September .. ..	82.1	82.6	65.3	63.8	53	61	0.41	1.43
October .. ..	85.2	85.6	68.5	67.4	51	62	0.40	2.40
November .. ..	86.6	87.9	71.4	70.4	57	63	3.44	3.05
December .. ..	88.9	89.7	74.3	72.9	57	65	1.14	7.35
Year .. ..	84.7	84.5	70.2	68.1	59	65	82.22	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January .. ..	90.0	90.0	70.5	72.3	47	53	6.55	6.70
February .. ..	86.7	88.7	72.2	72.1	62	54	6.82	7.28
March .. ..	87.0	87.2	70.3	69.8	62	53	5.56	3.54
April .. ..	81.1	84.2	65.9	64.8	62	49	4.39	2.66
May .. ..	80.9	79.3	59.7	58.3	54	47	1.08	1.26
June .. ..	72.5	74.4	55.6	54.0	64	50	4.49	2.80
July .. ..	75.3	73.7	44.7	51.2	38	44	0.02	1.77
August .. ..	77.2	76.7	52.5	52.9	39	40	0.48	0.82
September .. ..	80.2	81.7	54.1	58.3	34	40	0.59	0.94
October .. ..	89.3	85.9	59.8	63.8	25	43	0.23	1.99
November .. ..	86.1	88.5	66.7	68.0	45	46	1.95	2.63
December .. ..	90.9	90.0	70.1	70.9	50	50	4.98	4.97
Year .. ..	83.1	83.4	61.8	63.0	48	47	37.14	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January .. ..	84.5	85.5	69.3	69.1	53	59	3.56	5.72
February .. ..	84.8	84.6	70.3	68.7	59	60	5.72	5.47
March .. ..	83.2	82.3	68.8	66.2	59	60	4.90	4.97
April .. ..	77.2	79.1	64.5	61.5	67	56	4.86	3.68
May .. ..	77.1	73.7	58.5	55.6	51	54	0.93	2.35
June .. ..	68.8	69.4	56.6	51.5	64	54	9.31	2.75
July .. ..	70.3	68.6	48.6	49.4	36	51	0.14	1.88
August .. ..	71.4	71.1	53.3	50.0	45	47	1.65	1.07
September .. ..	73.7	75.5	53.6	54.8	40	50	1.95	1.69
October .. ..	82.5	79.2	61.2	60.3	36	53	1.38	2.27
November .. ..	81.8	82.3	65.4	64.6	54	57	1.14	4.00
December .. ..	84.6	84.5	67.8	67.5	60	55	11.07	4.24
Year .. ..	78.3	78.0	61.5	59.9	52	55	46.61	40.09

<sup>1</sup> Averages shown are for all years of record up to 1942, except those for Brisbane which are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940. <sup>2</sup> Averages shown are for thirty-year period, 1911 to 1940.

# Meteorology of Typical Stations.



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means for temperature and humidity for all stations except Brisbane are for all years of record up to 1942, while those for rainfall and Brisbane temperature and humidity are "standard period normals" covering the years 1911 to 1940.

## 4. RAINFALL

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes has yet been devised. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e., summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

*Annual Amount of Rainfall.*—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for eight years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 8 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1951 TO 1958

Locality	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average <sup>1</sup>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	33.9	33.5	43.6	61.4	50.4	59.2	20.6	46.6	40.1
Bundaberg	27.1	51.8	61.6	62.2	61.5	71.7	26.3	62.0	42.4
Gladstone	24.5	39.9	38.7	49.0	55.6	87.0	19.8	37.1	38.3
R'hampton	24.6	33.4	32.9	45.7	57.1	63.6	15.6	37.1	37.4
Mackay ..	65.2	40.3	53.0	99.4	108.7	97.0	40.9	138.6	63.2
Townsville	41.1	36.3	70.9	59.2	61.4	81.1	29.0	56.0	39.7
Innisfail ..	101.4	102.5	135.3	171.8	153.4	114.2	140.2	138.6	139.2
Thursday Is.	43.6	87.4	62.4	75.8	64.1	78.4	67.9	53.3	66.5
Burketown	22.9	14.9	41.4	40.9	49.1	64.8	28.5	29.7	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	23.9	33.7	20.0	29.5	30.5	36.1	16.5	28.5	25.1
Toowoomba	33.6	35.9	38.8	49.1	49.6	65.2	21.4	44.8	35.2
Kingaroy	18.9	25.9	28.0	45.2	43.4	47.0	16.1	37.4	28.1
Eidsvold	21.3	37.0	34.4	43.4	66.1	44.2	14.0	33.4	28.4
Emerald ..	17.4	19.8	25.4	39.5	37.4	55.4	16.6	24.3	23.3
Ch. Towers	16.3	15.1	22.7	39.3	27.1	45.6	18.0	43.5	23.3
Atherton	41.9	55.3	51.8	51.8	72.7	78.0	58.7	61.1	54.1
Palmerville	26.4	28.9	33.4	38.0	51.5	56.7	38.9	38.8	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	10.7	17.8	11.4	15.1	19.5	36.4	5.9	9.6	12.6
Charleville	11.0	20.7	18.5	28.7	32.2	31.8	14.8	13.5	18.0
Blackall ..	17.0	18.9	15.4	34.5	41.9	39.4	12.2	16.7	19.2
Longreach	22.2	8.3	12.5	23.7	33.0	40.0	14.4	18.7	15.5
Boulia ..	6.0	8.5	18.1	6.1	14.1	17.8	10.5	8.6	9.5
Winton ..	12.7	9.9	11.1	20.9	32.6	26.4	18.2	16.1	16.2
Hughenden	18.9	6.6	17.4	32.7	37.9	31.5	14.6	11.8	18.2
Cloncurry	15.0	12.3	21.7	30.7	28.2	25.7	24.4	14.9	16.9
Croydon ..	30.8	9.6	28.0	n	28.0	50.4	n	17.6	28.9

<sup>1</sup> For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

n Not available.





*Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall.*—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (October to March) than in the winter six months (April to September). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria-Cloncurry region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent., while it rises to about 40 per cent. along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

The winter rains of sub-tropical Queensland are usually sufficient for the growing of winter crops such as wheat and oats in the agricultural areas, while in the pastoral areas they often produce a useful growth of winter "herbage". Along the east coast winter rains are a factor in maintaining the growth of sugar cane and fruit and vegetable crops.

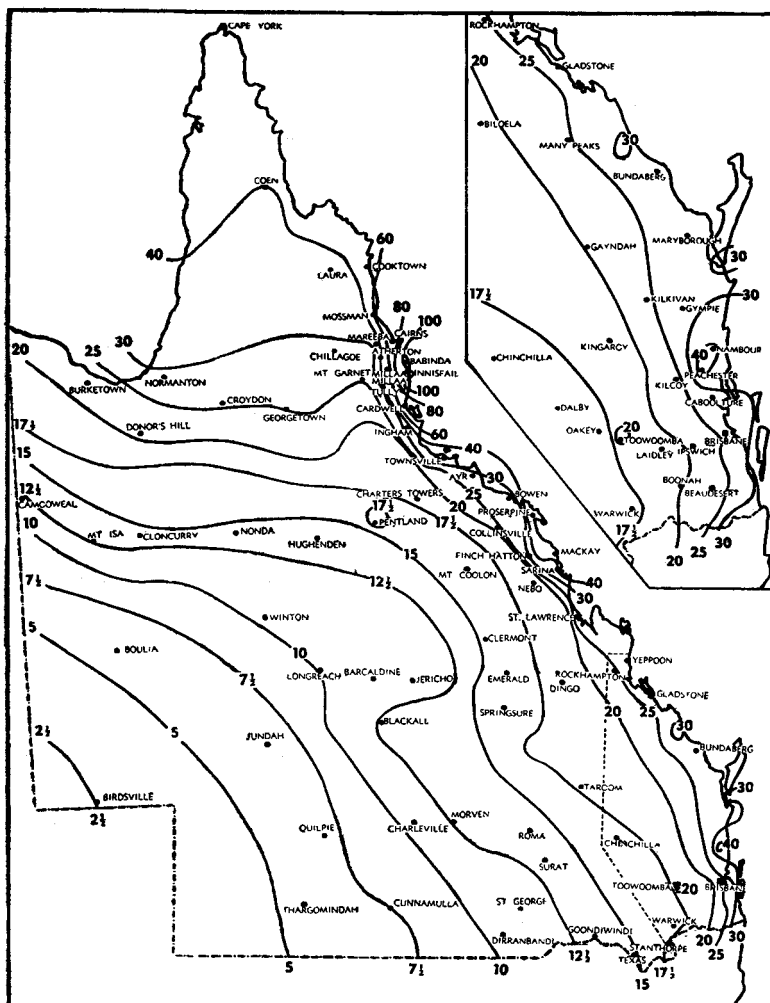
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 10 and 11.

*Variability of Rainfall.*—The variability, or uncertainty, of Queensland rainfall increases with the distance from the coast. Thus the western and south-western parts of the State have both the lowest rainfall and the greatest proportional variations from normal. This is due to the fact that unusual atmospheric conditions have to exist in order to produce good rains far inland, and the favourable combination of barometric pressures and moist air inflow occurs only rarely, being entirely absent in some years and giving good rains several times in other years. The inland areas are largely shut off from the more frequent and regular rain-producing influences of the coastal lands—cyclones, coastal showers, and precipitation from moist winds (mainly south-easterlies) forced to rise over coastal ranges.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

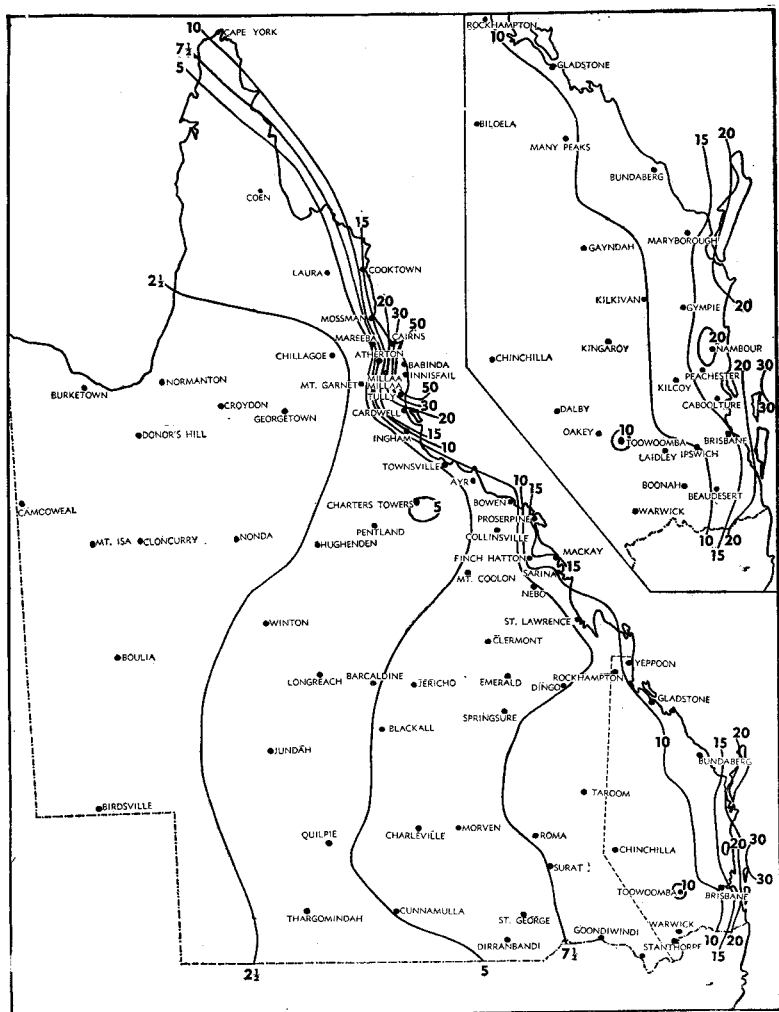
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent in sub-coastal and inland south Queensland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

## SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



The lines on the maps show the numbers of inches of rain which most frequently fall in summer (October-March) and in winter (April-September). These are modal values and are rather lower than the arithmetic average rainfalls

## WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND



for summer and winter, as the mode is unaffected by the size of abnormally high or low rainfalls which sometimes occur. Winter rainfall is only important south of Rockhampton and on the north coastal fringe.

## 5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, next to sugar the most important primary industry in coastal Queensland, depends almost wholly on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures. To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay has increased in recent years.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas,

pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls. In recent years, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, and 1957.

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and more unreliable, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic

basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes. Cultural methods include inter-row cultivation of such crops as cane, maize, and orchards to prevent weed competition and retard surface evaporation. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and their perennial root-stocks allow them to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

#### 6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months	
Apples .. ..	.. .. .	..	February, to April
Arrowroot .. ..	August to October	8-10	June to August
Bananas .. ..	.. .. .	..	All year
Barley .. ..	Green Fodder—March to July	..	..
	Grain—May, June	4½-5	October, November
Canary Seed ..	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton .. ..	October to December	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits ..	.. .. .	..	December to April
Grapes .. ..	.. .. .	..	December to March

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months	
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands : October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland : August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast : April to Aug.	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial ; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten ..	March to May	4-7	Sept. to November
Linseed ..	April to June	4½-5	Sept. to November
Maize ..	South Queensland— Sept. to December	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland— Nov., December	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	September to January	3	January to March
Navy Beans (Dry)	December, January	3-4	March to May
Oats ..	March to May	4-7	October, November
Onions ..	April, May	5-6	October, November
Papaws ..	.. .. .	..	April to June, and September to March
Peanuts ..	October to December	5	March, April
Pineapples ..	September to January	..	February, March; and August to October
Potatoes ..	South Queensland— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins ..	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum ..	September to January	4-5	March to May
Sugar Cane ..	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed ..	September to January	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes ..	Sept. to February	4-5	March to July
Tobacco ..	South and Central Queensland— Sept. to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— July to October	3-4	Nov. to January
Tomatoes ..	South Queensland— Highlands : October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: Jan. to Aug.	3-4	March to October
	North Queensland— March to May	3-4	July to October
Wheat ..	May to July	4½-5½	October, November



## 7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

*1957-58.*—From July, 1957, to February, 1958, the greater part of the State was dry. The southern coastal districts had their lowest rainfall period for 55 years, the Darling Downs for more than 20 years. The drought caused a large reduction in rural production.

Rains came in February, 1958, and broke the drought in most of the State, except the south-west and the north-west. The other rural areas recovered quickly and by mid-1958 the seasonal conditions were favourable, with plentiful water supplies.

Beef cattle and sheep areas and stock routes were poor in pastures during the period up to February, 1958. Serious bush and grass fires caused extensive destruction of pastures, and the Channel country of the south-west, used for beef cattle raising, was drought stricken throughout 1957-58. The State's wool clip was reduced, and dairying production dropped sharply.

The area under agricultural crops declined, as the dry conditions delayed planting and restricted the areas for the summer grain crops of maize and grain sorghum. Improved seasonal conditions in 1958 resulted in good recoveries in growth and production. The wheat crop was far short of the State's own requirements. Sugar cane production, however, was high.

Water shortages affected most crops and restrictions had to be applied to water supplies in irrigated areas. Peanut and tobacco crops in 1958 were higher than those for 1957, and horticultural crops were satisfactory despite the dry conditions.

*1958-59.*—Conditions in the second half of 1958 were generally favourable and there was a normal wet season early in 1959. In North Queensland the wet weather was prolonged but in parts of the south-west drought conditions continued. A severe tropical cyclone in mid-February damaged sugar cane in the coastal strip between Townsville and Proserpine and brought extensive flooding in the Central Coast, Central Highlands, South Coast, and Darling Downs.

Except for the far south-west, conditions in the beef cattle and sheep country were favourable. The number of cattle slaughtered is estimated to be up to 50 per cent. above that handled in the preceding drought affected year. A shortage of sheep for re-stocking purposes resulted from reduced lambing in 1957-58.

Improved seasonal conditions greatly increased dairy production. For the year 1958-59 butter production increased by 27 per cent. and cheese production by 59 per cent. compared with the previous year. Stock on most properties was maintained in satisfactory condition, but at the end of June, 1959, some areas needed rain.

Agricultural crops generally had a very favourable season. Conditions favoured a normal planting of the summer grains, maize and sorghum, but harvesting of maize on the Atherton Tableland was delayed by rain and drying of the grain became difficult. Plantings of the 1958 winter

grains were a record and the production of wheat for grain in 1958-59 was 16,096,722 bushels, and barley reached a very high record of 8,103,474 bushels. Plantings of 1959 winter grain crops, for the second year in succession, exceeded one million acres.

The 1958 sugar cane production was high, but a substantial quantity of cane was left unharvested.

Horticultural crops generally had a good season in 1958-59. In the Granite Belt, however, a severe hailstorm caused damage to what became a near record apple crop. A record summer crop of pineapples was picked and small crop production was maintained at a satisfactory level.

June rainfall was well below normal in all areas except for strips of the North Coast and South Coast. Temperatures fluctuated widely but conditions were mainly mild although frosts were numerous in the southern districts.

### 8. TRADE AND COMMERCE

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, grain), Maryborough (sugar), Bundaberg (sugar), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, tallow, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Lucinda Point (sugar), Mourilyan (sugar), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), and Thursday Island (pearl- and trochus-shell). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and about half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville, Mackay, and Cairns. Bowen, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton have smaller oversea export trades.

The extensive State railway system was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the southern, central, and northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets. The greater portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The greater portion of imports is purchased in Australia, being chiefly goods manufactured in southern States.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, meat, sugar, minerals, butter, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, pineapples, sorghum, maize, tobacco, tomatoes, potatoes, and peanuts. Among minerals, copper, coal, lead, and zinc have the greatest value. Wool, sugar, meat, minerals, and butter are the chief items of oversea export, while sugar, fruit and vegetables, butter and meat are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and bananas and papaws are sent to other States.

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10th December, 1859, the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May, 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community". Elections were held in April and May, 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10th December, 1859.

The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated. The present system of government, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23rd March, 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 16th June, 1960.*)

*Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—Hon. George Francis Reuben Nicklin.

*Minister for Labour and Industry.*—Hon. Kenneth James Morris.

*Minister for Education and Migration.*—Hon. Jack Charles Allan Pizzey.

*Minister for Justice and Attorney-General.*—Hon. Alan Whiteside Munro.

*Treasurer and Minister for Housing.*—Hon. Thomas Alfred Hiley.

*Minister for Development, Mines, Main Roads and Electricity.*—Hon. Ernest Evans.

*Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.*—Hon. Otto Ottosen Madsen.

*Minister for Health and Home Affairs.*—Hon. Henry Winston Noble.

*Minister for Transport.*—Hon. Gordon William Wesley Chalk.

*Minister for Public Works and Local Government.*—Hon. Lloyd Henry Scurfield Roberts.

*Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation.*—Hon. Alan Roy Fletcher.

## THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

The present Governor of Queensland was appointed on 11th November, 1957, and is the seventeenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of all Governors, and the date when each assumed office, is as follows:—

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	..	..	..	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	..	..	..	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby	..	..	..	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	..	..	..	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	..	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	..	..	..	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	..	..	..	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	..	..	..	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	..	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	..	..	..	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	..	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	..	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.)	..	..	..	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.	..	..	..	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	..	..	..	June, 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	..	..	..	October, 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	..	..	..	March, 1958

*State Governments.*—There have been thirty-six different Governments in Queensland since the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government being led by R. G. W. Herbert who was appointed Colonial Secretary on the day of separation from New South Wales. Leaders of the various Governments, and the dates on which their Governments entered office, are as follows:—

<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
R. G. W. Herbert	.. 10-12-59	J. R. Dickson	.. 1-10-98
A. Macalister	.. 1-2-66	A. Dawson	.. 1-12-99
R. G. W. Herbert	.. 20-7-66	R. Philp	.. 7-12-99
A. Macalister	.. 7-8-66	A. Morgan	.. 17-9-03
R. R. Mackenzie	.. 15-8-67	W. Kidston	.. 19-1-06
C. Lilley	.. 25-11-68	R. Philp	.. 19-11-07
A. H. Palmer	.. 3-5-70	W. Kidston	.. 18-2-08
A. Macalister	.. 8-1-74	D. F. Denham	.. 7-2-11
G. Thorn	.. 5-6-76	T. J. Ryan	.. 1-6-15
J. Douglas	.. 8-3-77	E. G. Theodore	.. 22-10-19
T. McIlwraith	.. 21-1-79	W. N. Gillies	.. 26-2-25
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 13-11-83	W. McCormack	.. 22-10-25
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 13-6-88	A. E. Moore	.. 21-5-29
B. D. Morehead	.. 30-11-88	W. Forgan Smith	.. 17-6-32
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 12-8-90	F. A. Cooper	.. 16-9-42
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 27-3-93	E. M. Hanlon	.. 7-3-46
Sir H. M. Nelson	.. 27-10-93	V. C. Gair	.. 17-1-52
T. J. Byrnes	.. 13-4-98	G. F. R. Nicklin	.. 12-8-57

## 2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes being elected.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving.

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona .. ..	Petrie Terrace .. ..	Powder, Hon. W. (Q.L.P.) .. ..	1½	8,982
Brisbane .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	Mann, J. H. (A.L.P.) .. ..	1½	8,023
Bulimba .. ..	Bulimba .. ..	Houston, J. W. (A.L.P.) .. ..	6½	14,214
Buranda .. ..	Buranda .. ..	Hooper, K. W. (Lib.) .. ..	1½	9,758
Chermside .. ..	Chermside .. ..	Dewar, A. T. (Lib.) .. ..	23½	18,483
Clayfield .. ..	Eagle Junction .. ..	Taylor, H. B. (Lib.) .. ..	2	10,515
Coorparoo .. ..	Coorparoo .. ..	Hiley, Hon. T. A. (Lib.) .. ..	2½	13,066
Fortitude Valley .. ..	Fortitude Valley .. ..	Windsor, R. L. (Lib.) .. ..	2	9,313
Ithaca .. ..	Rosalie .. ..	Hanlon, P. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..	2	10,147
Kedron .. ..	Gordon Park .. ..	Lloyd, E. G. (A.L.P.) .. ..	9½	20,789
Kelvin Grove .. ..	Ashgrove .. ..	Tooth, S. D. (Lib.) .. ..	2	10,604
Kurilpa .. ..	West End .. ..	Connolly, P. D. (Lib.) .. ..	1½	9,175
Merthyr .. ..	New Farm .. ..	Ramsden, S. R. (Lib.) .. ..	2	9,147
Mount Coot-tha .. ..	Newmarket .. ..	Morris, Hon. K. J. (Lib.) .. ..	88	15,909
Mount Gravatt .. ..	Holland Park .. ..	Hart, G. L. (Lib.) .. ..	56	28,289
Norman .. ..	East Brisbane .. ..	Baxter, W. E. (A.L.P.) .. ..	3	11,546
Nundah .. ..	Nundah .. ..	Knox, W. E. (Lib.) .. ..	33	11,930
Sandgate .. ..	Sandgate .. ..	Ahearn, T. G. (Lib.) .. ..	19	18,878
Sherwood .. ..	Sherwood .. ..	Herbert, J. D. (Lib.) .. ..	79	19,402
South Brisbane .. ..	South Brisbane .. ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. (Q.L.P.) .. ..	1½	8,826
Toowong .. ..	Toowong .. ..	Munro, Hon. A. W. (Lib.) .. ..	6	13,308
Windsor .. ..	Wooloowin .. ..	Smith, P. R. (Lib.) .. ..	2	10,241
Wynnum .. ..	Wynnum Central .. ..	Gunn, W. M. (A.L.P.) .. ..	35	15,871
Yeronga .. ..	Mooroooka .. ..	Noble, Hon. H. W. (Lib.) .. ..	4½	12,851
Total Metropolitan .. ..			385	319,267

<sup>1</sup> Not contested. <sup>2</sup> Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may vote by post or by attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to be an elector, excepting an insolvent, may be nominated as a candidate for any electoral district.

From the election of 29th April, 1950, the Legislative Assembly was increased, by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1949, from 62 to 75 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, each with a different quota of electors per district, namely, (i) the metropolitan (24 electoral districts; quota, 10,795); (ii) the south-eastern—the coastal and sub-coastal areas from the border northwards nearly to Mackay (28 districts; quota, 9,373); (iii) the northern—the north coastal, Atherton Tableland, and Peninsula areas (13 districts; quota, 7,696); and (iv) the western—the rest of the State (10 districts; quota, 4,613).

Under *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1958, the Legislative Assembly will be increased to 78 members at the 1960 General Election. This Act divides the State into three zones with electoral districts for each zone, namely, Metropolitan (28 districts), provincial cities (12), and country zone (38).

The voting at the 1957 State General Election is shown below:—

#### GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						In-valid Votes Cast	Per-centage of In-valid Votes Cast	
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens-land Labour Party	Inde-pendent	Other			
(24 Electorates)										
8,350	93-0	..	2,691	2,177	3,333	..	..	149	1-8	
7,284	90-8	..	2,087	2,744	2,307	..	..	146	2-0	
13,627	95-9	..	4,619	4,993	3,891	..	..	124	0-9	
9,329	95-6	..	3,472	3,188	2,113	484	..	72	0-6	
17,702	95-8	..	9,476	4,487	3,546	..	..	193	1-1	
9,787	93-1	..	7,447	..	..	2,065	..	275	2-8	
12,420	95-1	..	8,543	3,559	..	..	..	318	2-6	
8,686	93-3	..	3,252	2,752	2,586	..	..	96	1-1	
9,742	96-0	..	3,638	4,222	1,759	..	..	123	1-3	
19,935	95-9	..	7,119	8,410	4,203	..	..	203	1-0	
10,062	94-9	..	4,150	3,754	2,061	..	..	97	1-0	
8,547	93-2	..	3,167	2,421	2,737	109	..	113	1-3	
8,603	94-1	..	3,151	2,336	3,028	..	..	88	1-0	
15,092	94-9	..	8,723	3,254	2,967	..	..	148	1-0	
26,943	95-2	..	10,562	10,434	5,432	145	..	370	1-4	
11,035	95-6	..	4,376	4,478	2,033	..	..	148	1-3	
11,378	95-4	..	4,421	3,307	3,526	..	..	124	1-1	
17,983	95-3	..	6,620	6,323	4,867	..	..	173	1-0	
18,323	94-4	..	8,934	5,810	3,381	..	..	198	1-1	
8,269	93-7	..	2,593	1,974	3,598	..	..	104	1-3	
9,758	95-3	..	3,760	2,165	3,733	..	..	100	1-0	
15,094	95-1	..	5,170	7,807	1,821	126	..	170	1-1	
12,296	95-7	..	6,660	2,903	2,635	..	..	98	0-8	
290,245	94-9 <sup>a</sup>	..	124,631	93,498	65,557	2,929	..	3,630	1-3	

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny .. ..	Oakey .. ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. (C.P.) ..	3,140	9,439
Barambah .. ..	Kingaroy .. ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (C.P.) ..	3,020	9,856
Bremer .. ..	Booval .. ..	Donald, J. (A.L.P.) ..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,822
Bundaberg .. ..	Bundaberg .. ..	Walsh, E. J. (Q.L.P.) ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,007
Callide .. ..	Biloela .. ..	Jones, V. E. (C.P.) ..	10,440	10,716
Carnarvon .. ..	Stanthorpe .. ..	Hilton, Hon. P.J.R. (Q.L.P.) ..	8,020	10,486
Condamine .. ..	Dalby .. ..	Diplock, L.F. (Q.L.P.) ..	11,085	12,059
Ocooroa .. ..	Nambour .. ..	Low, D. A. (C.P.) ..	845	10,150
Cunningham .. ..	Pittsworth .. ..	Fletcher, Hon. A. R. (C.P.) ..	2,800	11,102
Darlington .. ..	Beaudesert .. ..	Harrison, R. L. (C.P.) ..	1,085	11,808
Fassifern .. ..	Boonah .. ..	Müller, Hon. A. G. (C.P.) ..	1,830	9,353
Fitzroy .. ..	Allenstown .. ..	Clark, J. (A.L.P.) ..	235	9,155
Ipswich .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	Marsden, I. (A.L.P.) ..	5	10,025
Isis .. ..	Childers .. ..	Pizzey, Hon. J. C. A. (C.P.) ..	4,540	9,870
Keppel .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Thackeray, M. H. (A.L.P.) ..	5,010	12,615
Landsborough .. ..	Landsborough .. ..	Nicklin, Hon. G. F. R. (C.P.) ..	1,080	10,801
Lockyer .. ..	Laidley .. ..	Chalk, Hon. G. W. W. (Lib.) ..	1,250	10,363
Marodian .. ..	Goomeri .. ..	Heading, Hon. J. A. (C. P.) ..	4,245	8,935
Maryborough .. ..	Maryborough .. ..	Davies, H. J. (A.L.P.) ..	140	10,470
Murrumba .. ..	Redcliffe .. ..	Nicholson, D. E. (C.P.) ..	960	15,701
Nash .. ..	Gympie .. ..	Hodges, A. M. (C.P.) ..	1,160	10,867
North Toowoomba .. ..	East Toowoomba .. ..	<sup>2</sup> Wood, L. A. (A.L.P.) ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,058
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	Burrows, J. (A.L.P.) ..	4,235	10,062
Rockhampton .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Gardner, H. R. (Q.L.P.) ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,399
Somerset .. ..	Brassall .. ..	Richter, H. (C.P.) ..	2,075	9,504
Southport .. ..	Southport .. ..	Gaven, E. J. (C.P.) ..	350	14,070
Toowoomba .. ..	Toowoomba .. ..	Anderson, M. J. R. (Lib.) ..	4	10,383
Warwick .. ..	Warwick .. ..	Madsen, Hon. O.O. (C.P.) ..	1,130	9,253
Total South-Eastern .. ..			68,742 $\frac{1}{2}$	300,329
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin .. ..	Ayr .. ..	Coburn, A. (Ind.) ..	1,470	8,345
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Wallace, G. W. G. (A.L.P.) ..	79	9,052
Cook .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Adair, H. A. (Q.L.P.) ..	54,250	9,892
Haughton .. ..	Townsville .. ..	McCathie, C. G. (Q.L.P.) ..	1,395	9,165
Hinchinbrook .. ..	Ingham .. ..	Jessen, C. G. (A.L.P.) ..	4,575	9,348
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	Graham, F. D. (A.L.P.) ..	5	8,035
Mirani .. ..	Sarina .. ..	Evans, Hon. E. (C.P.) ..	2,220	8,862
Mourilyan .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	Byrne, P. (A.L.P.) ..	1,310	8,131
Mulgrave .. ..	Gordonvale .. ..	<sup>6</sup> Watson, R. H. (C.P.) ..	1,330	8,055
Mundingburra .. ..	West Townsville .. ..	Aikens, T. (N.Q.L.P.) ..	1,065	10,728
Tablelands .. ..	Mareeba .. ..	Gilmore, T. V. (C.P.) ..	36,820	9,778
Townsville .. ..	Townsville .. ..	Keyatta, G. (A.L.P.) ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,226
Whitsunday .. ..	Froserpine .. ..	Roberts, L. H. S. (C.P.) ..	6,185	9,352
Total Northern .. ..			110,707 $\frac{1}{2}$	115,969

<sup>1</sup>Not contested. <sup>2</sup>Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only. <sup>3</sup>Deceased. At by-election 31st May, 1958, J. E. Duggan (A.L.P.) elected. <sup>4</sup>Two Independent candidates. <sup>5</sup>Joint Liberal-Country Party.

## GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957—continued

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment <sup>1</sup>	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In- valid Votes Cast	Per- centage of In- valid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens- land Labour Party	Inde- pendent	Other		
(28 Electorates).									
9,346	94.8	6,503	..	..	2,736	..	..	107	1.1
11,342	95.9	..	2,938	6,692	1,580	..	..	132	1.2
11,326	94.3	2,652	..	2,543	6,058	..	..	73	0.6
.. <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,848	93.9	3,911	..	1,343	4,517	..	..	77	0.8
11,506	95.4	5,031	..	879	5,540	..	..	56	0.5
9,640	95.0	7,201	..	2,283	..	..	..	156	1.6
10,697	96.4	7,054	..	..	..	3,468	..	175	1.6
11,091	93.9	6,589	..	2,227	..	2,147 <sup>4</sup>	..	128	1.2
8,800	94.1	6,317	..	..	2,329	..	..	154	1.8
8,753	95.6	..	2,693	3,743	2,255	..	..	62	0.7
9,535	95.1	..	3,179	4,320	1,982	..	..	54	0.6
9,489	96.1	6,230	..	..	2,935	..	..	324	3.4
12,141	96.2	..	3,063 <sup>2</sup>	3,730	3,151	2,139	..	58	0.5
.. <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,812	94.7	..	7,600	..	..	2,032	..	180	1.8
8,515	95.3	6,307	..	2,073	..	..	..	135	1.6
10,118	96.6	3,218	..	5,297	1,461	..	..	142	1.4
14,897	94.9	9,112	..	2,868	2,756	..	..	161	1.1
10,519	96.8	4,331	..	2,414	3,696	..	..	78	0.7
9,503	94.5	..	3,610	4,183	1,646	..	..	64	0.7
9,675	96.2	3,460	..	4,757	1,412	..	..	46	0.5
8,992	95.7	..	2,589	2,203	3,245	904 <sup>4</sup>	..	51	0.6
9,066	95.4	3,700	..	2,078	3,246	..	..	42	0.5
13,205	93.9	9,650	..	3,401	..	..	..	154	1.2
9,816	94.5	..	4,031	3,781	1,654	301	..	49	0.5
8,863	95.8	5,695	..	..	3,026	..	..	142	1.6
256,495	95.2 <sup>2</sup>	96,961	29,703	60,815	55,225	10,991	..	2,800	1.1
(13 Electorates).									
8,027	96.2	..	..	2,268	1,560	4,145	..	54	0.7
8,436	93.2	2,455	..	3,211	2,687	..	..	83	1.0
9,165	92.7	3,463	..	1,607	4,013	..	..	82	0.9
8,726	95.2	..	2,105	2,393	4,164	..	..	64	0.7
8,823	94.4	..	2,473	3,057	1,497	1,652	..	144	1.6
7,650	95.2	..	2,939	3,175	1,452	..	..	84	1.1
8,491	95.8	4,770	..	1,889	1,749	..	..	83	1.0
7,798	95.9	2,619	..	3,246	1,740	81	..	112	1.4
7,607	94.4	3,407	..	1,792	2,331	..	..	77	1.0
10,104	94.2	..	..	1,920	..	564	7,488 <sup>2</sup>	132	1.3
9,023	92.3	3,359	..	2,321	3,279	..	..	64	0.7
6,663	92.2	..	2,290	2,631	1,637	..	..	105	1.6
8,884	95.0	4,861	..	2,555	1,374	..	..	94	1.1
109,397	94.3	24,934	9,807	32,065	27,483	6,442	7,488	1,178	1.1

<sup>2</sup> Deceased. At by-election, 6th June, 1959, C. F. Wordsworth (C.P.) elected.<sup>4</sup> North Queensland Labour Party.



## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne .. ..	Mitchell .. ..	Beardmore, E. J. (C.P.) .. ..	29,310	5,806
Barcoo .. ..	Blackall .. ..	Davis, E. W. (A.L.P.) .. ..	56,380	5,329
Belyando .. ..	Emerald .. ..	Foley, T. A. (Q.L.P.) .. ..	48,920	5,242
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry .. ..	Smith, A. J. (Q.L.P.) .. ..	98,040	8,493
Charters Towers ..	Charters Towers	Jones, Hon. A. (Q.L.P.) .. ..	1,305	4,463
<sup>1</sup> Flinders .. ..	Hughenden .. ..	Loneragan, W. H. (C.P.) .. ..	70,390	4,841
<sup>2</sup> Gregory .. ..	Longreach .. ..	Rae, W. A. R. (C.P.) .. ..	91,140	5,166
Mackenzie .. ..	Clermont .. ..	Hewitt, N. T. E. (C.P.) .. ..	24,700	4,938
Roma .. ..	Roma .. ..	Ewan, W. M. (C.P.) .. ..	12,180	5,924
Warrego .. ..	Charleville .. ..	Dufficy, J. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..	58,300	5,952
Total Western .. ..			490,665	56,154
Total for State .. ..			670,500	791,719

<sup>1</sup> Election declared void by Election Tribunal on 5th March, 1958. At by-election, 17th May, 1958, W. H. Loneragan (C.P.) elected. <sup>2</sup> Deferred election held

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1957 Election were as follows:—Country, 21; Liberal, 17; Australian Labour, 20; Queensland Labour, 11; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 3 Country Party and 1 Liberal were returned unopposed. The state of the parties remained the same after the by-elections. Offices in the 1959-60 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

*Speaker.*—Hon. A. R. Fletcher.

*Chairman of Committees.*—H. B. Taylor, D.S.O.

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees.*—W. E. Baxter, A. T. Dewar, Hon. P. J. R. Hilton, D. A. Low, and D. E. Nicholson.

*Leader of Opposition.*—J. E. Duggan.

*Members' Pensions.*—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1st January, 1949. It provides for contributions from all Members of £2 per week, to be subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years; have contributed not less than £200 to the fund; and have attained 60 years of age, or, if he is under 60 years of age, must have stood for election and been defeated, failed to receive the endorsement of a recognised political party, or retired through ill-health or other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. Rates of annuity vary from £5 to £7 per week according to length of service,

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957—*continued*

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						In- valid Votes Cast	Per-centage of In- valid Votes Cast	
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens- land Labour Party	Inde- pendent	Other			
(10 Electorates)										
5,301	91·3	2,264	..	1,988	995	..	..	54	1·0	
4,864	91·3	1,419	..	1,971	1,443	..	..	31	0·6	
4,815	91·9	1,774	..	1,161	1,841	..	..	39	0·8	
7,392	87·0	2,211	..	2,292	2,832	..	..	57	0·8	
4,259	95·4	..	1,294	1,060	1,837	..	..	68	1·6	
4,218	87·1	1,441	..	1,440	1,079	225	..	33	0·8	
4,370	84·6	2,075	..	1,328	955	..	..	12	0·3	
4,618	93·5	2,523	..	1,140	920	..	..	35	0·8	
5,613	94·8	2,568	..	855	2,006	141	..	43	0·8	
5,322	89·4	1,550	..	2,358	1,361	..	..	53	1·0	
50,772	90·4	17,825	1,294	15,593	15,269	366	..	425	0·8	
706,909	94·6*	139,720	165 435	201,971	163,534	20,728	7,488	8,033	1·1	

on 5th October, 1957.

\* Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions.

## 3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of Members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and, following the 1954 Census, to 124. The total number of Members is divided among the States in proportion to population, the Queensland number at present being 18.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet. Names of members of the present Commonwealth Executive are given on the next page.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 10th December, 1958.*)

## CABINET.

*Prime Minister.*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C. (V.).

*Trade.*—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (V.).

*Treasurer.*—Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt (V.).

*External Affairs and C.S.I.R.O.*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O.,  
M.C. (V.).

*Vice-President of Executive Council, and Minister for National  
Development.*—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M. (N.S.W.).

*Defence.*—Hon. A. G. Townley (T.).

*Territories.*—Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck (W.A.).

*Labour and National Service.*—Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.).

*Shipping & Transport, & Civil Aviation.*—Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge  
(W.A.).

*Postmaster-General.*—Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E. (Q.).

*Immigration.*—Hon. A. R. Downer (S.A.).

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. Sir G. E. J. Barwick, Q.C. (N.S.W.).

## OTHER MINISTERS.

*Repatriation.*—Senator Hon. Sir W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. (Q.).

*Health.*—Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E. (Q.).

*Army.*—Hon. J. O. Cramer (N.S.W.).

*Air.*—Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C. (N.S.W.).

*Social Services.*—Hon. H. S. Robertson (N.S.W.).

*Customs and Excise.*—Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty (T.).

*Primary Industry.*—Hon. C. F. Adermann (Q.).

*Supply.*—Hon. A. S. Hulme (Q.).

*Interior, and Works.*—Hon. G. Freeth (W.A.).

*Navy.*—Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton (V.).

*Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament.*—The last  
general election of the House of Representatives was on 22nd November,  
1958. At the same time five Senators were elected to replace those whose  
term was due to expire on 30th June, 1959.

## QUEENSLAND SENATORS

*Term.*—To 30th June, 1962.

*Elected.*—10th December, 1955.

Benn, A. M. (*Labour*).

Cooper, Hon. Sir W. J., M.B.E.  
(*Country*).

Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).

O'Sullivan, Hon. Sir N., K.B.E. (*Liberal*).

Rankin, Dame Annabelle J. M.,  
D.B.E. (*Liberal*).

*Term.*—To 30th June, 1965.

*Elected.*—22nd November, 1958.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).

Dittmer, F. C. S. (*Labour*).

Kendall, R., R.D. (*Liberal*).

Maher, E. B. (*Country*).

Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election—22nd November, 1958

## Metropolitan

Bowman	..	McColm, M. L. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Brisbane	..	Lawson, Hon. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Griffith	.. ..	Chresby, A. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Lilley	.. ..	Wight, B. McD. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Petrie	.. ..	Hulme, Hon. A. S. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Ryan	.. ..	Drury, E. N. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).

*Southern*

Darling Downs	..	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Fisher	.. ..	Adermann, Hon. C. F. ( <i>Country</i> ).
McPherson	..	Barnes, C. E. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Maranoa	..	Brimblecombe, W. J. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Moreton	.. ..	Killen, D. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Oxley	.. ..	Cameron, Hon. D. A., O.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Wide Bay	..	Bandidt, H. N. C. ( <i>Country</i> ).

### Central and Northern

Capricornia	..	Pearce, H. G. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Dawson	..	Davidson, Hon. C. W., O.B.E. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Herbert	..	Murray, J., M.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ). <sup>1</sup>
Kennedy	..	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Leichhardt	..	Fulton, W. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ).

<sup>1</sup> Endorsed by Liberal-Country Party Co-ordination Committee.

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the Senate were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table. Of the votes cast in the House of Representatives election, 3.0 per cent. were informal, compared with 7.2 per cent. in the Senate election. Votes were cast by 94.9 per cent. of the 784,354 electors enrolled.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1958

### FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate
Liberal .. .. .	189,706	..
Country .. .. .	140,093	..
Liberal-Country .. .. .	34,743	325,224
Australian Labour Party .. .. .	270,676	282,284
Queensland Labour Party .. .. .	80,035	73,037
Communist .. .. .	3,581	6,508
Loyalist League of Rights (Aust.) .. .. .	..	4,459
Australian National Party .. .. .	3,577	..
Total Valid Votes .. .. .	722,411	691,512
Informal .. .. .	22,532	53,431
Total Votes Cast .. .. .	744,943	744,943

Details of the voting at the 1958 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in *italics*, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,  
22ND NOVEMBER, 1958

Name of Division	Electors Enrolled	Name of Candidate	Candidate's Party <sup>1</sup>	First Preference Votes
Bowman ( <i>Annerley, Bris.</i> )	45,817	McColm, M. L. .. .. Burns, T. J. .. .. Chalmers, H. M. .. .. Condie, N. L. .. ..	Lib. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. A.N.P. .. ..	20,770 5,002 16,398 331
Brisbane ( <i>Brisbane</i> )	41,196	Lawson, G. .. .. Cairns, K. M. K. .. .. Henderson, J. B. .. .. Maule, G. J. .. .. Morgan, J. G. .. ..	A.L.P. .. .. Lib. .. .. Com. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.N.P. .. ..	17,360 14,235 643 4,135 363
Capricornia .. ( <i>Rockhampton</i> )	38,974	Pearce, H. G. .. .. Maxwell, C. A. .. .. Verney, J. C. .. ..	Lib.-C.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	18,074 14,978 3,830
Darling Downs ( <i>Toowoomba</i> )	42,246	Swartz, R. W. C. .. .. McCafferty, J. F. .. .. Walsh, M. M. .. ..	Lib. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	22,469 13,623 3,680
Dawson ( <i>Mackay</i> )	38,184	Davidson, C. W. .. .. Ferguson, S. J. .. .. O'Grady, W. S. .. ..	C.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	21,424 10,243 3,569
Fisher ( <i>Gympie</i> )	43,089	Adermann, C. F. .. .. Humphries, J. H. .. .. Weir, W. A. A. .. ..	C.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. ..	26,953 3,465 10,337
Griffith ( <i>South Brisbane</i> )	42,274	Chresby, A. A. .. .. Coutts, W. C. .. .. Kehoe, G. B. .. ..	Lib. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	15,493 18,136 5,507
Herbert ( <i>Townsville</i> )	43,200	Murray, J. .. .. Bodero, V. D. .. .. Edmonds, W. F. .. .. Fay, H. .. ..	Lib.-C.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Com. .. ..	16,669 5,496 16,249 702
Kennedy ( <i>Charters Towers</i> )	36,924	Riordan, W. J. F. .. .. Hindson, A. .. .. Katter, R. C. .. ..	A.L.P. .. .. C.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	16,075 10,466 5,026
Leichhardt ( <i>Cairns</i> )	43,474	Fulton, W. J. .. .. Bidner, J. J. .. .. Turner, G. F. .. ..	A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. C.P. .. ..	18,234 6,407 14,021
Lilley ( <i>Albion, Brisbane</i> )	45,390	Wight, B. McD. .. .. Barnes, W. L. .. .. Goldstiver, M. .. .. Melloy, J. .. ..	Lib. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.N.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. ..	21,272 5,606 312 14,170
McPherson ( <i>Southport</i> )	50,682	Barnes, C. E. .. .. Evans, H. I. .. .. Hilton, J. G. M. .. ..	C.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	29,346 12,730 4,413
Maranoa .. ( <i>Dalby</i> )	39,979	Brimblecombe, W. J. .. .. Beaumont, L. D. .. .. Dohring, A. .. ..	C.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	18,699 12,384 5,027
Moreton ( <i>Mt. Gravatt, Bris.</i> )	49,654	Killen, D. J. .. .. Julius, M. N. .. .. Mansfield, R. C. E. .. .. Ouston, B. W. .. ..	Lib. .. .. Com. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. ..	23,460 1,297 4,652 16,687

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,  
22ND NOVEMBER, 1958—*continued*

Name of Division	Electors Enrolled <sup>1</sup>	Name of Candidate	Candidate's Party <sup>1</sup>	First Preference Votes
Oxley ( <i>Ipswich</i> ) .. ..	42,725	Cameron, D. A. .. .. Dawson, W. L. .. .. Warren, R. L. .. ..	Lib. .. .. Com. .. .. A.L.P. .. ..	22,555 939 16,966
Petrie ( <i>Kedron, Bris.</i> ) ..	50,694	Hulme, A. S. .. .. Burge, H. M. .. .. Claffey, J. S. .. .. McCurdie, M. O. ..	Lib. .. .. A.N.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	23,682 1,776 16,376 5,081
Ryan ( <i>Paddington, Bris.</i> ) ..	47,695	Drury, E. N. .. .. Edmonds, R. V. .. .. Hurley, B. D. .. .. McDonnell, B. J. ..	Lib. .. .. A.N.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. ..	25,770 795 4,613 13,232
Wide Bay .. .. ( <i>Maryborough</i> )	42,157	Bandidt, H. N. C. .. .. Hansen, B. P. .. .. McDonnell, E. V. ..	C.P. .. .. A.L.P. .. .. Q.L.P. .. ..	19,184 16,498 4,526

<sup>1</sup> Parties:—

A.L.P. Australian Labour Party.

A.N.P. Australian National Party.

Com. Communist Party.

C.P. Country Party.

Lib. Liberal.

Lib.-C.P. Liberal-Country Party.

Q.L.P. Queensland Labour Party.

#### 4. STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. R. J. Heffron ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	March, 1959
Victoria ..	Hon. H. E. Bolte ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> ) ..	May, 1958
Queensland ..	Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin ( <i>Country-Liberal</i> )	May, 1960
S. Australia ..	Hon. Sir T. Playford ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> )	March, 1959
W. Australia ..	Hon. D. Brand ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> ) ..	March, 1959
Tasmania ..	Hon. E. E. Reece ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	May, 1959

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years. Adult suffrage and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections. All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council for which the franchise is more restricted. Members are elected on some rotational scheme for longer terms.

#### 5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the table on the next page. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

## PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1957-58

Particulars			Common- wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members <sup>1</sup> —										
Upper House	..	No.	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House	..	No.	124	94	66	75	39	50	30	478
Annual Salary <sup>1</sup> —										
Upper House	..	£	2350 <sup>2</sup>	500	1600 <sup>3</sup>	..	1900 <sup>4</sup>	2160 <sup>5</sup>	1000 <sup>6</sup>	..
Lower House	..	£	2350 <sup>2</sup>	1975 <sup>7</sup>	1600 <sup>3</sup>	2501 <sup>8</sup>	1900 <sup>4</sup>	2160 <sup>5</sup>	1000 <sup>6</sup>	..
Total Cost—										
Executive	..	£1,000	311	125	89	79	59	59	66	788
Parliament	..	£1,000	2,351	658	572	459	264	375	176	4,855
Total	..	£1,000	2,662	783	661	538	323	434	242	5,643
Cost per Head—										
Executive	..	s. d.	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 1	1 4	1 8	3 10	0 19
Parliament	..	s. d.	4 10	3 7	4 3	6 7	5 11	10 9	10 8	10 9
Total	..	s. d.	5 6	4 3	4 11	7 8	7 3	12 5	14 6	11 7

<sup>1</sup> At 31st December, 1958. <sup>2</sup> Plus expense allowances:—Senators, £700; Members of House of Representatives, £600 to £800. <sup>3</sup> Plus allowances varying from £400 to £800 according to location of electorate. <sup>4</sup> Plus allowance of from £300 to £325 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. <sup>5</sup> Plus an adjustment in accordance with variations of the State basic wage which at 31st December, 1958, was £40. <sup>6</sup> Plus £50 where any part of the electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth. <sup>7</sup> Plus cost of living adjustment pegged at £382. <sup>8</sup> Plus allowances according to area and remoteness of electorate varying from £250 to £800. <sup>9</sup> Plus allowances varying from £500 to £800 according to remoteness of electorate. <sup>10</sup> Plus marginal allowances ranging from £65 to £400.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

At present, there are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past, local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of 1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At that time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

*The Local Government Act*, 1878, divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country

districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act*, 1879, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. *The Local Works Loans Act*, 1880, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act*, 1890, which, for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

*The Local Government Act*, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish, and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June, 1949, the number was reduced from 144 to 134, and in May, 1958, to 133.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act*, 1936, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. Since June, 1959, there have been 14 Cities, 7 Towns, and 112 Shires. Gold Coast and Redcliffe were declared cities in 1959.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act*, 1936, where its own *City of Brisbane Act* is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipality was created in 1925. Brisbane is the most populous single local government area in Australia.

Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting is wholly by secret postal ballot in 56 Local Authorities, and partly by postal ballot in 15. In the remainder, voting is by secret ballot at polling booths. The clerk of the Local Authority is responsible for keeping the roll, and he is, by virtue of his office, the returning officer. Voting is compulsory, and elections are held in April every three years.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected for each of 24 wards which correspond with State Electoral Districts. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council, and, excluding the chairman, the number of councillors shall be not less than five nor more than twelve. Some Local Authorities are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire shire is treated as one electoral area. In elections the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The mayor (or chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area.



One Queensland Local Authority, the Town of Thursday Island, has no council; it is being administered by the Department of Local Government.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions.

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts*, 1886 to 1956, power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities.

(d) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1949, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. Under *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1958, however, the division is into 78 districts, among three zones. The change will apply at the 1960 General Election (see page 21). In making the division consideration is given to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas, (e) probable future movements of population.

(e) *Commonwealth Electoral Districts*: Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into eighteen Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member.

(f) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court, acting under the powers conferred on it by *The Industrial Arbitration Act*, 1916, divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November, 1921. These districts are Southern Division—Eastern and Western districts; Mackay Division; and Northern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 352.

(g) *Land Agents' Districts*: Under *The Land Acts*, 1910 to 1958, there are forty-four Land Agents' Districts, and in the principal town of each there is established a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded for public information.

The fifteen Pastoral Districts proclaimed under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act*, 1863, are now practically obsolete.

(h) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 44 to 47 and the maps on pages 396 and 397 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

## Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

### 1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,424,818 in 1958.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. During the intercensal period 1947 to 1954, the population of Queensland increased by 19·1 per cent. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 27·3 per cent.; South Australia, 23·4; Tasmania, 20·1; Victoria, 19·4; and New South Wales, 14·7. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures). Natural increase has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century. Migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, but during the next seven years, up to the 1954 Census, migration made a substantial contribution to the increase.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses from 1911 to 1954, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954 Censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738	853,040	1,016,534
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796	253,375	301,725
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>	<b>1,318,259</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529
Victoria ..	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
South Australia ..	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094
W. Australia ..	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771
Tasmania ..	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752
N. Territory ..	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469
A. C. Territory ..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>7,579,358</b>	<b>8,986,530</b>

*n* Not available.

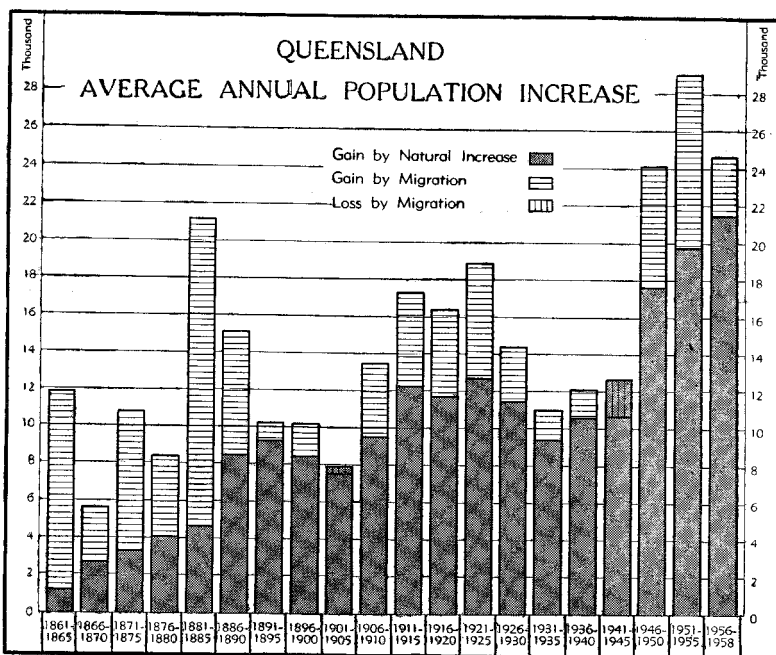
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; and at 1901, 498,129.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14.7 per cent. at the 1954 Census.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last five years. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1953.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231
1954 ..	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055
1955 ..	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995
1956 ..	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496
1957 ..	718,166	683,261	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384
1958 ..	729,148	695,670	1,424,818	1,403,279	1,414,362



*Australian States.*—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is an accurate check on State populations possible.

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1957-58 and the calendar year 1958, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1958.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1958. <sup>1</sup>
	30th June, 1958.	31st Dec., 1958.	Year Ended 30th June, 1958.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1958.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,689,175	3,725,686	3,658,325	3,693,282	100·5
Victoria ..	2,741,397	2,770,919	2,707,192	2,740,286	101·6
Queensland ..	<b>1,417,404</b>	<b>1,424,818</b>	<b>1,403,279</b>	<b>1,414,362</b>	<b>104·9</b>
South Australia ..	896,750	907,992	885,973	896,933	102·8
Western Australia ..	705,250	713,583	698,548	705,600	105·3
Tasmania ..	335,418	346,545	334,105	337,735	107·4
N. Territory ..	19,579	19,122	19,033	19,226	128·7
A. C. Territory ..	41,167	42,953	39,283	41,110	115·3
Australia ..	9,846,140	9,951,618	9,745,738	9,848,534	102·3

<sup>1</sup> Males per 100 females.

*Masculinity.*—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for every 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. However, Queensland still has an excess of almost 5 males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania have excesses of 5 and 7 males, respectively. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early excess of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

*Increase of Population.*—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1954. The years have been combined to give details for five periods of six years and one of three years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the last two periods the post-war years.

## POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>73,343</b>	<b>37,318</b>	<b>110,661</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>22.44</b>
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia <sup>1</sup>	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>62,128</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>72,648</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>13.21</b>
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia <sup>1</sup>	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>10,514</b>	<b>69,446</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>11.77</b>
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia <sup>1</sup>	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. <sup>2</sup>						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>79,789</b>	<b>-11,319</b>	<b>68,470</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>-1.82</b>	<b>10.99</b>
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia <sup>1</sup>	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951.						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria ..	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>106,778</b>	<b>46,636</b>	<b>153,414</b>	<b>15.63</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>22.46</b>
S. Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
W. Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia <sup>1</sup>	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1954.						
N. S. Wales	126,022	21,619	147,641	12.41	2.13	14.54
Victoria ..	93,433	87,906	181,339	13.00	12.23	25.23
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>59,390</b>	<b>25,084</b>	<b>84,474</b>	<b>15.33</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>21.80</b>
S. Australia	33,076	31,382	64,458	14.21	13.48	27.69
W. Australia	31,558	27,518	59,076	16.95	14.78	31.73
Tasmania ..	15,596	2,128	17,724	17.10	2.33	19.43
<b>Australia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>362,551</b>	<b>199,937</b>	<b>562,488</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>21.27</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>2</sup> Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

The preceding table brings out the following features:—

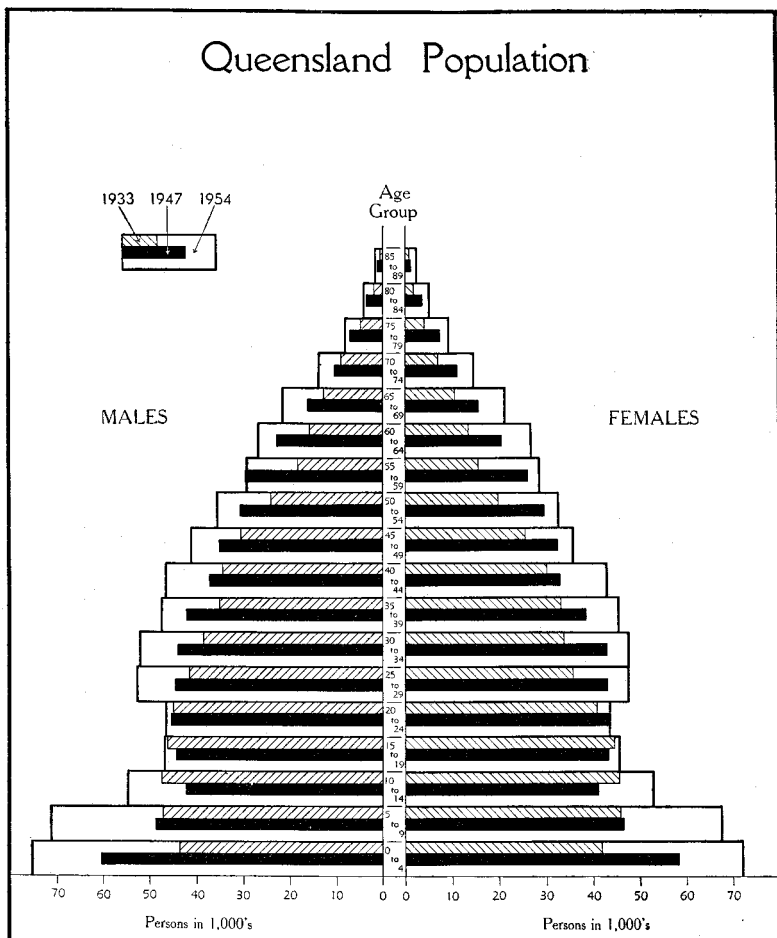
(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its original level, the rate of natural increase recovered in the years after the 1939-1945 War to about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s.

(ii) *Migration*.—In the periods after both wars, Australia gained more than one-third of its population increase by migration. In the intervening period, which embraced the economic depression, recovery, and the second war, gains from immigration fell to a very low level.

*Age Distribution*.—The age distribution of the population of Brisbane and Queensland at the 1954 Census is shown in the following table, and the diagram on the next page compares the Queensland distribution in 1933, 1947, and 1954.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Age Group.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-4 ..	26,306	25,087	51,393	75,375	72,126	147,501
5-9 ..	25,532	24,628	50,160	71,336	67,619	138,955
10-14..	18,618	18,258	36,876	54,822	52,743	107,565
15-19..	17,017	17,210	34,227	46,999	45,442	92,441
20-29..	33,045	35,688	68,733	99,260	91,018	190,278
30-39..	37,639	38,430	76,069	99,643	92,975	192,618
40-49..	32,585	33,010	65,595	87,768	78,802	166,570
50-59..	24,658	27,525	52,183	64,813	61,384	126,197
60-69..	18,717	22,473	41,190	48,108	48,333	96,441
70-79..	8,375	11,262	19,637	21,856	23,789	45,645
80 & Over ..	2,412	3,845	6,257	6,272	7,776	14,048
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>244,904</b>	<b>257,416</b>	<b>502,320</b>	<b>676,252</b>	<b>642,007</b>	<b>1,318,259</b>



The lengths of the bars in each layer of the pyramid represent the numbers of persons in the relevant age groups in the years indicated in the key. The pattern formed by lengths of the successive bars for 1933 is approximately reflected in the black 1947 bars three age groups higher and in the white 1954 bars four age groups higher. The correspondence is not exact because of (i) intervening deaths, (ii) interstate and overseas migration, and (iii) the intercensal gaps of 14 and 21 years respectively, compared with 15 and 20 year differences in the age grouping.

The low birth rates of the early 1930s are indicated by the shortness of the lowest shaded bars relative to those above. The subsequent increase in the birth rate is shown by the greater relative lengths of the black (1947) bars and the white (1954) bars. The reduced births of the early 1930s are shown as constrictions in the pattern of 1947 bars at the ages of 10-19 and in the pattern of 1954 bars at the 15-24 age groups.

In considering the age structure of the population at each of the last three Censuses, it is most noteworthy that the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups have remained fairly constant in size despite a 39 per cent. increase in population. This is the result of the low birth rates of the early 1930s, with a consequent absolute decline between 1933 and 1947 in the number of boys and girls from 10 to 14 years and (to a lesser extent) from 15 to 19 years old. As a result of this, the number of juniors available for employment has barely increased in the last twenty years, but, from now on, the position will improve as the school-leavers (10-14 and under in 1954) come from increasingly larger groups. In all other age groups (except, as a result of the 1914-1918 War, the males aged 55-59) both sexes showed increased numbers in 1954 compared with the earlier Censuses, due to improved longevity and migration.

*Birthplaces.*—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 97.4 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1954 were British subjects, compared with 99.6 per cent. in 1947.

## BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Birthplace.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia ..	206,653	223,823	430,476	587,834	577,905	1,165,739
Europe .. ..	35,653	31,587	67,240	83,012	60,713	143,725
Asia .. ..	1,472	1,158	2,630	3,096	1,867	4,963
Africa .. ..	316	299	615	586	471	1,057
America .. ..	711	450	1,161	1,435	828	2,263
Other <sup>1</sup> .. ..	99	99	198	289	223	512
Total .. ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259
<i>Certain Countries (included above).</i>						
Australia ..	205,396	222,634	428,030	584,949	575,646	1,160,595
British Isles ..	24,138	22,852	46,990	50,613	42,338	92,951
Italy .. ..	1,731	1,139	2,870	11,248	5,547	16,795
Germany .. ..	1,526	1,809	3,335	3,618	3,167	6,785
Netherlands ..	1,529	1,172	2,701	3,103	2,129	5,232
New Zealand ..	1,138	1,071	2,209	2,590	2,022	4,612
Poland .. ..	1,548	957	2,505	2,488	1,299	3,787
Greece .. ..	788	479	1,267	1,722	954	2,676
U.S.S.R. .. ..	739	832	1,571	1,088	1,057	2,145
Malta .. ..	266	270	536	1,332	756	2,088
Yugoslavia ..	432	230	662	1,074	398	1,472
China .. ..	n	n	n	858	489	1,347
U.S.A. .. ..	498	276	774	874	458	1,332
India and Ceylon	n	n	n	730	507	1,237
Latvia .. ..	495	388	883	711	468	1,179

<sup>1</sup> Polynesia and at sea.

n Not available.



Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 per cent. in 1933 and 90 per cent. in 1947, and were 88 per cent. in 1954. The percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, 7½ in 1947, and 7 in 1954. From 1947 to 1954, the Australian-born population increased by 168,417 and the oversea-born by 43,427. The largest contribution to the rise in the oversea-born population was an increase of over 10,000 from the British Isles. Persons born in other European countries increased by nearly 30,000, the largest increases being recorded for Italy, Netherlands, Poland, and Germany.

*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated at the Census of 1954. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 who gave no answer in 1947 and 125,991 in 1954.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Religion.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian—						
Church of England	83,794	88,636	172,430	232,028	222,067	454,095
Catholic <sup>1</sup> ..	58,442	63,862	122,304	161,525	155,437	316,962
Presbyterian ..	25,768	28,165	53,933	76,139	75,447	151,586
Methodist ..	25,196	27,905	53,101	72,577	73,879	146,456
Lutheran ..	2,543	2,529	5,072	15,050	13,562	28,612
Baptist ..	4,327	5,008	9,335	9,580	10,533	20,113
Congregational ..	1,668	2,002	3,670	4,340	4,746	9,086
Salvation Army	1,164	1,352	2,516	3,387	3,737	7,124
Church of Christ	1,169	1,264	2,433	3,260	3,491	6,751
Other ..	9,280	9,628	18,908	21,883	21,017	42,900
Total Christian ..	213,351	230,351	443,702	599,769	583,916	1,183,685
Non-Christian ..	741	610	1,351	1,458	951	2,409
Indefinite ..	407	312	719	1,403	994	2,397
No Religion ..	1,251	572	1,823	2,759	1,018	3,777
No Reply ..	29,154	25,571	54,725	70,863	55,128	125,991
Total ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

<sup>1</sup> Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

*Conjugal Condition.*—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1954 Census. As at previous Censuses, there were in 1954 a large number of married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in country districts or out of the State. There was also a much higher proportion of widows and divorced women residing in Brisbane than in the rest of the State. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married continued to decrease between 1947 and 1954, as it had during the previous intercensal period, 1933 to 1947 (see 1955 *Year Book*, page 41, for proportions at 1947 Census).

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	70,456	67,973	138,429	201,533	192,488	394,021
Age 15 and Over	51,413	45,874	97,287	154,913	100,854	255,767
Total Never Married	121,869	113,847	235,716	356,446	293,342	649,788
Married <sup>1</sup> .. ..	114,593	118,420	233,013	298,369	297,313	595,682
Widowed .. ..	6,546	22,629	29,175	16,528	46,969	63,497
Divorced .. ..	1,662	2,201	3,863	3,852	3,825	7,677
Not Stated .. ..	234	319	553	1,057	558	1,615
Total .. ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259
Percentages <sup>2</sup> —	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	29.51	24.26	26.78	32.71	22.47	27.72
Married .. ..	65.78	62.62	64.13	62.99	66.22	64.57
Widowed .. ..	3.76	11.96	8.03	3.49	10.46	6.88
Divorced .. ..	0.95	1.16	1.06	0.81	0.85	0.83

<sup>1</sup> Including, for Brisbane, 3,653 married men and 4,826 married women, and, for Queensland, 8,484 married men and 9,418 married women, who stated that they were "permanently separated". <sup>2</sup> Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

*Period of Residence in Australia.*—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the time of the 1954 Census.

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1954.

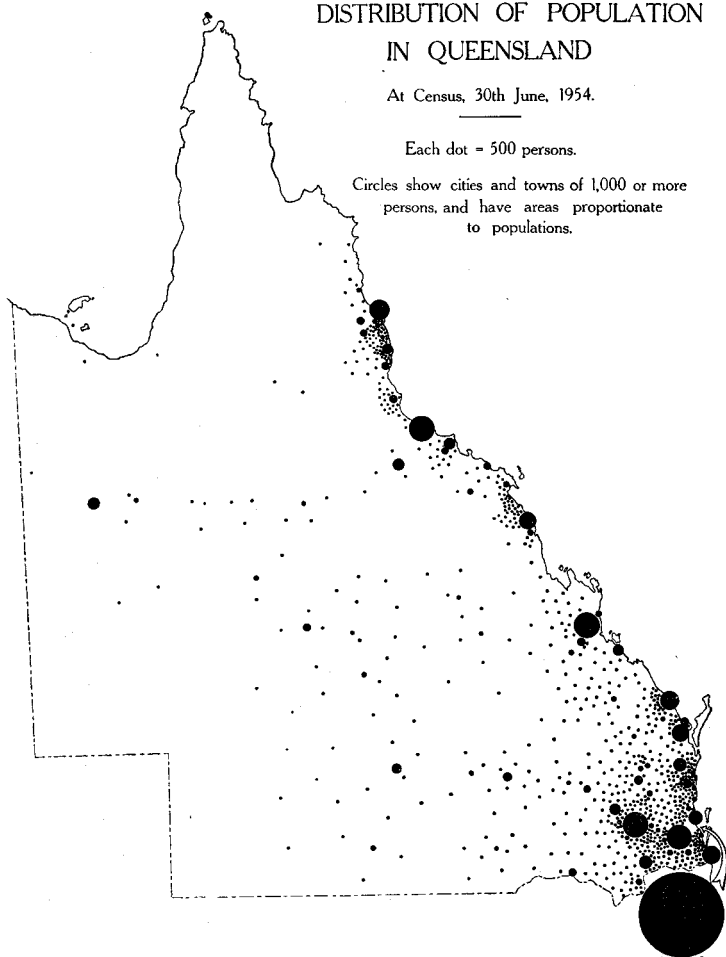
Period of Residence in Australia.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australian Born ..	205,396	222,634	428,030	584,949	575,646	1,160,595
Under 1 Year ..	1,572	1,572	3,144	4,568	2,832	7,400
1 Year .. ..	1,353	1,394	2,747	3,451	2,751	6,202
2 Years .. ..	2,498	2,025	4,523	6,730	3,777	10,507
3 Years .. ..	3,154	2,526	5,680	6,946	4,763	11,709
4 Years .. ..	4,522	3,681	8,203	8,922	6,073	14,995
5 Years .. ..	2,895	2,218	5,113	5,837	3,667	9,504
6 Years .. ..	1,052	803	1,855	2,107	1,471	3,578
7 Years .. ..	423	420	843	821	745	1,566
8 to 14 Years ..	836	699	1,535	1,602	1,356	2,958
15 Years and Over	20,940	19,153	40,093	49,097	37,949	87,046
Not Stated .. ..	263	291	554	1,222	977	2,199
Total Born Outside Australia ..	39,508	34,782	74,290	91,303	66,361	157,664
Total .. ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30th June, 1954.

Each dot = 500 persons.

Circles show cities and towns of 1,000 or more persons, and have areas proportionate to populations.



## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 42 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane itself has over one-third of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the mean population for 1958 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1947. <sup>1</sup>	Census, 1954.	Mean Population, 1958.
Metropolitan .. .. .	402,030	502,320	553,405
Moreton <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	144,701	173,437	188,223
Maryborough .. .. .	112,159	122,921	127,365
Downs .. .. .	116,069	132,069	138,357
Roma .. .. .	15,563	18,627	19,577
South Western .. .. .	11,573	14,734	15,574
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>802,095</i>	<i>964,108</i>	<i>1,042,501</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	78,660	88,198	91,745
Central Western .. .. .	20,745	22,425	23,091
Far Western .. .. .	4,911	5,352	5,451
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>120,287</i>
Mackay .. .. .	37,338	42,947	45,024
Townsville .. .. .	66,853	75,699	79,606
Cairns .. .. .	73,600	90,787	96,337
Peninsula .. .. .	5,331	6,500	6,190
North Western .. .. .	14,995	19,272	21,673
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>193,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>243,830</i>
Migratory .. .. .	1,887	2,971	2,744
<i>Total Queensland</i> ..	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,414,362</i>

<sup>1</sup> Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population. Populations for 1947 are according to revised 1949 boundaries. <sup>2</sup> Excluding metropolitan.

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 44 to 47. The area of the State, previously reckoned as 670,500 square miles, was re-measured by the Surveyor-General in 1958 as 667,000 square miles, and Local Authority areas shown in the table are as revised. Populations are those recorded at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1958. Intercensal estimates are made each year based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as

they were at 30th June, 1958. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1958.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

### SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

#### Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	195,102	206,928	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	555,000
IPSWICH ..	47	16,381	16,013	32,394	19,620	19,333	38,953	42,300
REDCLIFFE ..	13½	4,254	4,617	8,871	6,601	7,256	13,857	16,730
SOUTH COAST ..	47½	6,729	7,159	13,888	9,687	10,120	19,807	23,700
Albert ..	530	3,973	3,288	7,261	4,634	4,080	8,714	9,100
Beaudesert ..	1,160	4,747	4,221	8,968	5,079	4,464	9,543	9,750
Boonah ..	570	3,243	2,996	6,239	3,088	2,841	5,929	5,960
Caboolture ..	475	3,074	2,642	5,716	3,769	3,332	7,101	7,780
Esk ..	1,475	3,809	3,323	7,137	3,681	3,304	6,985	6,980
Gatton ..	610	3,511	2,908	6,419	3,994	3,143	7,137	7,460
Kilcoy ..	555	1,382	1,169	2,551	1,309	1,164	2,473	2,520
Laidley ..	268	2,486	2,269	4,755	2,411	2,206	4,617	4,620
Landsborough ..	425	3,434	3,026	6,460	4,136	3,629	7,765	8,300
Maroochy ..	445	7,823	7,191	15,014	9,186	8,683	17,869	19,550
Moreton ..	700	4,689	3,982	8,671	4,550	3,975	8,525	8,520
Pine ..	290	2,591	2,224	4,815	3,352	2,957	6,309	6,950
Redland ..	150	2,729	2,482	5,211	3,815	3,550	7,365	7,820
Not Incorporated	124	203	128	331	342	146	488	500
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,269½</i>	<i>270,160</i>	<i>276,571</i>	<i>546,731</i>	<i>334,158</i>	<i>341,599</i>	<i>675,757</i>	<i>743,540</i>

#### Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	17	7,733	8,193	15,926	9,693	10,258	19,951	22,200
GYMPIE ..	7	3,966	4,447	8,413	4,735	5,229	9,964	10,500
MARYBOROUGH	10	7,349	7,813	15,162	8,684	9,268	17,952	18,900
Biggenden ..	510	1,156	1,023	2,179	1,021	953	1,974	1,920
Burrum ..	1,530	4,132	3,743	7,875	4,335	4,073	8,408	8,500
Eidsvold ..	1,855	704	609	1,313	701	610	1,311	1,320
Gayndah ..	1,045	1,797	1,610	3,407	1,770	1,582	3,352	3,360
Gooburru ..	490	2,018	1,807	3,825	2,281	1,850	4,131	4,320
Isis ..	660	1,881	1,758	3,639	2,369	1,874	4,243	4,400
Kilkivan ..	1,255	2,299	1,842	4,141	2,204	1,719	3,923	3,920
Kingaroy ..	935	4,272	3,791	8,063	4,139	3,920	8,059	8,060
Kolan ..	1,025	1,358	1,144	2,502	1,350	1,152	2,502	2,520
Mundubbera ..	1,610	1,133	931	2,064	1,269	1,057	2,326	2,400
Murron ..	270	1,911	1,821	3,732	2,122	2,053	4,175	4,320
Nanango ..	670	2,286	1,898	4,184	2,062	1,876	3,938	3,920
Noosa ..	338	3,110	2,815	5,925	3,305	2,991	6,296	6,440
Perry ..	910	329	299	628	259	237	496	420

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1958.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

*Maryborough Division—continued.*

Tiara .. ..	855	1,464	1,202	2,666	1,390	1,177	2,567	2,540
Widgee .. ..	1,135	4,232	3,552	7,834	4,495	3,644	8,139	8,270
Wondai .. ..	1,330	2,431	2,145	4,626	2,575	2,275	4,850	4,900
Wooco .. ..	595	412	338	750	371	289	660	650
Woongarra ..	270	1,748	1,557	3,305	1,976	1,728	3,704	3,800
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,372</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>63,106</i>	<i>59,815</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>127,580</i>

*Downs Division.*

TOOWOOMBA ..	44	16,785	18,409	35,194	20,701	22,448	43,149	46,600
WARWICK .. ..	10	3,552	3,877	7,429	4,408	4,743	9,151	9,850
DALBY .. ..	6	2,233	2,152	4,385	3,123	3,059	6,182	6,900
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	1,248	1,219	2,467	1,481	1,469	2,950	3,120
Allora .. ..	270	1,204	1,013	2,217	1,096	1,010	2,106	2,090
Cambooya .. ..	245	1,072	887	1,959	1,029	819	1,848	1,900
Chinchilla .. ..	3,355	2,810	2,393	5,203	3,224	2,797	6,021	6,300
Clifton .. ..	335	1,479	1,289	2,768	1,356	1,186	2,542	2,530
Crow's Nest ..	640	2,143	1,893	4,036	1,985	1,748	3,733	3,730
Glengallan ..	670	2,809	2,310	5,119	2,512	2,127	4,639	4,660
Inglewood .. ..	2,265	2,247	1,810	4,057	2,442	1,999	4,441	4,640
Jondaryan .. ..	735	2,773	2,484	5,257	2,903	2,513	5,416	5,500
Millmerran ..	1,740	1,647	1,365	3,012	1,919	1,554	3,473	3,580
Murilla .. ..	2,334	1,345	1,148	2,493	1,681	1,409	3,090	3,300
Pittsworth .. ..	424	1,927	1,672	3,599	1,977	1,754	3,731	3,820
Rosalie .. ..	845	3,646	3,070	6,716	3,568	2,970	6,538	6,420
Rosenthal .. ..	760	963	857	1,825	869	762	1,631	1,580
Stanthorpe ..	1,035	3,955	3,464	7,419	4,344	3,991	8,335	8,500
Tara .. ..	4,315	1,301	977	2,278	1,834	1,315	3,149	3,350
Waggamba .. ..	5,340	1,542	1,048	2,590	1,746	1,222	2,968	3,060
Wambo .. ..	2,210	3,316	2,730	6,046	3,754	3,222	6,976	7,160
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,584</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>67,952</i>	<i>64,117</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>138,590</i>

*Roma Division.*

ROMA .. ..	30	1,943	1,951	3,894	2,134	2,114	4,248	4,450
Balonne .. ..	12,015	2,264	1,776	4,040	3,230	2,297	5,527	6,050
Bendemere ..	1,510	834	692	1,526	892	710	1,602	1,630
Booringa .. ..	10,740	1,407	1,194	2,601	1,738	1,379	3,117	3,230
Bungil .. ..	5,090	1,190	927	2,117	1,412	1,069	2,481	2,550
Warroo .. ..	5,275	821	564	1,385	999	653	1,652	1,700
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,660</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>10,405</i>	<i>8,222</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>19,610</i>

*South Western Division.*

CHARLEVILLE ..	27	1,771	1,639	3,460	2,306	2,211	4,517	4,900
Bulloo .. ..	28,425	392	155	547	483	189	672	700
Murweh .. ..	16,925	1,442	1,028	2,470	1,731	1,284	3,015	3,100
Paroo .. ..	18,375	1,802	1,363	3,165	2,408	1,735	4,143	4,400
Quilpie .. ..	26,055	1,226	705	1,931	1,545	842	2,387	2,500
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>89,807</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>8,473</i>	<i>6,261</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,600</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1958.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

*Rockhampton Division.*

ROCKHAMPTON	62	17,114	17,874	34,988	19,719	20,951	40,670	43,400
GLADSTONE ..	11	2,686	2,558	5,244	3,605	3,339	6,944	7,320
Banana <sup>1</sup> ..	5,995	4,342	3,274	7,616	4,711	3,680	8,391	9,500
Broadsound ..	7,140	857	558	1,415	939	598	1,537	1,540
Calliope ..	2,435	2,130	1,671	3,801	2,071	1,663	3,734	3,700
Duaringa ..	6,220	988	802	1,790	1,070	835	1,905	1,900
Fitzroy ..	1,930	2,015	1,758	3,773	1,911	1,643	3,554	3,550
Livingstone ..	4,930	3,327	3,125	6,452	3,685	3,346	7,031	7,200
Miriam Vale ..	1,445	1,014	770	1,784	956	750	1,706	1,660
Monto ..	1,640	2,255	2,015	4,270	2,413	2,045	4,458	4,500
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,558	2,396	4,954	2,654	2,406	5,060	4,950
Taroom ..	6,950	1,072	849	1,921	1,383	998	2,381	2,580
Theodore <sup>1</sup> ..	78	296	234	530	400	325	725	..
Not Incorporated	20	75	47	122	50	52	102	100
<i>Total Rockhampton</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>40,729</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>45,567</i>	<i>42,631</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>91,900</i>

*Central Western Division.*

Aramac ..	8,970	932	660	1,592	985	729	1,714	1,730
Barcaldine ..	3,255	1,115	1,032	2,147	1,176	1,024	2,200	2,240
Bauhinia ..	9,795	801	655	1,456	934	699	1,633	1,670
Belyando ..	11,430	1,685	1,382	3,067	1,734	1,370	3,104	3,150
Blackall ..	6,295	1,403	1,085	2,488	1,597	1,183	2,780	2,880
Emerald ..	4,345	1,312	1,019	2,331	1,542	1,102	2,644	2,700
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	261	189	450	332	212	544	560
Jericho ..	8,385	837	642	1,479	929	671	1,600	1,620
Longreach ..	9,080	2,298	1,839	4,137	2,352	1,991	4,343	4,550
Peak Downs ..	3,090	417	299	716	516	302	818	950
Tambo ..	3,980	528	354	882	610	435	1,045	1,080
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,160</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>12,707</i>	<i>9,718</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>23,130</i>

*Far Western Division.*

Barcoo ..	23,900	566	269	835	674	336	1,010	1,020
Boulia ..	23,570	438	238	676	493	271	764	760
Diamantina ..	36,560	185	49	234	182	57	239	240
Isisford ..	4,065	384	273	657	483	324	807	860
Winton ..	20,780	1,499	1,010	2,509	1,512	1,020	2,532	2,580
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>108,875</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>3,344</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>5,460</i>

## NORTH QUEENSLAND.

*Mackay Division.*

MACKAY ..	8	6,694	6,792	13,486	7,285	7,477	14,762	15,100
Mirani ..	810	2,503	2,064	4,567	2,880	2,176	5,056	5,200
Nebo ..	3,875	337	197	534	282	165	447	450
Pioneer ..	1,065	6,291	5,315	11,606	7,945	6,371	14,316	15,450
Proserpine ..	1,020	2,087	1,790	3,877	2,538	2,038	4,576	4,900
Sarina ..	510	1,763	1,505	3,268	2,125	1,665	3,790	4,000
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Mackay</i> ..	<i>7,302</i>	<i>19,675</i>	<i>17,663</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>23,055</i>	<i>19,892</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>45,100</i>

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1958.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	26	3,673	3,888	7,561	3,483	3,478	6,961	6,780
TOWNSVILLE ..	70	17,464	16,645	34,109	20,510	19,961	40,471	43,800
BOWEN .. ..	4	1,745	1,531	3,276	1,843	1,728	3,571	3,660
Ayr .. ..	1,940	6,753	5,709	12,462	8,340	6,868	15,208	16,200
Dalrymple ..	27,185	1,470	841	2,311	1,136	778	1,914	1,880
Thuringowa ..	1,630	1,450	877	2,327	1,669	958	2,627	2,320
Wangaratta ..	8,650	2,739	2,068	4,807	2,776	2,171	4,947	5,100
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>39,505</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>39,737</i>	<i>35,942</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>79,740</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS .. ..	19	8,579	8,065	16,644	10,792	10,228	21,020	23,400
Atherton .. ..	225	2,372	1,963	4,335	2,896	2,505	5,401	5,800
Cardwell .. ..	1,120	2,503	1,843	4,346	2,985	2,060	5,045	5,390
Douglas .. ..	745	1,381	1,112	2,493	1,793	1,807	3,100	3,220
Eacham .. ..	440	2,059	1,681	3,740	2,073	1,808	3,881	3,980
Herberton .. ..	2,535	1,700	1,498	3,198	2,207	1,943	4,150	4,260
Hinchinbrook ..	1,175	5,157	4,055	9,212	6,745	4,636	11,381	12,100
Johnstone .. ..	630	6,950	5,315	12,265	8,658	6,322	14,980	16,060
Mareeba .. ..	20,355	3,586	2,726	6,312	4,258	3,337	7,595	7,740
Mulgrave .. ..	670	5,778	4,707	10,485	7,519	5,958	13,477	13,800
Not Incorporated	47	276	294	570	372	385	757	760
<i>Total Cairns ..</i>	<i>27,961</i>	<i>40,341</i>	<i>33,259</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>50,298</i>	<i>40,489</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>96,500</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	513	431	944	927	1,135	2,062	1,570
Cook .. ..	48,340	681	458	1,139	863	682	1,545	1,630
Not Incorporated	352	1,594	1,654	3,248	1,466	1,427	2,893	3,000
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>48,693½</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>2,543</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>3,256</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>6,200</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
Barkly Tableland	15,720	255	125	380	278	144	422	450
Burke .. ..	16,140	152	98	250	153	95	248	300
Carpentaria ..	26,360	400	210	610	366	200	566	570
Cloncurry .. ..	19,540	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,301	4,213	10,514	12,700
Croydon .. ..	10,960	92	75	167	96	65	161	170
Etheridge .. ..	15,380	536	324	860	501	314	815	820
Flinders <sup>2</sup> .. ..	16,070	2,007	1,303	3,310	1,930	1,363	3,293	3,280
McKinlay .. ..	15,725	1,076	557	1,633	1,036	611	1,647	1,650
Richmond .. ..	10,400	840	638	1,478	917	669	1,586	1,750
Not Incorporated	465	18	22	40	10	10	20	20
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,760</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>5,795</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>11,588</i>	<i>7,684</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>21,710</i>
<i>Migratory.</i>								
Migratory .. ..	..	1,708	179	1,887	2,586	385	2,971	2,744
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>667,000</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>676,252</i>	<i>642,007</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,417,404</i>

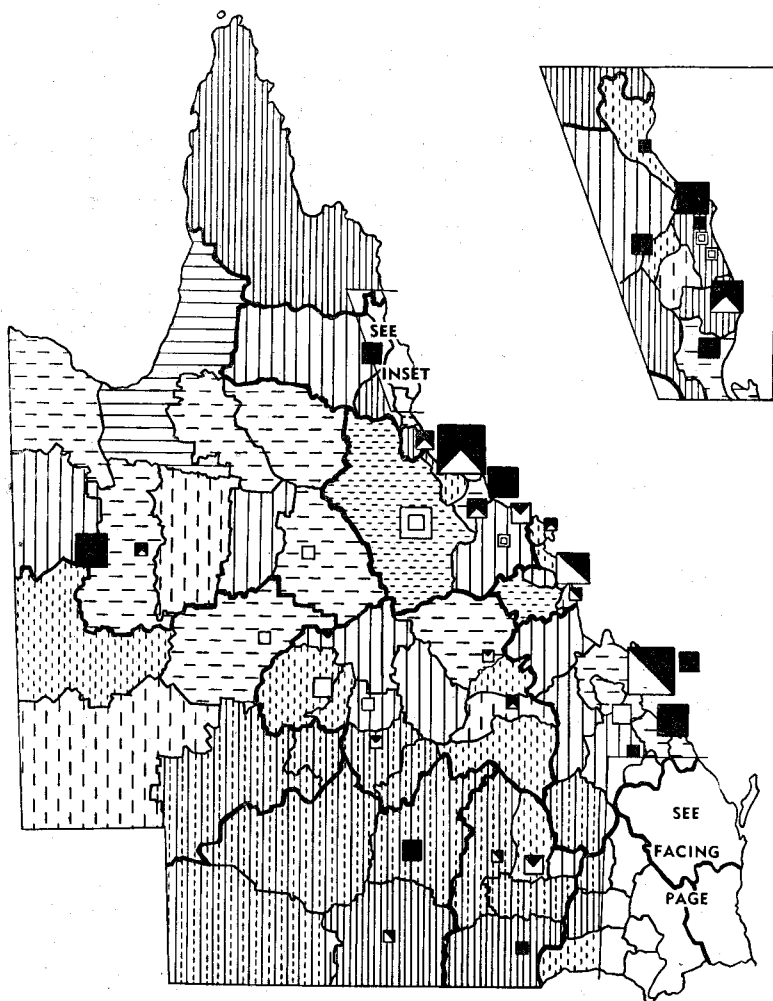
<sup>1</sup> Theodore Irrigation Area, previously controlled by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply, was incorporated in Banana Shire on 1st July, 1958.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for 1947 and 1954 Censuses, figures for the Town of Hughenden which was abolished on 13th March, 1958, the area (26 sq. miles) being incorporated in Flinders Shire.



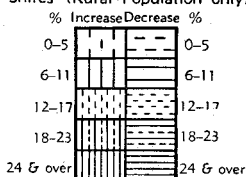
*Intercensal Population Changes.*—The diagrams on this and the following page indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1954, and in the non-urban population of each Shire. The various forms of shading are explained in the key at the top of the next page. There were substantial increases in practically all the towns, in many cases at the expense of the surrounding rural areas. Shires in the south-eastern and north-western districts showed little or no increase.

## INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1947 TO

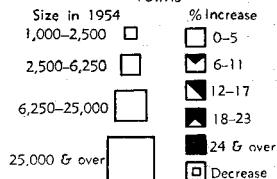


## KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

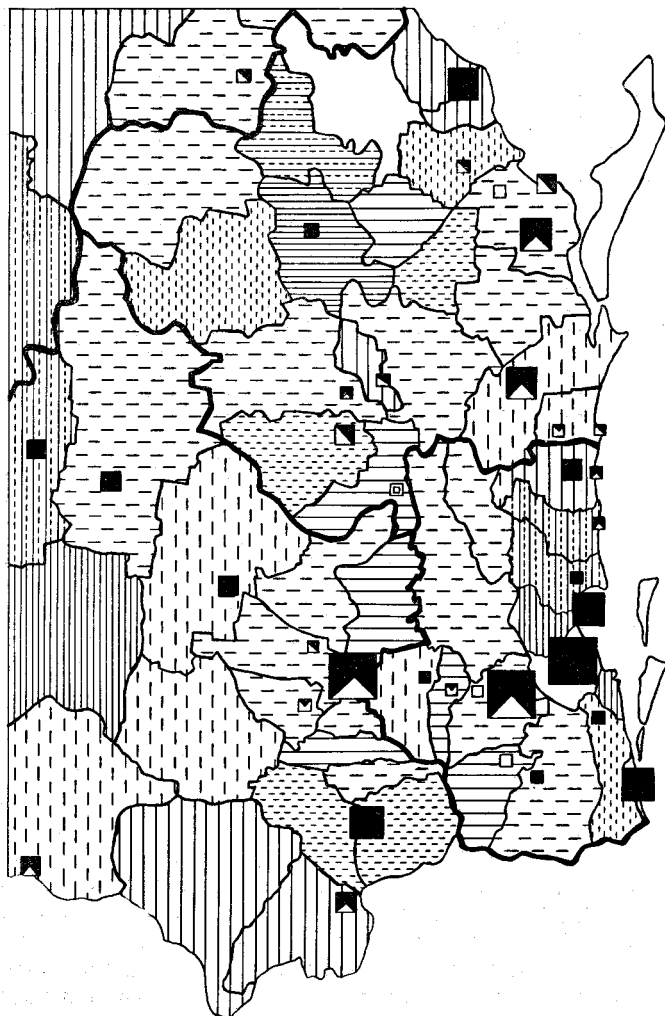
## Shires (Rural Population only)



## Towns



## 1954, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



*Principal Towns and Townships.*—The following are the 1947 and 1954 Census populations for towns and townships with 1,000 or more persons in 1954. While the boundaries of these urban areas (other than the incorporated cities and towns) were not defined until the 1954 Census, the 1947 figures given below cover, as nearly as possible, the same areas.

	1947.	1954.		1947.	1954.
Atherton ..	1,989	2,527	Innisfail ..	5,576	6,649
Ayr ..	4,626	7,082	Ipswich ..	32,394 <sup>1</sup>	38,953
Babinda ..	1,730	1,641	Kingaroy ..	3,893	4,464
Barcardine ..	1,682	1,705	Laidley ..	1,309	1,404
Beaudesert ..	1,548	2,388	Longreach ..	3,282	3,350
Beenleigh ..	975	1,375	Mackay <sup>2</sup> ..	15,635	18,296
Biloela ..	940	1,399	Mareeba ..	2,504	3,369
Blackall ..	1,747	1,885	Maroochydore ..	1,581	1,926
Boonah ..	1,675	1,768	Maryborough ..	15,162 <sup>1</sup>	17,952
Bowen ..	3,276	3,571	Miles ..	899	1,193
Brisbane ..	402,030	502,320	Mitchell ..	1,193	1,407
Bundaberg ..	15,926	19,951	Monto ..	1,503	1,702
Caboolture ..	1,133	1,533	Mossman ..	1,022	1,461
Cairns ..	16,644	21,020	Mount Isa ..	3,504	7,433
Caloundra ..	1,718	2,124	Mount Morgan ..	3,942	4,152
Charleville ..	3,460	4,517	Murgon ..	1,463	1,710
Charters Towers	7,561	6,961	Nambour ..	3,262	4,678
Childers ..	1,229	1,438	Nanango ..	1,431	1,353
Chinchilla ..	1,754	2,579	Oakey ..	1,432	1,641
Clermont ..	1,491	1,587	Pittsworth ..	1,252	1,401
Cloncurry ..	1,584	1,955	Proserpine ..	1,797	2,187
Collinsville—			Redcliffe ..	8,871	13,857
Scottville ..	2,028	1,856	Rockhampton ..	34,988	40,670
Cooroy ..	977	1,069	Roma ..	3,894	4,248
Cunnamulla ..	1,694	1,955	Rosewood ..	1,548	1,582
Dalby ..	4,385	6,182	St. George ..	1,249	1,698
Edmonton ..	1,155	1,476	Sarina ..	1,729	1,983
Emerald ..	1,336	1,633	South Coast ..	13,888	19,807
Gatton ..	1,581	2,163	Stanthorpe ..	2,380	2,907
Gayndah ..	1,039	1,644	Tewantin ..	1,523	1,766
Gladstone ..	5,244	6,944	Thursday Island	944	2,062
Goondiwindi ..	2,467	2,950	Toowoomba ..	35,194 <sup>1</sup>	43,149
Gordonvale ..	2,239	1,989	Townsville ..	34,109	40,471
Gympie ..	8,413	9,964	Tully ..	2,068	2,808
Hervey Bay ..	3,012	3,544	Warwick ..	7,429 <sup>1</sup>	9,151
Home Hill ..	2,258	2,793	Winton ..	1,351	1,398
Howard ..	1,042	1,053	Wondai ..	973	1,202
Hughenden ..	1,745	1,772	Yeppoon ..	2,115	2,704
Ingham ..	3,237	3,943			

<sup>1</sup> On the basis of the extended city area as at 1954.

<sup>2</sup> Including North Mackay.

*Brisbane.*—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. The table at the top of the next page shows Brisbane's population at each of the Census dates and at the end of each of the last ten years. In estimating the population of the city at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the City of Brisbane area.

*Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*—For statistical purposes, the City of Brisbane has been divided into 48 statistical areas, 46 of which are city or suburban closely-settled areas and the remaining 2 are semi-rural localities within the city boundaries. The former embrace 107 square miles, or 28.5 per cent. of the whole area excluding the river.

## BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.			Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.			Estimated Population.
1861	..	..	6,051	20.1	1949	..	..	429,530
1871	..	..	25,916	21.6	1950	..	..	444,650
1881	..	..	47,172	22.1	1951	..	..	453,660
1891	..	..	101,554	25.8	1952	..	..	469,000
1901	..	..	119,428	24.0	1953	..	..	488,000
1911	..	..	139,480	23.0	1954	..	..	504,600
1921	..	..	209,946	27.8	1955	..	..	519,000
1933	..	..	299,748	31.6	1956	..	..	531,300
1947	..	..	402,030	36.3	1957	..	..	546,500
1954	..	..	502,320	38.1	1958	..	..	559,000

The table below shows the area of each statistical area, the population at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, and the estimated population at 30th June, 1958.

## METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, AREA AND POPULATION.

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.						Esti- mated 30th June, 1958.
		Census, 30th June, 1947.	Census, 30th June, 1954.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Square Mile.		
<i>City—</i>								
1. City .. ..	1.81	21,391	9,731	8,207	17,938	9,910	16,200	
2. North City .. ..	3.31	27,983	11,616	13,692	25,308	7,646	23,100	
3. South City .. ..	2.75	31,063	13,164	14,611	27,775	10,100	25,800	
<i>Total</i> .. ..	7.87	80,437	34,511	36,510	71,021	9,024	65,100	
<i>North Side Inner—</i>								
4. Ascot .. ..	2.25	16,865	7,203	8,892	16,095	7,153	15,700	
5. Fernberg .. ..	1.47	10,897	5,013	5,549	10,562	7,185	10,350	
6. Ithaca .. ..	1.47	8,767	4,582	5,047	9,629	6,550	9,950	
7. Meeandah .. ..	4.30	1,876	1,002	1,027	2,029	472	2,200	
8. Newmarket .. ..	1.96	10,675	5,428	5,874	11,302	5,766	12,000	
9. Normanby .. ..	1.02	13,798	5,836	6,023	11,859	11,626	11,000	
10. Windsor .. ..	1.88	14,681	6,469	7,405	13,874	7,380	13,300	
<i>Total</i> .. ..	14.35	77,559	35,533	39,817	75,350	5,251	74,500	
<i>North Side Outer—</i>								
11. Ashgrove .. ..	1.43	8,393	4,278	4,859	9,137	6,390	9,600	
12. Bald Hills .. ..	0.39	650 <sup>1</sup>	479	471	950	2,436	1,150	
13. Banyo .. ..	2.52	3,064	2,743	2,623	5,366	2,129	6,550	
14. Chermside .. ..	3.58	4,935 <sup>1</sup>	7,181	7,521	14,702	4,107	17,700	
15. Enoggera .. ..	1.89	6,057	5,026	5,038	10,064	5,325	11,800	
16. Geebung .. ..	3.38	3,000 <sup>1</sup>	3,602	3,537	7,139	2,112	9,000	
17. Hendra .. ..	2.36	6,230	3,329	3,572	6,901	2,924	7,100	
18. Kalinga .. ..	1.03	7,983	3,301	4,097	7,398	7,183	7,550	
19. Kedron .. ..	1.69	10,210	6,075	6,520	12,595	7,453	15,000	
20. Mitchelton .. ..	1.58	3,378	3,286	3,420	6,706	4,244	8,300	
21. Nundah .. ..	2.51	11,234	6,742	7,143	13,885	5,532	15,000	
22. Stafford .. ..	2.47	832	2,702	2,758	5,460	2,211	8,300	
23. The Gap .. ..	0.86	250 <sup>1</sup>	245	296	541	629	700	
<i>Total</i> .. ..	25.69	66,216	48,989	51,855	100,844	3,925	117,750	

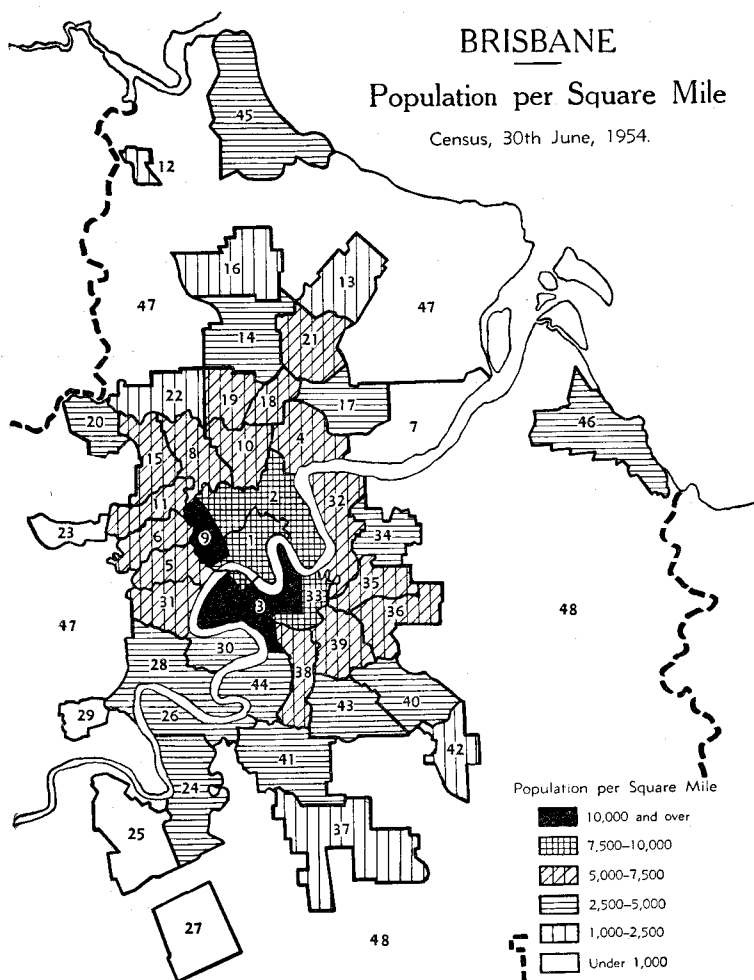
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.					Esti- mated 30th June, 1958.
		Census, 30th June, 1947.	Census, 30th June, 1954.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Square Mile.	
<i>Western—</i>							
24. Corinda .. ..	3.14	6,423 <sup>1</sup>	4,657	5,011	9,668	3,079	11,300
25. Darra .. ..	3.59	1,750 <sup>1</sup>	1,140	1,161	2,301	641	2,950
26. Graceville .. ..	1.75	4,201	2,934	3,291	6,225	3,557	7,350
27. Inala .. ..	3.20	..	1,247	1,270	2,517	787	7,750
28. Indooroopilly .. ..	3.39	8,565	5,133	5,545	10,678	3,150	11,900
29. Kenmore .. ..	0.79	250 <sup>1</sup>	237	249	486	615	650
30. St. Lucia .. ..	1.34	2,101	2,064	2,204	4,268	3,185	5,050
31. Toowong .. ..	1.81	9,651	4,210	5,046	9,256	5,114	9,250
<i>Total</i> .. ..	19.01	32,941	21,622	23,777	45,399	2,388	56,200
<i>South Side Inner—</i>							
32. Balmoral .. ..	2.52	13,868	7,388	7,716	15,104	5,994	15,800
33. East Brisbane .. ..	1.19	12,438	5,388	5,842	11,230	9,437	11,000
34. Morningside .. ..	1.79	4,919	4,098	4,173	8,271	4,621	9,500
<i>Total</i> .. ..	5.50	31,225	16,874	17,731	34,605	6,292	36,300
<i>South Side Outer—</i>							
35. Camp Hill .. ..	1.69	7,669	5,281	5,644	10,925	6,464	11,750
36. Chatsworth .. ..	2.02	7,247	6,344	6,864	13,208	6,539	15,300
37. Cooper's Plains .. ..	5.25	2,000 <sup>1</sup>	3,524	3,455	6,979	1,329	9,300
38. Ekibin .. ..	1.57	11,705	5,614	5,934	11,548	7,355	11,250
39. Greenslopes .. ..	1.87	13,686	6,583	7,050	13,633	7,290	13,900
40. Holland Park .. ..	2.59	5,666	5,725	6,123	11,848	4,575	14,800
41. Moorooka .. ..	3.47	8,364	5,971	6,192	12,163	3,505	14,100
42. Mount Gravatt .. ..	1.66	1,200 <sup>1</sup>	1,288	1,228	2,516	1,516	3,600
43. Tarragindi .. ..	2.48	2,607	3,338	3,475	6,813	2,747	9,200
44. Yeronga .. ..	2.17	8,568	4,793	5,127	9,920	4,571	10,550
<i>Total</i> .. ..	24.77	68,712	48,461	51,092	99,553	4,019	113,750
<i>Bayside—</i>							
45. Sandgate .. ..	5.66	12,057	8,381	8,508	16,889	2,984	20,200
46. Wynnum .. ..	4.15	13,528	8,976	9,503	18,479	4,453	21,000
<i>Total</i> .. ..	9.81	25,585	17,357	18,011	35,368	3,605	41,200
<i>Rural—</i>							
47. North of River .. ..	130.94	6,472 <sup>1</sup>	7,178	6,261	13,439	103	16,800
48. South of River .. ..	137.06	12,883 <sup>1</sup>	14,379	12,362	26,741	195	33,400
<i>Total</i> .. ..	268.00	19,355	21,557	18,623	40,180	150	50,200
Total Brisbane .. ..	375.00 <sup>2</sup>	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	1,340	555,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimated or partly estimated.<sup>2</sup> Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries.

Some of the statistical areas were included in the rural areas in 1947 and the boundaries of others have been enlarged since that date. In these cases, the 1947 figures have been estimated to be comparable with the later years.

The following diagram illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas, the identifying numbers being as in the table above.



### 3. BIRTHS.

For the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town, and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or

place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a birth occurring in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

*Births by Statistical Divisions.*—Births and birth rates for the various statistical divisions are shown in the next table. Rates are lowest in Brisbane and highest in divisions with low urban concentrations.

#### BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1958.			Birth Rate. <sup>1</sup>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1957.	1958.
Metropolitan ..	6,048	5,676	11,724	22.0	21.2
Moreton <sup>2</sup> ..	2,271	2,126	4,397	23.1	23.4
Maryborough ..	1,549	1,460	3,009	24.0	23.6
Downs ..	1,853	1,802	3,655	26.5	26.4
Roma ..	332	317	649	33.1	33.2
South Western ..	276	235	511	31.8	32.8
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>12,329</i>	<i>11,616</i>	<i>23,945</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,112	1,048	2,160	24.2	23.5
Central Western ..	374	349	723	30.1	31.3
Far Western ..	64	81	145	27.0	26.6
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,550</i>	<i>1,478</i>	<i>3,028</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>25.2</i>
Mackay ..	614	634	1,248	27.6	27.7
Townsville ..	1,003	939	1,942	24.4	24.4
Cairns ..	1,354	1,212	2,566	26.2	26.6
Peninsula ..	145	126	271	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>
North Western ..	448	424	872	41.5	40.2
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,564</i>	<i>3,335</i>	<i>6,899</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>27.7</i>
Total Queensland..	17,443	16,429	33,872	24.2	23.9

<sup>1</sup> Births per 1,000 mean population.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.

<sup>3</sup> Rate not significant as births registered include a number of aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

*Births by Month of Registration.*—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1958 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.8 per cent. of the annual total compared with 25.8 per cent. for May, June, and July.

## BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND.

Month of Registration.	Births in 1958.			Per Cent. of Annual Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1958.	Five Years 1954-1958.
January .. .. .	1,586	1,499	3,085	9.1	8.5
February .. .. .	1,404	1,353	2,757	8.1	8.1
March .. .. .	1,500	1,449	2,949	8.7	8.8
April .. .. .	1,455	1,381	2,836	8.4	8.4
May .. .. .	1,432	1,418	2,850	8.4	8.9
June .. .. .	1,432	1,317	2,749	8.1	8.2
July .. .. .	1,569	1,509	3,078	9.1	8.7
August .. .. .	1,405	1,362	2,767	8.2	8.5
September .. .. .	1,480	1,391	2,871	8.5	8.2
October .. .. .	1,539	1,374	2,963	8.8	8.7
November .. .. .	1,261	1,187	2,448	7.2	7.8
December .. .. .	1,330	1,189	2,519	7.4	7.2
Total .. .. .	17,443	16,429	33,872	100.0	100.0

*Crude Birth Rates.*—In the table below, crude birth rates are compared for all the States for the last five years and at decennial intervals previously.

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913 and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and since the war have now restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s.

## BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1958.

Year.	Crude Birth Rates. <sup>1</sup>							G. R. R. <sup>2</sup>		N. R. R. <sup>3</sup>	
	N S W	Vic.	Qld.	S. A.	W. A.	Tas.	Aust.	Qld.	Aust.	Qld.	Aust.
1861 ..	41.6	43.5	<b>45.6</b>	43.3	37.4	35.7	42.3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1871 ..	39.7	37.2	<b>43.9</b>	38.0	30.1	30.1	38.0	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1881 ..	38.2	31.3	<b>38.0</b>	38.1	34.2	33.7	35.3	<i>n</i>	2.65	<i>n</i>	1.88
1891 ..	34.8	33.6	<b>37.1</b>	33.4	35.1	33.6	34.5	<i>n</i>	2.30	<i>n</i>	1.73
1901 ..	27.8	25.8	<b>28.5</b>	25.4	30.4	28.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911 ..	28.6	25.0	<b>27.6</b>	28.9	28.2	28.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921 ..	25.9	23.2	<b>26.7</b>	24.1	23.4	27.0	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931 ..	18.7	16.9	<b>19.3</b>	15.8	19.8	21.2	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1941 ..	18.5	17.8	<b>20.8</b>	18.2	21.4	21.7	18.9	<b>1.30</b>	1.15	<b>1.19</b>	1.05
1951 ..	22.0	22.2	<b>24.2</b>	23.8	25.5	25.5	23.0	<b>1.62</b>	1.49	<b>1.54</b>	1.41
1954 ..	21.3	22.3	<b>23.7</b>	22.9	24.9	25.0	22.5	<b>1.67</b>	1.56	<b>1.62r</b>	1.50r
1955 ..	21.3	22.3	<b>24.2</b>	22.6	25.2	25.6	22.6	<b>1.71</b>	1.59	<b>1.65r</b>	1.53r
1956 ..	21.3	22.4	<b>23.7</b>	22.3	25.0	25.2	22.5	<b>1.72</b>	1.61	<b>1.66r</b>	1.55r
1957 ..	21.9	22.6	<b>24.2</b>	22.3	24.5	25.5	22.9	<b>1.78</b>	1.66	<b>1.72r</b>	1.60r
1958 ..	21.7	22.4	<b>23.9</b>	22.4	23.7	25.4	22.6	<b>1.79</b>	1.67	<b>1.72</b>	1.60

<sup>1</sup> Births per 1,000 mean population.  
Reproduction Rate. *n* Not available.  
of 1959-55 mortality experience.

<sup>2</sup> Gross Reproduction Rate.

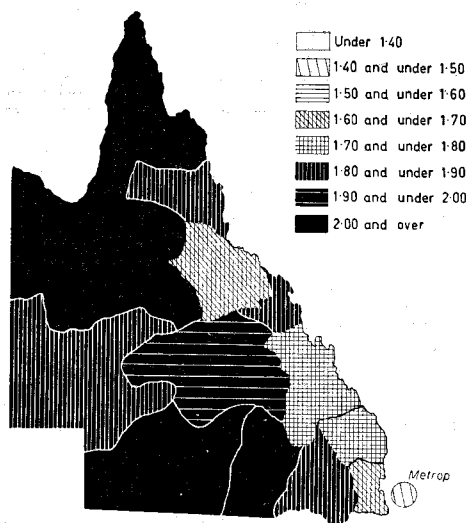
*r* Revised since last issue on basis

<sup>3</sup> Net



## NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland — Average for Five Years 1953-57

*Reproduction Rates.—*

Crude birth rates are not satisfactory for the comparison of fertility in different places and periods as they do not take into account the changing age and sex composition of the population.

Reproduction rates, which do make such allowances, are shown for Queensland and Australia in the preceding table and for each Statistical Division of Queensland in the table below.

The *gross* reproduction rate represents the number of female children

who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the *net* rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age. The net rate of 1.72 in 1958 means that the number of female births in 1958 was 72 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES: STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND,  
1946 TO 1958.

Statistical Division.	1946-1950.	1951-1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Metropolitan .. ..	1.33	1.40	1.44	1.51	1.49
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1.51	1.62	1.73	1.79	1.83
Maryborough .. ..	1.65	1.75	1.78	1.73	1.71
Downs .. ..	1.72	1.80	1.89	1.89	1.89
Roma .. ..	1.92	2.04	2.18	2.36	2.39
South Western .. ..	1.78	2.04	1.99	2.26	2.34
Rockhampton .. ..	1.54	1.67	1.71	1.72	1.67
Central Western .. ..	1.63	1.81	2.08	2.11	2.20
Far Western .. ..	1.47	1.70	1.84	2.05	1.91
Mackay .. ..	1.51	1.66	1.83	1.90	1.92
Townsville .. ..	1.39	1.57	1.56	1.67	1.69
Cairns .. ..	1.60	1.74	1.83	1.87	1.91
Peninsula & N.W. .. ..	2.10	2.02	2.30	2.69	2.80
Whole State .. ..	1.49	1.59	1.66	1.72	1.72

<sup>1</sup> Excluding metropolitan.

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by about 25 per cent. since the turn of the century, the net reproduction rate is now almost as high as it was then. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 65).

In considering the net reproduction rate in the various districts of Queensland, it must be realised that the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The quinquennial averages in the table and the map on page 56 therefore provide more accurate comparisons than the figures for single years.

The lower than average figures for the metropolitan area reflect the world-wide tendency for fertility in urban areas to be lower than in rural areas. This is partly due to the fact that reproduction rates are calculated in relation to *all* females, and there is a tendency for unmarried women to migrate to the cities.

*Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.*—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1958, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.							
		Ex- nuptial.	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.									
Under 20	1,489	..	957	267	229	32	2	2	..
20-24 ..	4,550	..	1,008	1,153	1,542	522	218	76	31
25-29 ..	2,089	..	229	319	554	305	213	164	305
30-34 ..	791	..	81	89	170	94	79	56	222
35-39 ..	347	..	35	42	64	41	29	16	120
40 & over	99	..	10	11	13	6	6	7	46
Total	9,365	..	2,320	1,881	2,572	1,000	547	321	724

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	2,310	437	970	268	407	187	32	8	1
20-24 ..	10,095	546	1,009	1,160	2,096	1,998	1,537	907	842
25-29 ..	10,089	394	232	321	691	940	1,100	1,336	5,075
30-34 ..	6,704	319	81	90	204	254	308	350	5,098
35-39 ..	3,561	221	35	44	76	93	86	101	2,905
40 & over	1,113	76	10	11	13	12	21	17	953
Total	33,872	1,993	2,337	1,894	3,487	3,484	3,084	2,719	14,874

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1958 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

## NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Confinements. <sup>1</sup>	Total Children of Current Marriage. <sup>2</sup>	Average Number of Children.	Confinements According to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years...	16,847	27,895	1.66	8,641	5,826	2,095	266	19	..
5 yrs. & under 10	8,951	29,055	3.25	571	1,821	3,151	2,214	855	339
10 yrs. & under 15	3,839	17,083	4.45	117	289	783	955	759	936
15 yrs. & under 20	1,512	8,486	5.61	27	62	181	257	282	703
20 yrs. & under 25	353	2,486	7.04	9	4	13	37	50	240
25 yrs. & over	30	266	8.87	..	..	1	4	3	22
Total ..	31,532	85,271	2.70	9,365	8,002	6,224	3,733	1,968	2,240

<sup>1</sup> Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

<sup>2</sup> These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1958.

*Masculinity of Births.*—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1958 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104.01; Victoria, 105.93; Queensland, 106.17; South Australia, 103.19; Western Australia, 104.06; and Tasmania, 108.01. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

*Ex-nuptial Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1958 was 1,993, the percentage of the total births being 5.88. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1958 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5.88; Western Australia, 5.10; New South Wales, 4.79; Tasmania, 4.38; South Australia, 3.68; and Victoria, 3.62. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7.11 in 1944. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but for the three years, 1956 to 1958, has averaged 5.78.

*Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births.*—The legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents is allowed upon the furnishing by the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, whether any legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born or not.

The number of legitimations in 1958 was 245. During the five years ended 1958 there were 1,373 legitimations, equivalent to 14.9 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1958, 382 pairs of twins were born, consisting of 132 pairs of males, including 3 where both were still born and 4 where one was still born, 126 pairs of females, including 3 where both were still born, and 5 where one was still born, 122 pairs of a male with

a female, including 1 still born set, 5 cases where the male was still born, and 3 cases where the female was still born, and 2 sets each consisting of a live born female and a still birth of unstated sex. There were 5 sets of triplets, consisting of 2 sets of three females, 1 set of three males, 1 set of two females and a male, and 1 set of two males and a female.

*Still Births.*—During March, 1959, notification of still births in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified. Particulars of still births are given on page 63.

*Infant Mortality* tables will be found on pages 63 and 64.

#### 4. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original certificate of marriage to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1958. Of the 10,255 marriages celebrated, 989 bridegrooms and 3,982 brides were minors. Ten brides were aged 14 years and 53 were 15 years; 4 bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 32 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 84 years of age, while 1 bride was aged 81 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1958, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	463	2,724	..	..	..	1	463	2,725
20-24 ..	4,525	4,766	2	12	5	31	4,532	4,809
25-29 ..	2,703	1,082	8	36	43	98	2,754	1,216
30-34 ..	972	366	18	31	105	126	1,095	523
35-39 ..	368	152	28	56	98	108	494	316
40-44 ..	168	78	39	58	92	85	299	221
45-49 ..	77	54	49	57	74	62	200	173
50-54 ..	46	28	45	46	39	19	130	93
55-59 ..	31	18	43	37	22	8	96	63
60 and Over	22	20	149	89	21	7	192	116
Total ..	9,375	9,288	381	422	499	545	10,255	10,255

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. For persons who had never married before, the trend apparent in the war and post-war years towards marriage at an earlier age has continued. In the period shown, the average age of bachelors has decreased by 11 months and spinsters by almost 12 months. On the other hand the age of widowers at re-marriage has risen by over

3 years and of widows by over 2 years. The age of female divorcees at re-marriage has increased by more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, and of male divorcees by over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1949 ..	27·13	23·77	51·29	44·89	39·26	34·20	28·85	25·31
1950 ..	27·10	23·66	52·31	45·23	39·30	34·91	28·97	25·43
1951 ..	27·04	23·73	51·56	44·93	40·31	35·08	28·82	25·37
1952 ..	26·81	23·52	52·83	46·24	41·14	35·77	28·69	25·25
1953 ..	26·79	23·39	52·51	45·18	40·92	36·02	28·61	25·19
1954 ..	26·69	23·29	51·58	45·94	39·87	36·46	28·50	25·06
1955 ..	26·48	23·12	52·11	46·84	41·63	35·81	28·31	24·92
1956 ..	26·50	23·02	53·42	47·34	40·66	36·61	28·25	24·80
1957 ..	26·37	22·98	54·11	47·11	41·60	36·96	28·22	24·80
1958 ..	26·21	22·80	54·58	47·41	40·91	36·82	27·98	24·56

*Religious Denominations.*—The 10,255 marriages in 1958 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,783; Roman Catholic, 2,732; Presbyterian, 1,784; Methodist, 1,634; Lutheran, 253; Baptist, 166; Salvation Army, 112; Congregational, 95; other religious denominations, 377; civil officers, 319.

*Marriages by Month.*—Set out below are the percentages of marriages in the last five years registered in each month.

Jan.	9·7	Apr.	10·7	July	6·4	Oct.	8·6
Feb.	7·2	May	8·9	Aug.	7·0	Nov.	7·3
Mar.	6·3	June	8·0	Sept.	9·3	Dec.	10·6

*Marriage Rate.*—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1958 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1958.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>2</sup>
1861-1870 <sup>3</sup> ..	8·6	7·4	11·3	8·1	7·7	6·9	8·0
1871-1880 <sup>3</sup> ..	7·8	6·3	8·4	8·2	6·7	6·9	7·2
1881-1890 <sup>3</sup> ..	8·0	7·8	8·7	7·5	7·0	7·6	7·9
1891-1900 <sup>3</sup> ..	6·8	6·5	6·6	6·3	8·6	6·3	6·7
1901-1910 <sup>3</sup> ..	7·7	7·3	6·8	7·5	8·7	7·6	7·5
1911-1920 <sup>3</sup> ..	8·7	8·1	8·2	8·8	7·5	7·6	8·3
1921-1930 <sup>3</sup> ..	8·0	7·9	7·4	7·6	7·5	7·2	7·8
1931-1940 <sup>3</sup> ..	8·2	8·3	8·1	8·2	8·5	8·2	8·2
1941-1950 <sup>3</sup> ..	9·9	9·8	9·8	10·3	9·9	9·1	9·9
1951-1953 <sup>3</sup> ..	8·7	8·6	8·2	8·4	8·8	8·5	8·6
1954 .. ..	8·0	7·9	7·6	7·8	8·1	8·1	7·9
1955 .. ..	7·9	7·9	7·5	7·6	7·8	8·2	7·8
1956 .. ..	7·7	7·7	7·3	7·4	7·5	8·1	7·6
1957 .. ..	7·9	7·6	7·4	7·5	7·1	7·6	7·6
1958 .. ..	7·7	7·5	7·3	7·3	7·1	7·3	7·5

<sup>1</sup> Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>3</sup> Average of annual rates.

## 5. DEATHS.

Every death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurs. In cases where the death of an illegitimate child occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 11,455 deaths registered in Queensland during 1958. The table below shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infant mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

Death rates from principal causes are shown on page 66, and deaths according to age and cause of death are given on pages 68 and 69. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 71 to 74.

## DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <sup>1</sup>	Rate of Infant Mortality. <sup>2</sup>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan .. ..	2,739	2,220	4,959	209	9.0	18
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. ..	777	580	1,357	56	7.2	13
Maryborough .. ..	543	387	930	75	7.3	25
Downs .. ..	615	433	1,048	59	7.6	16
Roma .. ..	98	44	142	8	7.3	12
South Western .. ..	80	40	120	21	7.7	41
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>4,852</i>	<i>3,704</i>	<i>8,556</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>18</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	472	320	792	46	8.6	21
Central Western .. ..	121	58	179	14	7.8	19
Far Western .. ..	21	6	27	3	5.0	21
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>614</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>21</i>
Mackay .. ..	193	120	313	27	7.0	22
Townsville .. ..	465	259	724	45	9.1	23
Cairns .. ..	430	187	617	58	6.4	23
Peninsula .. ..	49	31	80	10	.. <sup>4</sup>	37
North Western .. ..	126	41	167	26	7.7	30
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>1,263</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>1,901</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>24</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>6,729</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19</b>

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population.<sup>2</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 livebirths. <sup>3</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.<sup>4</sup> Not significant.

*Deaths by Month of Registration.*—Deaths in 1958 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1958 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that 30 per cent. of deaths occur in July, August and September compared with 22 per cent. in the humid summer months of January, February and March.

## DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND.

Month of Registration.	Deaths in 1958.			Per Cent. of Annual Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1958.	Five Years 1954-1958.
January ..	513	408	921	8.0	7.5
February ..	454	316	770	6.7	7.0
March ..	507	347	854	7.5	7.4
April ..	538	358	896	7.8	7.4
May ..	571	378	949	8.3	8.2
June ..	591	393	984	8.6	8.8
July ..	654	494	1,148	10.0	10.3
August ..	654	449	1,103	9.6	10.5
September ..	644	456	1,100	9.6	9.3
October ..	596	408	1,004	8.8	8.8
November ..	501	358	859	7.5	7.7
December ..	506	361	867	7.6	7.1
Total ..	6,729	4,726	11,455	100.0	100.0

*Death Rates*—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1958.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>2</sup>
1861-1870 <sup>3</sup> ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 <sup>3</sup> ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 <sup>3</sup> ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 <sup>3</sup> ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 <sup>3</sup> ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 <sup>3</sup> ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 <sup>3</sup> ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 <sup>3</sup> ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 <sup>3</sup> ..	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1953 <sup>3</sup> ..	9.56	9.90	8.84	9.37	8.65	8.62	9.42
1954 ..	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1955 ..	9.32	8.92	8.44	9.19	8.17	7.87	8.91
1956 ..	9.58	9.17	8.92	8.95	8.23	7.80	9.13
1957 ..	9.20	9.03	8.39	8.67	7.66	8.09	8.81
1958 ..	8.76	8.62	8.10	8.63	7.87	8.02	8.50

<sup>1</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. During the 1939-1945 War, all deaths of service personnel were excluded. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory <sup>3</sup> Average of annual rates.

*Infant Mortality*.—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period now have an excellent chance of surviving to adulthood. The deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the following table. It is clear that the first week of life is the most dangerous. The table also shows the greater vitality of female infants which offsets the male preponderance in the number of births (page 58).

## INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Particulars.	Under 1 Week.			Under 4 Weeks.			Under 1 Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of Deaths ..	247	172	419	279	187	466	339	268	657
Death Rate <sup>1</sup> ..	14.2	10.5	12.4	16.0	11.4	13.8	22.3	16.3	19.4

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1958 are shown below.

## INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations .. ..	73	40	113
Immaturity .. ..	103	39	142
Birth Injuries .. ..	66	42	108
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	47	14	61
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy .. ..	72	19	91
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	30	14	44
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over) .. ..	8	7	15
Other .. ..	58	25	83
Total .. ..	457	200	657

Still births contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first twelve months of life. The next table shows the numbers of still born infants, together with rates per 1,000 births in conjunction with corresponding figures for infant deaths, during the last ten years. There has been a decrease in the loss of infants through still births about the same as the decrease in infant mortality.

## STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. <sup>1</sup>	Masculinity. <sup>2</sup>	Still Births.	Deaths under 4 Weeks.	Deaths 4 Weeks to 1 Year.	Total.
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20.5	17.0	7.2	44.7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20.5	18.1	6.1	44.7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21.5	17.9	7.3	46.7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18.7	17.5	7.0	43.2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15.8	14.6	5.4	35.8
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7
1958 ..	274	259	548	106	15.9	13.5	5.6	35.0

<sup>1</sup> Including still births of unstated sex.<sup>2</sup> Males per 100 females.



INFANT MORTALITY RATES<sup>1</sup> BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	1946-1950. <sup>2</sup>	1951-1955. <sup>2</sup>	1956.	1957.	1958.
Metropolitan .. .. .	27	22	20	19	18
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	26	23	19	22	13
Maryborough .. .. .	29	23	26	24	25
Downs .. .. .	25	22	23	21	16
Roma .. .. .	28	29	27	20	12
South Western .. .. .	36	37	46	35	41
Rockhampton .. .. .	26	24	23	20	21
Central Western .. .. .	32	29	12	25	19
Far Western .. .. .	49	36	15	20	21
Mackay .. .. .	23	22	21	31	22
Townsville .. .. .	24	21	25	20	23
Cairns .. .. .	29	25	30	24	23
Peninsula & North Western .. .. .	53	41	37	30	31
Whole State .. .. .	28	24	23	22	19
Sub-Tropical Queensland .. .. .	27	23	22	21	18
Metropolitan .. .. .	27	22	20	19	18
Other Sub-Tropical Cities .. .. .	32	22	21	25	21
Sub-Tropical Towns and Shires .. .. .	25	25	24	22	17
Tropical Queensland .. .. .	30	26	26	24	23
Tropical Cities .. .. .	26	25	26	29	30
Tropical Towns and Shires .. .. .	32	26	26	21	20

<sup>1</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

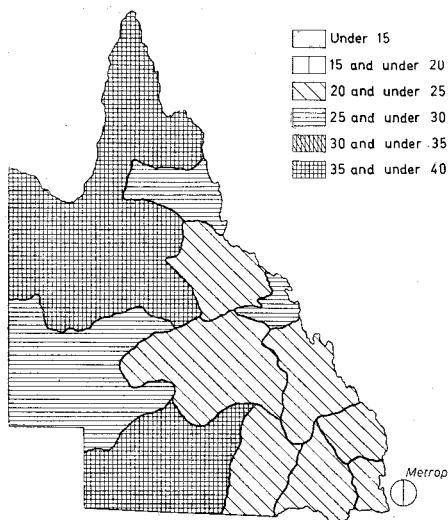
<sup>2</sup> Excluding metropolitan.

<sup>3</sup> Average of five annual rates.

*Infant Mortality Rates by Districts and States.*—The table and map on this page illustrate the variations in rates between districts. Because of the relatively small numbers in some areas, the quinquennial averages

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland — Average for Five Years 1953-57



are more typical than the figures for single years. The variations are largely due to distance and the time taken to reach maternal, child-welfare, or medical services. However, the rate in Tropical Queensland is usually a little higher than in the sub-tropical area.

A comparison of infant mortality rates since the beginning of the century is given in the next table together with comparable figures for other States. The rates in all States have fallen by about one-quarter in the last decade.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1958.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>2</sup>
1901-1905 <sup>3</sup>	97.36	95.83	<b>94.73</b>	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 <sup>3</sup>	77.35	79.96	<b>71.48</b>	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 <sup>3</sup>	71.04	72.15	<b>65.74</b>	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 <sup>3</sup>	64.87	66.96	<b>63.18</b>	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 <sup>3</sup>	58.14	61.98	<b>51.00</b>	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 <sup>3</sup>	54.72	52.24	<b>47.33</b>	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 <sup>3</sup>	41.92	42.74	<b>39.49</b>	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 <sup>3</sup>	41.21	37.65	<b>36.78</b>	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 <sup>3</sup>	36.29	34.73	<b>34.55</b>	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 <sup>3</sup>	28.94	23.87	<b>27.51</b>	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 <sup>3</sup>	25.12	20.74	<b>23.63</b>	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1954	25.29	19.30	<b>22.29</b>	21.29	22.54	23.94	22.47
1955	24.86	18.37	<b>20.28</b>	23.30	22.44	23.37	22.01
1956	23.47	19.32	<b>22.74</b>	19.88	22.70	20.98	21.72
1957	22.70	20.16	<b>21.68</b>	20.63	21.09	20.15	21.41
1958	21.29	19.23	<b>19.40</b>	22.40	21.52	19.49	20.49

<sup>1</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>3</sup> Average of five annual rates.

*Maternal Mortality.*—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births. There has been a remarkable improvement in the rates, particularly during the last decade.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. <sup>1</sup>		Maternal Mortality Rate. <sup>2</sup>	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1954	31,176	202,256	30	139	0.96	0.69
1955	32,352	207,677	20	133	0.62	0.64
1956	32,409	212,133	29	119	0.89	0.56
1957	33,763	220,358	21	138	0.62	0.63
1958	33,872	222,504	16	111	0.47	0.50

<sup>1</sup> Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth. <sup>2</sup> Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

*Expectation of Life.*—In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infant mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia—Male	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8
Queensland—Male	1953-55	67.2	68.0	59.6	50.2	41.1	32.0	23.3	15.8
Queensland—Female	1953-55	72.7	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.5	36.2	27.4	19.1
Canada	1950-52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1956	70.5	71.2	62.6	52.9	43.3	33.8	24.8	16.8
France	1952-56	68.1	69.6	61.3	51.6	42.3	33.1	24.5	16.9
Ireland, Republic	1950-52	65.8	67.8	59.7	50.2	41.2	32.3	23.8	16.1
Japan	1957	65.4	66.9	59.2	49.7	40.7	31.7	23.1	15.4
Netherlands	1953-55	72.5	73.1	64.6	54.9	45.2	35.8	26.6	18.4
New Zealand	1950-52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway	1951-55	72.9	73.6	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.6	19.2
Scotland	1955-57	68.5	69.5	61.0	51.3	41.8	32.4	23.6	16.0
Thailand	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A.	1956	69.6	70.4	61.9	52.3	42.9	33.7	25.1	17.5

## 6. DISEASES.

*Death Rates from Principal Causes.*—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table.

DEATH RATES<sup>1</sup> FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.06	0.07	0.06
Malignant Neoplasms	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.20
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.11
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.15	1.06	1.00
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.53	2.30	2.29
Hypertensive Disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.39	0.35	0.35
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.35	0.31	0.24
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.22	0.20	0.17
Congenital Malformations	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.11
Diseases of Early Infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.32	0.31	0.28
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.62	0.59	0.64
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.80	1.76	1.65
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.92	8.39	8.10

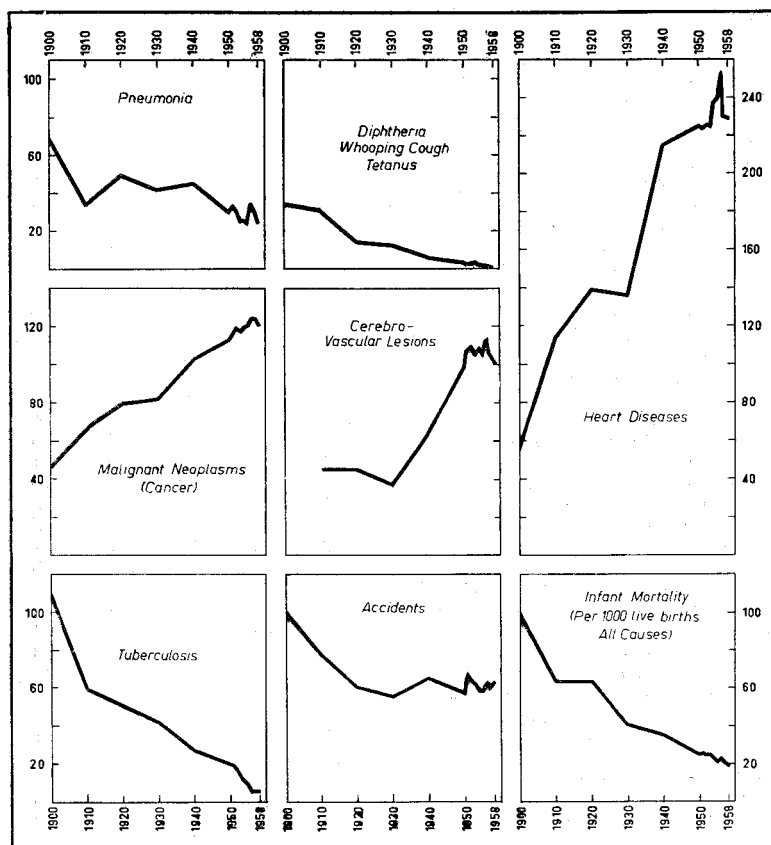
<sup>1</sup>Deaths per 1,000 mean population. *n* Not available.

From the beginning of 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping

and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) revision, adopted for Australian use in 1958, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the preceding table are adequate to show the trends in the various death rates and these trends are illustrated in the diagram below.

### DEATH RATES — SELECTED CAUSES — 1900-1958

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



*Causes of Death by Sex and Age Groups.*—The following table shows separately for each sex the number of deaths in ten-year age groups. Deaths from tuberculosis, bronchitis, venereal and heart diseases, and accidents are relatively higher with males than with females. Conversely, with their greater longevity, females have relatively higher death rates from senility and vascular lesions. Accidental deaths are a very high proportion of total deaths for males aged 10-19 and 20-29 years.

## CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1955 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	..	..	..	1	5	14
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	4
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	13	4	3	2	5	5
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues .. ..	16	7	15	27	62	146
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. ..	..	..	4	6	7	5
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	12
Anaemias .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. ..	1	..	12	9	32	76
Non-meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	8	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. ..	..	1	2	3	5	6
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	1	..	2	18	81	284
Other Diseases of Heart .. ..	..	1	..	2	1	24
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	2	4	14
Without mention of Heart .. ..	..	..	..	5	6	14
Influenza .. ..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Pneumonia .. ..	30	3	3	6	10	12
Bronchitis .. ..	5	..	..	..	2	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	..	..	1	1	5	12
Appendicitis .. ..	2	1	..	2	1	..
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia .. ..	5	..	1	..	3	2
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn .. ..	14	3	..	1	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	1	1	3	4	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	4	2	6	17	32	21
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. ..	75	2	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	242	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes .. ..	5	..	1	..	2	4
All Other Diseases .. ..	29	12	12	27	43	86
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	16	57	64	46	29	32
All Other Accidents .. ..	28	25	54	48	32	37
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	..	26	30	31	24
Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	1	..	1	1	6	5
Total .. ..	499	120	211	259	419	858

<sup>1</sup> Including 2 deaths of unspecified age.

<sup>2</sup> Including 1 death of unspecified age.

## AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

		Females.								Total.		
-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons
18	22	..	..	1	..	6	5	2	6	60	20	80
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
8	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	18	8	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	8	7	1	4	..	1	2	6	40	29	69
289	410	9	6	3	31	78	132	167	305	972	731	1,703
1	4	3	3	2	2	5	6	3	5	27	29	56
18	30	..	1	1	1	1	10	32	47	63	93	156
5	17	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	24	13	37
71	375	3	1	2	6	42	72	149	465	676	740	1,416
1	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	7	18
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
13	12	..	2	3	4	8	7	9	19	42	52	94
525	815	..	..	..	2	23	67	213	710	1,727	1,016	2,743
47	149	3	1	2	..	2	8	30	136	224	182	406
50	96	..	..	..	..	4	6	28	112	166	150	316
25	40	..	..	1	7	5	6	8	58	90	85	175
..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	5	7	12
28	86	30	2	1	5	6	9	16	92	178	161	339
36	58	3	..	1	1	2	2	7	15	107	31	138
22	26	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	8	67	20	87
1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	9	7	16
8	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	20	37	33	70
3	17	14	1	1	2	3	7	5	20	42	53	95
11	1	1	..	..	2	..	4	3	3	27	13	40
16	32	3	2	8	17	20	22	12	23	130	107	237
10	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	82
..	..	..	..	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	16	16
..	1	53	4	1	..	3	1	1	1	84	64	148
..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	160	402
5	70	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	71	87	77	164
29	342	30	7	12	22	37	60	78	258	680	504	1,184
34	29	12	8	11	6	4	7	10	10	307	68	375
37	60	24	7	2	5	6	5	8	127	322	184	506
26	24	..	1	5	10	14	11	7	3	161	51	212
2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	16	7	23
545	2,816	376	59	62	138	275	460	818	2,537	6,729 <sup>1</sup>	4,726 <sup>2</sup>	11,455

*Prevention and Treatment of Disease.*—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields have been controlled by the destruction of rats and better sanitation. No case of plague has occurred since 1922. There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is carried out with Salk Anti-Polio Vaccine throughout Queensland by the School Health Services Division of the Department of Health and Home Affairs through the Local Authorities.

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. The Institute now has in its possession a 4 million volt linear accelerator and also undertakes treatment with radioactive isotopes to conform with modern practice. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. During the year ended 30th June, 1958, 30,381 persons were examined throughout Queensland, of whom 21,060 were in Brisbane. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs and to the Commonwealth Department of Territories in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals.

*Diseases Treated in Hospitals.*—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 164,633 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1957. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 74, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics tabulation is according to the location of the hospital of treatment. In the tables the statistical divisions of Moreton, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and Peninsula have been treated as coastal, and allocation between tropical and sub-tropical has been made along shire boundaries keeping as nearly as possible to the tropic.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	773	44	413	20	34	4	9	..
Other Tuberculosis ..	40	1	38	..	2	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae	55	4	21	4	20	2	..	1
Dysentery, All Forms ..	69	33	23	12	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria ..	6	2	5	9	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	110	33	26	7	1	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	15	3	9	1	1	1	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	21	10	16	3	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	85	76	110	10	..	..	..	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	47	3	48	3	..	..	..	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,396	344	917	117	21	4	9	3
Malignant Neoplasms ..	3,229	245	703	26	706	108	184	7
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms ..	1,731	231	323	35	27	1	3	1
Diabetes Mellitus ..	1,136	138	277	29	55	7	12	..
Anaemias ..	386	60	123	22	18	3	6	1
Vascular Lesions affecting								
Central Nervous System	1,528	182	302	28	679	80	127	14
Non-meningococcal Menin-								
gitis ..	186	38	48	3	20	7	5	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	387	152	125	12	13	1	1	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart								
Disease ..	131	15	27	7	14	2	3	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degener-								
ative Heart Disease ..	1,977	366	437	59	434	81	114	15
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1,252	376	467	60	218	82	86	9
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	471	45	132	6	95	7	25	..
Without mention of Heart	753	168	252	44	40	8	11	2
Influenza ..	1,269	811	938	372	1	2	2	1
Pneumonia ..	3,286	1,130	1,287	314	186	41	52	11
Bronchitis ..	1,675	612	738	179	36	4	10	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo-								
denum ..	1,448	275	423	93	27	8	12	2
Appendicitis ..	2,684	920	1,032	162	6	..	4	3
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	2,507	378	754	74	31	11	15	3
Gastritis, Duodenitis,								
Enteritis, Colitis, except								
Diarrhoea of Newborn	1,815	691	892	309	9	9	9	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	102	14	20	1	24	5	4	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	481	73	101	18	53	7	17	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	588	72	138	3	21	4	4	..
Complications of Pregnancy.								
Childbirth & Puerperium	5,572	908	1,133	430	5	1	1	..
Congenital Malformations	697	43	90	5	41	3	7	..
Diseases of Early Infancy	254	83	96	38	6	4	..	2
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	8,153	2,942	3,303	664	121	62	58	13
All Other Diseases ..	37,655	10,142	14,033	2,370	381	80	127	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1,606	442	766	86	65	17	24	2
All Other Accidents ..	9,821	3,632	5,123	1,278	175	29	54	13
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	454	45	71	9	17	4	9	..
Assaults ..	159	23	98	18	3	..	2	..
Total ..	96,010	25,805	35,878	6,940	3,607	691	1,007	129



## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1957—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	5	14	83	111	159	169
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	5	2	9	6	4	7
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. ..	2	1	8	5	4	6
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	43	7	8	10	3	2
Diphtheria .. ..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	73	9	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	7	3	1	2	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	10	9	6	1	2	..
Measles .. ..	81	22	8	..	5	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1 447	24 321	24 337	18 203	11 119	7 92
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Haemato- poietic Tissues .. ..	47	30	36	80	214	373
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	110	92	90	73	98	92
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	25	33	38	38	51	100
Anaemias .. ..	60	8	6	7	20	36
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. ..	7	9	12	24	61	154
Non-meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	67	26	28	24	13	4
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	109	145	52	32	8	7
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	..	2	7	5	10	6
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	3	8	11	59	201	395
Other Diseases of Heart .. ..	6	6	15	21	61	166
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	2	6	23	55
Without mention of Heart .. ..	..	3	6	22	75	117
Influenza .. ..	380	334	343	203	151	136
Pneumonia .. ..	1,136	384	267	348	352	340
Bronchitis .. ..	858	123	48	69	107	161
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	2	17	158	291	362	394
Appendicitis .. ..	268	856	619	351	190	99
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia .. ..	381	126	230	322	395	445
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn .. ..	966	145	199	152	116	113
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	1	7	3	17	8	25
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	102	59	32	45	53	32
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	1	4	..	12	13	83
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. ..	321	100	26	17	17	17
Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	251	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes .. ..	1,447	1,016	1,003	963	993	916
All Other Diseases .. ..	9,234	3,944	3,550	3,578	3,368	3,033
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	153	491	712	364	208	147
All Other Accidents .. ..	3,031	2,948	2,871	1,997	1,520	1,038
Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	9	42	66	46	23
Assaults .. ..	3	28	68	61	43	20
Total .. ..	19,650	11,366	10,958	9,603	9,085	8,811

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,172 whose ages were not specified.

## AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

0-69.	70 and Over.	Females.								Total. <sup>1</sup>		
		0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.
164	87	18	22	85	117	61	64	44	24	806	444	1,250
1	1	6	11	9	7	3	3	1	2	37	42	79
14	11	1	2	6	3	2	3	8	8	51	33	84
4	2	32	4	3	7	3	5	1	2	80	57	137
..	..	11	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	14	22
..	..	86	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	82	94	176
..	..	6	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	15	13	28
..	..	10	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	29	21	50
1	..	91	45	15	8	2	1	..	..	119	162	281
7	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	93	8	101
64	49	353	264	158	106	59	67	53	46	1,648	1,126	2,774
645	872	26	38	35	134	288	383	481	504	2,304	1,899	4,203
92	49	83	141	273	343	401	194	116	67	699	1,621	2,320
151	119	14	35	36	47	87	177	326	289	560	1,020	1,580
52	69	41	25	29	37	28	56	50	59	262	329	591
275	448	8	4	12	32	70	131	264	509	1,000	1,040	2,040
2	2	48	17	21	10	5	3	1	..	167	108	275
1	..	72	159	41	21	6	8	6	4	354	322	676
8	13	..	9	26	25	31	13	9	15	51	129	180
543	555	8	7	13	31	87	184	322	400	1,784	1,055	2,839
334	682	7	11	16	28	40	80	207	461	1,300	855	2,155
93	110	1	..	1	13	36	46	97	170	289	365	654
117	91	2	3	30	68	139	159	199	185	431	786	1,217
96	96	318	375	289	199	150	83	84	90	1,755	1,635	3,390
358	430	776	230	175	247	230	197	199	317	3,632	2,385	6,017
253	312	612	94	71	79	86	71	84	153	1,938	1,266	3,204
228	150	1	11	60	119	123	144	81	91	1,605	634	2,239
70	46	267	998	482	285	119	62	32	39	2,502	2,296	4,798
450	293	170	27	81	131	166	136	177	165	2,657	1,056	3,713
93	113	747	194	178	127	105	122	131	168	1,914	1,793	3,707
22	8	2	1	..	2	7	12	7	14	92	45	137
27	20	94	48	30	54	33	23	7	9	370	303	673
257	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	801	..	801
..	..	..	653	4,252	2,593	471	5	..	..	..	8,043	8,043
9	2	197	46	18	18	13	10	9	4	517	318	835
..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	220	471
737	966	1,301	1,077	962	827	820	620	572	740	8,090	6,972	15,062
2,647	2,361	7,043	4,121	4,478	4,729	4,290	2,968	2,345	2,066	31,925	32,275	64,200
93	54	82	159	123	84	79	56	52	28	2,237	663	2,900
658	493	1,751	793	382	348	368	405	406	700	14,659	5,195	19,854
17	13	..	4	108	70	63	35	26	9	224	355	579
11	6	2	4	14	15	14	6	1	..	241	57	298
8,594	8,953	14,507	9,689	12,519	10,968	8,490	6,532	6,398	7,338	87,579	77,054	164,633

## DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <sup>1</sup>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	24	16	37	10	745	418
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	5	5	1	1	31	36
Syphilis and its Sequelae ..	8	4	14	9	29	20
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	61	47	..	2	19	8
Diphtheria .. .. .	8	11	..	1	..	2
Whooping Cough .. .. .	55	50	..	1	27	43
Meningococcal Infections ..	10	6	2	1	3	6
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	9	6	1	..	19	15
Measles .. .. .	101	132	..	..	18	30
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	45	6	..	..	48	2
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	943	624	26	11	679	491
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ..	259	244	616	389	1,429	1,266
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	294	891	17	15	388	715
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	23	54	31	43	506	923
Anaemias .. .. .	29	46	12	16	221	267
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. ..	36	29	441	459	523	552
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	93	55	16	16	58	37
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	92	77	7	8	255	237
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	8	3	16	46	105
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease .. .. .	108	67	430	214	1,246	774
Other Diseases of Heart .. ..	74	42	241	154	985	659
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. .. .	13	12	65	62	211	291
Without mention of Heart .. ..	26	52	28	33	377	701
Influenza .. .. .	1,493	1,358	6	..	256	277
Pneumonia .. .. .	2,556	1,651	184	106	892	628
Bronchitis .. .. .	1,020	790	37	15	881	461
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	265	84	37	12	1,303	538
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,863	1,699	11	2	628	595
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	1,913	642	30	30	714	384
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn .. .. .	1,386	1,258	18	14	510	521
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	3	2	21	12	68	31
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	59	70	58	22	253	211
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	280	..	29	..	492	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	5,758	..	7	..	2,278
Congenital Malformations .. ..	130	57	28	23	359	238
Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	133	132	4	8	114	80
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	3,131	2,822	152	102	4,807	4,048
All Other Diseases .. .. .	15,756	16,145	329	274	15,840	15,856
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	918	291	88	20	1,231	352
All Other Accidents .. .. .	7,549	2,543	173	98	6,937	2,554
Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	49	84	18	12	157	259
Assaults .. .. .	88	18	4	1	149	38
Total .. .. .	40,910	37,888	3,215	2,219	43,454	36,947

<sup>1</sup> Including temporarily relieved, unrelieved, and transferred to other institutions.

*Notifiable Diseases.*—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1901. Totals for early years are omitted because they are not comparable, some diseases having been discarded and others added from time to time.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Breast Abscess ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	57	122
Diarrhoea (Infantile) ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	167	173	106	167
Diphtheria ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	20	16	10
Dysentery (Bacillary) ..	n	n	n	4	19	244	308	100	78
Hepatitis Infective ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	71	469
Hookworm ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	1	5	10	18	62	343	212	82
Leptospirosis <sup>2</sup> ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	55	55	199	197	88
Leprosy ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	8	30	1	1	2	8
Malaria ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	9	9	10	24	18	31	18
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	10	32	3	5	44	45	47	31
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	17	4	44	106	112	24	5
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	2	23	12	17
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	119	17	20	18	34
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	257	203	177
Tuberculosis ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	343	525	594	726	762	764
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	6	11
Typhus Fever ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	..	33	53	34	52	19
Venereal Diseases ..	n	n	2,848	1,714 <sup>3</sup>	1,258	577	883	1,042	942
Other ..	n	n	n	5	35	58	268	638	420
Total ..	n	n	n	n	3,083	2,631	3,437	3,596	3,462

<sup>1</sup> Not notifiable. <sup>2</sup> Including Weil's disease, Parawell disease, and Seven-day fever. <sup>3</sup> Figure for the financial year ended 30th June. n Not available.

## 7. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1865. Ipswich hospital was established in 1878, Toowoomba in 1890, and Charters Towers in 1954.

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the year ended 30th June, 1958, 933 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

All these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep coming out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased,

probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1958, there were 4,502 persons in the four mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1958, the rate was 3.18.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate, as also did Victoria for 1957. The 1957 rates were New South Wales, 3.79; Victoria, 3.40; Queensland, 3.33; South Australia, 2.97; Western Australia, 2.63; Tasmania, 2.30; and for Australia, 3.39.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher, and averaged 55 per cent. over the eight years to 1954-55. In 1957-58 it was 66 per cent. of the admissions.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, while medical research has done much to cause an improvement in the proportion of recoveries.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1958, being 2,482 males and 2,020 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 2,635 being patients at 30th June, 1958, when Toowoomba had 1,188, Ipswich 582, and Charters Towers 97.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1958, contained 108 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1958, being 48 males and 60 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

## 8. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of

work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1958, there were 4,937 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £745,216, including invested funds.

*The Torres Strait Islanders Act* aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. A court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1958, the credit balance of 6,455 accounts of Islanders was £226,460.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1958, 23 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 206 tons of pearl-shell and 95 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £134,599.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to £525,685. In addition, an amount of £73,496 was provided by Commonwealth Government Loan Funds, making a total of £599,181.

At 30th June, 1958, there were four aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda (via Rockhampton), and Cowal Creek (near Cape York), controlled by the Government, and 13 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages and 2 mainland villages (Cape York), with native schools, which cater for Torres Strait Islanders. The Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive secondary schooling.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30th June, 1958, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 20,000 people of full or part aboriginal blood exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1957-58 numbered 208, excluding 90 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30th June, 1958, there were 700 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1958.

Locality.	Aboriginals.		Torres Strait Islanders.	Total.	Children Enrolled in Native Schools.	
	Full-bloods.	Half-bloods.			Boys.	Girls.
Government Settlements—						
Cape York <sup>1</sup> .. ..	186	39	455	680	69	79
Cherbourg .. ..	149	963	..	1,112	168	170
Palm Island .. ..	645	649	..	1,294	186 <sup>2</sup>	164 <sup>2</sup>
Woorabinda .. ..	487	294	..	781	101	112
Missions—						
Brethren—						
Doomadgee .. ..	325	51	..	376	57	50
Church of England—						
Edward River .. ..	237	1	..	238	18	23
Lockhart River .. ..	338	2	..	340	36	40
Mitchell River .. ..	707	23	..	730	41	60
Yarrabah .. ..	159	587	..	746	84	84
Lutheran—						
Bloomfield River .. ..	120	15	..	135	..	..
Hopevale .. ..	197	163	..	360	41	37
Presbyterian—						
Aurukun .. ..	500	10	..	510	67	59
Mapoon .. ..	104	146	..	250	34	28
Mornington Island .. ..	361	41	..	402	61	46
Weipa .. ..	173	1	..	174	20	14
Roman Catholic—						
Hammond Island .. ..	..	..	103	103	20	15
Seventh Day Adventist—						
Mona Mona .. ..	189	124	..	313	47	37
Country Reserves <sup>3</sup> .. ..	5,083	4,034	..	9,117	..	..
Torres Strait Islands .. ..	..	..	5,526	5,526	455 <sup>4</sup>	443 <sup>4</sup>
Total .. ..	9,960	7,143	6,084	23,187	1,505	1,461

<sup>1</sup> Including Bamaga and Red Island Point (Torres Strait Islanders), and Cowal Creek (aboriginals). <sup>2</sup> Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 52 boys, 44 girls. <sup>3</sup> Country reserves include details of all natives residing outside missions or government settlements. Children of such natives attend the nearest State school. <sup>4</sup> Including St. Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 39 boys, 35 girls.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1947, in each State being New South Wales, 2.0; Victoria, 0.5; Queensland, 19.5; South Australia, 4.6; Western Australia, 43.6; Tasmania, 0.0; and Northern Territory, 29.8.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1937, 1941, and 1947. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <sup>1</sup>
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	<b>14,014</b>	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	<b>13,654</b>	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	<b>12,112</b>	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	<b>8,977<sup>2</sup></b>	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 <sup>2</sup>
1947 ..	953	208	<b>9,100<sup>2</sup></b>	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 <sup>2</sup>
HALF-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	4,588	442	<b>3,090</b>	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	<b>4,052</b>	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	<b>5,912</b>	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	<b>6,451<sup>2</sup></b>	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 <sup>2</sup>
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	<b>7,211<sup>2</sup></b>	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.  
Strait Islanders.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Torres

The estimated numbers of nomadic aboriginals included above for 1947 were—full-bloods, Queensland, 2,774; South Australia, 1,675; Western Australia, 15,405; and Northern Territory, 2,915; and half-bloods, South Australia, 826; and Western Australia, 1,322.



## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

*Civil Jurisdiction.*—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and Inferior Courts.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Nine Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose Judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single Judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. With but few exceptions the jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. The Judges of the District Courts are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Two are appointed to Brisbane and one to Townsville. The Judges of the District Courts visit various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where a Supreme Court Registry or a Magistrates' Court Registry exists.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than £2,500 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than £1,500 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in equity cases and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates' Courts.

A Judge is the sole Judge of law and fact except that, in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600, one of the parties may request a jury. Appeal lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600.

Magistrates' Courts consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the District Court where £75 or more is involved.

*Criminal Jurisdiction.*—Generally, Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a Judge sitting with a jury. A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been

made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction to try a prisoner charged with an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds fourteen years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal applies both to the Crown and accused, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Full Court of the Supreme Court or a single Judge thereof or a Judge of the District Court.

## 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1958, there were 346 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 17 police districts, with the Police Depot, Licensing, Traffic, and Criminal Investigation Branches functioning separately.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1958 including 181 detectives, 109 plain clothes police, 9 policewomen, 33 probationaries, 110 cadets, and 23 native trackers.

### QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Police Officers</i> <sup>1</sup> —						
Metropolitan	No.	1,142	1,108	1,170	1,228	1,329
Country ..	No.	1,285	1,270	1,277	1,286	1,311
Total ..	No.	2,427	2,378	2,447	2,514	2,640
<i>Expenditure</i> —						
Salaries ..	£	1,926,687	2,073,188	2,313,735	2,408,570	2,532,267
Maintenance <sup>2</sup>	£	724,892	704,661	794,980	876,485	892,813
Allowance in lieu of Quarters	£	81,330	83,648	88,309	91,322	96,548
Grant to Superannuation Fund	£	334,756	159,391	232,823	242,054	243,814
Total ..	£	3,067,665	3,020,888	3,429,847	3,618,431	3,765,442

<sup>1</sup> At end of year.

<sup>2</sup> Including overtime.

Probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years, the upper limit having been raised from 27 years in 1951. They undergo a period of intensive training of up to six months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force. Members are retired on reaching the age of 60 years, unless recommended for earlier retirement for medical reasons.

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a

preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

Members of the Force desiring promotion from one rank or grade to the next higher rank or grade must pass a qualifying examination, held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. The rank of constable is divided into three grades, namely, senior constable, constable first class, and constable.

A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the Fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1957-58 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £248,376, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1958, was 2,465.

Conferences between the Commissioners of Police of all States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand are of value in police administration; and these are supplemented by similar conferences of criminal investigation and technical experts. Contact with the International Criminal Police Commission is maintained through the Australian membership.

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, two motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1957-58, 157,045 local and 7,591 interstate messages were handled.

In addition to its principal functions of the prevention and detection of crime, protection of life and property, and maintaining order, the Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the police attached to country stations usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

During 1957-58, there were nine prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. At Wacol, Brisbane, a medium-security prison and farm is being developed. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, and at

Stone River, in North Queensland, are minimum-security prisons. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short term prisoners, and a small single compound prison at Pencil Bay, Palm Island, for the detention of one aboriginal prisoner serving a life sentence and presently suffering from Hansen's Disease.

## PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year. <sup>1</sup>		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	52
1957-58	6	3	2,439	195	816	27	60

<sup>1</sup> Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement.

Excluding aborigines, convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30th June, 1957, numbered:—New South Wales, 83; Victoria, 59 (at 31st December, 1957); Queensland, 49; South Australia, 66; Western Australia, 71; and Tasmania, 50.

As the Queensland prison system is designed to rehabilitate, rather than merely punish, prisoners, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners in the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every encouragement to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. The Salvation Army and Methodist Homes for men and women assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

The three minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30th June, 1958, they held 107 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts*, 1937 to 1943, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During the year ended 30th June, 1958, the Board made ten such recommendations.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be ordered to be detained at the Farm Home for Boys at Westbrook, near Toowoomba, which is administered by the State Children Department.

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

*Higher Courts.*—Criminal cases in 1957-58 were dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 25 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1957-58 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac-quitted.	Other. <sup>1</sup>
Murder .. .. .	3	3	1	1	4	..
Attempted Murder .. ..	8	1	4	1	4	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	26	1	10	..	9	8
Offences against Females ..	87	..	63	..	15	9
Other Offences against the Person	125	6	98	..	23	10
Offences against Property ..	743	16	698	..	42	22
Other .. .. .	9	1	9	..	..	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>50</b>

<sup>1</sup> Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, &c.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the last ten years are given in the next table.

HIGHER<sup>1</sup> COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <sup>2</sup>	Victoria.	Queens-land. <sup>2</sup>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia <sup>2</sup>
1948 ..	1,297	806	<b>270</b>	185	107	58	2,778
1949 ..	1,369	669	<b>250</b>	205	110	109	2,821
1950 ..	1,352	722	<b>313</b>	207	149	148	2,979
1951 ..	1,299	761	<b>346</b>	307	141	163	3,094
1952 ..	1,388	883	<b>336</b>	328	213	171	3,379
1953 ..	1,629	918	<b>419</b>	330	241	203	3,776
1954 ..	1,449	912	<b>502</b>	312	216	244	3,712
1955 ..	1,631	1,043	<b>382</b>	340	260	154	3,885
1956 ..	1,933	1,249	<b>431</b>	362	241	184	4,512 <sup>r</sup>
1957 ..	2,225	1,643	<b>584</b>	459	200	205	5,407
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1957 ..	62	61	<b>42</b>	53	29	62	56

<sup>1</sup> Supreme, County, and District Courts.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for 12 months ended 30th June of year shown.

<sup>3</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the last ten years. However, figures for 1957-58 are not comparable with earlier figures as legislation in April, 1957 provided that cases involving the illegal use of motor vehicles, previously dealt with by the Lower Courts, be referred to the Higher Courts. This resulted in a substantial increase in the number of offences against property.

## HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Other.	Total.
1948-49 .. ..	4	5	15	33	92	182	6	337
1949-50 .. ..	9	6	15	52	92	221	10	405
1950-51 .. ..	10	5	14	71	123	247	7	477
1951-52 .. ..	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53 .. ..	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549
1953-54 .. ..	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609
1954-55 .. ..	14	5	15	77	110	261	7	489
1955-56 .. ..	6	4	26	68	108	334	14	560
1956-57 .. ..	10	8	33	75	141	445	35	747
1957-58 .. ..	6	9	27	87	131	762	10	1,032

*Lower Courts.*—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. During 1957-58 there were 17 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprised three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

## LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1948-49 .. ..	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50 .. ..	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51 .. ..	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52 .. ..	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53 .. ..	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54 .. ..	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55 .. ..	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372
1955-56 .. ..	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072
1956-57 .. ..	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611
1957-58 .. ..	481	3,591	28,242	2,909	19,415	7,830	62,468

The table on pages 88 and 89 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1957-58, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 87 shows the numbers of males and females charged before Lower Courts during 1957-8, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. More than half of the 2,214 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Over half of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. The 21 males and 18 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected or uncontrollable children.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 76 per cent. of all cases in 1957-58. For the whole State, cases of drunkenness have fallen from 23.0 to 20.1 per 1,000 population since 1951-52; but the rate for traffic cases has risen from 7.1 to 13.8. Metropolitan traffic cases now exceed cases of drunkenness. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Statistical Division in the next table.

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58.

Statistical Divisions.	Drunkenness.		Road Traffic Laws.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <sup>1</sup>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <sup>1</sup>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <sup>1</sup>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <sup>1</sup>
Metropolitan	12,217	22.3	12,901	23.6	6,815	12.5	31,933	58.4
Moreton <sup>2</sup> ..	1,001	5.4	1,779	9.5	1,228	6.6	4,008	21.5
Maryborough	1,012	8.0	823	6.5	877	6.9	2,712	21.4
Downs ..	1,402	10.2	673	4.9	871	6.3	2,946	21.4
Roma ..	948	48.7	93	4.8	324	16.6	1,365	70.1
South Western	1,024	66.0	126	8.1	348	22.4	1,498	96.5
Rockhampton	874	9.6	755	8.3	725	7.9	2,354	25.8
Central								
Western ..	1,130	49.2	104	4.5	359	15.6	1,593	69.3
Far Western	635	116.2	33	6.0	83	15.2	751	137.4
Mackay ..	645	14.4	444	9.9	239	5.3	1,328	29.6
Townsville ..	2,484	31.4	694	8.8	787	10.0	3,965	50.2
Cairns ..	2,659	27.7	684	7.1	1,364	14.2	4,707	49.0
Peninsula ..	289	45.3	4	0.6	111	17.4	404	63.3
North Western	1,922	91.8	302	14.4	680	32.5	2,904	138.7
Total ..	28,242	20.1	19,415	13.8	14,811	10.6	62,468	44.5

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.

## LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle.	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total.
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER. <sup>1</sup>											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	21	25
10 to 19 ..	18	28	9	1,091	210	376	272	27	95	88	2,214
20 to 29 ..	113	45	19	908	327	4,191	785	277	124	231	7,020
30 to 39 ..	64	23	25	534	261	6,580	553	396	56	302	8,794
40 to 49 ..	25	12	20	255	116	6,132	432	260	34	214	7,500
50 to 59 ..	16	9	8	117	43	4,426	298	130	17	100	5,164
60 to 69 ..	6	1	3	62	23	2,275	143	38	4	64	2,619
70 & Over ..	..	1	..	18	4	794	33	5	2	9	866
Not Stated	215	50	50	134	174	1,710	148	52	17,648	4,699	24,880
Total ..	457	169	134	3,121	1,160	26,484	2,664	1,185	17,980	5,728	59,082

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.<sup>2</sup>

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 to 19 ..	7	23	11	36	21	1	11	2	29	9	6
20 to 29 ..	47	38	23	30	33	17	31	25	37	22	20
30 to 39 ..	26	19	30	18	27	27	22	35	17	29	26
40 to 49 ..	10	10	24	9	12	25	17	23	10	21	22
50 to 59 ..	7	8	9	4	4	18	12	12	5	10	15
60 to 69 ..	3	1	3	2	2	9	6	3	1	6	8
70 & Over ..	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3

## FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
10 to 19 ..	1	..	..	144	15	14	34	..	..	47	255
20 to 29 ..	1	..	3	92	13	249	66	2	1	7	434
30 to 39 ..	..	..	2	77	14	559	60	6	1	6	725
40 to 49 ..	2	..	..	58	4	397	37	1	1	11	511
50 to 59 ..	..	..	1	41	3	217	13	..	1	4	280
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	37	..	204	5	..	..	5	251
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	10	1	103	..	..	..	..	114
Not Stated	20	..	4	11	9	15	30	..	231	418	738
Total ..	24	..	10	470	59	1,758	245	9	235	516	3,326

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.<sup>2</sup>

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1
10 to 19 ..	25	..	..	31	30	1	16	..	..	48	10
20 to 29 ..	25	..	50	20	26	14	31	22	25	7	17
30 to 39 ..	..	..	33	17	28	32	28	67	25	6	28
40 to 49 ..	50	..	..	13	8	23	17	11	25	11	20
50 to 59 ..	..	..	17	9	6	12	6	..	25	4	11
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	8	..	12	2	..	..	5	9
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	4

<sup>1</sup> Excluding 60 companies which are included among males in other tables.<sup>2</sup> Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.



## LOWER COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Offences against the Person</i> .. .. .	760	34	794
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter ..	44	3	47
Offences against Females .. .. .	169	..	169
Assaults .. .. .	457	24	481
Other Offences against the Person .. ..	90	7	97
<i>Offences against Property</i> .. .. .	4,281	529	4,810
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	351	6	357
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles ..	253	4	257
Other Stealing .. .. .	2,517	460	2,977
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	399	15	414
Other Offences against Property .. .. .	761	44	805
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i> .. ..	3	1	4
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments ..	3	1	4
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i> .. .. .	29,148	2,003	31,151
Drunkenness .. .. .	26,484	1,758	28,242
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language ..	805	59	864
Vagrancy .. .. .	854	163	1,017
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct .. ..	838	21	859
Other Offences against Good Order .. .. .	167	2	169
<i>Other Offences</i> .. .. .	24,950	759	25,709
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of			
Wives and Children .. .. .	706	..	706
Offences against Gambling Laws .. .. .	688	32	720
Offences against Liquor Laws .. .. .	974	82	1,056
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws ..	698	9	707
Offences against Revenue Laws .. .. .	164	10	174
Offences against Wireless Laws .. .. .	868	73	941
Offences against Health Laws .. .. .	95	10	105
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle .. .. .	1,185	9	1,194
Other Offences against Traffic & Transport Laws	17,986	235	18,221
Offences against Railway Laws .. .. .	111	4	115
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws ..	481	161	642
Other Offences .. .. .	994	134	1,128
All Offences .. .. .	59,142	3,326	62,468

## AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

## How Dealt With.

Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted, but Not Punished.		Bail Estreated.		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money.		Imprisoned.		Committed to Higher Court.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
88	9	49	7	13	..	289	9	102	1	219	8
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2
11	..	11	..	..	..	33	..	33	..	81	..
52	6	23	7	13	..	248	9	63	1	58	1
16	2	15	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	45	5
279	25	780	182	14	1	2,024	277	529	24	655	20
40	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	303	3
16	..	8	..	1	..	14	..	6	..	208	4
120	20	636	167	7	..	1,307	244	345	18	102	11
54	2	54	5	..	..	219	5	57	2	15	1
49	1	78	9	6	1	483	28	118	4	27	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	8	5,174	519	21,146	1,223	1,624	123	1,111	130	3	..
45	1	5,034	464	19,869	1,174	1,179	85	357	34	..	..
12	1	9	3	547	34	199	19	38	2	..	..
28	3	101	50	1	..	48	17	676	93	..	..
2	2	24	2	658	14	129	2	25	1	..	..
3	1	6	..	71	1	69	..	15	..	3	..
435	31	104	16	467	6	23,792	661	150	45	2	..
89	..	..	..	..	..	613	..	4	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	434	5	246	27	3	..	..	..
11	..	9	..	1	..	953	82	..	..	..	..
59	..	1	1	..	..	638	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	163	10	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	868	72	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	90	10	..	..	..	..
74	1	9	..	7	1	1,073	7	22	..	..	..
114	2	50	1	14	..	17,799	232	9	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	76	4	28	..	..	..
15	4	1	..	..	..	465	157	..	..	..	..
64	24	26	13	11	..	808	52	83	45	2	..
892	73	6,107	724	21,640	1,230	27,729	1,070	1,892	200	882	29

## 5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

## HIGHER COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Writs of Summons Issued <sup>1</sup> No.	2,261	2,256	1,986	2,127	2,328
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	33	25	9	16	9
Without Jury .. No.	1,006	884	766	801	787
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII <sup>2</sup> No.	248	237	154	171	184
All Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,251	1,103	908	969	954
For Defendant .. No.	36	43	21	19	26
Total Amount Awarded £	309,574	286,585	374,129	387,236	395,084

<sup>1</sup> Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

<sup>2</sup> Judgments by default of appearance (XV) or default of defence (XVIII).

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £600, and claims not exceeding £250 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act*, 1867, are heard by Magistrates' Courts.

In 1947-48 the amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was approximately £79,000, compared with £83,000 in the Supreme Courts. In 1957-58 the amounts awarded had increased to £614,000 and £395,000 respectively.

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Cases Heard .. .. No.	5,969	7,220	8,540	9,548	12,218
Amount Claimed .. £	263,333	354,244	543,475	661,944	790,054
Verdicts for Plaintiffs No.	5,000	6,190	7,699	8,649	9,693
Amount Awarded <sup>1</sup> .. £	222,174	286,560	439,839	551,824	624,387

<sup>1</sup> Excluding costs.

*Divorces and Judicial Separations.*—In Queensland, divorces may be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes.

During 1958, 767 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 759; nullity of marriage, 7; and judicial separation, 1. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 379 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 388.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 140; desertion, 233; insanity, 1; and other grounds, 5. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 89; desertion, 293; insanity, 1; and other grounds, 5.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage

and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1958 and for the last pre-war year.

#### DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
New South Wales	1,553	2,851	2,900	3,147	3,013	3,240
Victoria .. ..	805	1,539	1,691	1,270	1,362	1,717
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>201<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>714</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>767</b>
South Australia ..	243	600	628	572	538	497
Western Australia	244	533	488	552	545	544
Tasmania .. ..	80	238	233	197	180	165
<b>Australia <sup>2</sup> ..</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>6,528</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>6,983</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 30th June.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but it showed a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years and the Australian total reached its peak in 1947. The next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

#### DIVORCE RATE<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951 to 1958.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	109.2
Victoria .. ..	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	82.0
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.3
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	114.1
Tasmania .. ..	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	90.0
<b>Australia <sup>2</sup> ..</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, but were low again at 9.2 per cent. in 1958. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was high at 29.8 per cent. in 1958, although it was lower than its peak of 37.6 per cent. in 1949. From 1949 to 1958,

excepting one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1958 classified according to duration of marriage, and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces, <sup>1</sup> 1958.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.
	Hus-band.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years .. ..	44	26	70	%	%	{ 63	{ 60
5 Years and under 10 Years	123	105	228	39.0	37.6	{ 54	{ 45
10 " " " 15 "	97	117	214	42.6	42.7	{ 45	{ 44
15 " " " 20 "	47	65	112	14.5	14.9	{ 42	{ 41
20 " " " 30 "	49	62	111	3.5	4.7	{ 44	{ 43
30 " " " 40 "	16	11	27	0.4	0.1	{ 59	{ 37
Over 40 Years .. ..	2	1	3			{ 67	{ ..
Total .. ..	379 <sup>2</sup>	388 <sup>2</sup>	767 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	100.0	49	45

<sup>1</sup> Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. <sup>2</sup> Including petitions for which duration was not stated—1 husband and 1 wife.

#### 6. LIQUOR LICENSES.

The regulation and control of liquor licenses and licensees is vested in a Licensing Commission, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. This Commission was first set up in 1935 and assumed control from the previous Magistrates' Licensing Courts.

The Commission has power to issue, transfer, cancel, remove, or forfeit licenses, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

Fees, assessed at 4 per cent. of the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees, and, prior to 1959, one-sixteenth of these was paid into a trust fund from which compensation is paid for surrendered or cancelled licenses. Now, however, all the fees will be paid into Consolidated Revenue so long as the credit balance of the fund remains over £300,000.

When a license is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality at the Commission's discretion and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licenses is credited to the trust fund for compensation.

By an amendment to *The Liquor Acts* in 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent. of the electors in a locality to which the Commission

proposes to grant a license so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The new legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas." Following this amendment, six such polls were conducted in 1959, the electors favouring a license in five areas and rejecting in one. Of 17,449 formal votes cast in these six polls, 50.4 per cent. were in favour of the proposed licenses being granted.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. Failure to comply with its requirements in these matters may result in the cancellation of the license.

Amendments to the Acts in 1954 and 1959 extended legislation on the licensing of clubs and provided for the licensing of a limited number of clubs of the following types:—(i) Registered Clubs (required to provide meals and other prescribed amenities); (ii) Ex-servicemen's Clubs (strictly limited to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen and permanent forces personnel); (iii) Workers' Clubs (strictly limited to members of industrial unions or persons who were members prior to retirement); and (iv) Principal Sporting Clubs (under the control and supervision of an association controlling an approved sport; members must also be members of some sporting club under the control of the association). Licenses, not limited to any maximum number, may also be granted to bowling clubs and golf clubs.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 46 at 30th June, 1958, of which 19 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 27 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine-sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Sporting Clubs.	Packet.	Ex-Service-men's Clubs	All Licenses. <sup>1</sup>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949	1,254	30	123	35	225	9	..	1,676
1950	1,246	30	124	35	238	12	..	1,685
1951	1,239	30	124	35	246	11	..	1,685
1952	1,238	30	125	35	259	11	..	1,698
1953	1,234	30	128	35	277	10	..	1,714
1954	1,220	30	129	35	296	9	..	1,719
1955	1,212	30	131	35	304	8	..	1,720
1956	1,207	29	131	42	314	8	39	1,770
1957	1,199	27	131	46 <sup>2</sup>	325	6	43	1,777
1958	1,188	24	132	53 <sup>2</sup>	331	7	44	1,779

<sup>1</sup> Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed in preceding paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> Including 2 workers' club licenses, 5 canteen permits, and 13 extended certificates granted to clubs not yet fully qualified.

During 1957-58 thirteen licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered. Two of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in new localities. The Commission granted 626 transfers of licenses, while 9 applications were refused, and 72 were withdrawn.

During 1957-58 fees amounted to £761,597 from licensed victuallers', winesellers', and booth licenses, and £97,409 from spirit merchants' licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of £125 and 4 per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £49,941. The total revenue from all sources was £939,428.

## 7. LAND TITLES.

Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1956. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

"Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document . . . . . for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under 'the old system', merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it . . . . ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world."

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances. The Acts provide for bringing land under "the old system" under the Acts.

### LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
---------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

#### UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.

Transfers .. .. .	38,530	36,504	34,441	34,362	39,030
Mortgages .. .. .	29,857	24,022	20,555	20,878	24,190
Releases from Mortgage ..	22,682	19,379	17,396	17,479	19,158
Other Dealings .. ..	16,930	17,097	15,747	15,878	16,784

#### UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).

Conveyances .. .. .	20	24	8	11	15
Mortgages .. .. .	9	12	7	8	..
Releases from Mortgage ..	8	3	2	3	6
Other Dealings .. .. .	101	84	32	12	12

## Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

### 1. SCHOOLS.

*State Schools.*—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction which has now become the Department of Education. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Instruction Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres.

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1958 only 36 out of 1,558 State schools, and 33 out of 294 private schools, were not equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 811 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 76 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 997 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 6,925 motion picture films available; while 159 private schools had projectors, with 1,667 motion picture films.

Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.



At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1957*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1957*, at the following types of schools.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Primary schools—                                 | (b) Secondary schools—                          |
| (i) State,   | (i) State High schools,                         |
| (ii) Provisional,                                    | (ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,            |
| (iii) Correspondence,                                | (iii) State Commercial High School and College, |
| (iv) Special,  | (iv) Industrial High School,                    |
| (v) Rural,   | (v) Domestic Science High School.               |
| (vi) Intermediate.                                   |   |
| (c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College. |   |
| (d) Technical Colleges.                              |   |
| (e) Teachers' Training College.                      |   |

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children from six to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships which are tenable at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Education. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1958 was 1,633 boys and 1,058 girls.

*Other Private Schools.*—These schools, of which there were 286 in 1958, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 254 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 14, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1958 were Roman Catholic, 27,401 boys and 28,037 girls; Church of England, 2,284 boys and 1,982 girls; other denominations 1,133 boys and 2,016 girls; and undenominational schools, 46 boys and 91 girls.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—At 30th June, 1958, there were 35 schools for aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,505 boys and 1,461 girls. Average attendance during 1957-58 was 1,356 boys and 1,305 girls.

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £11,913,646 on State schools during 1957-58. This amounted to £8 9s. 10d. per head of population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was

introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £14,803,722 in 1957-58, or £10 11s. 0d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1958, 205. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

*State and Private Schools.*—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1958 are given in the table below, and on pages 98 and 99. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 100.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year. <sup>1</sup>	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,441	6,322	96,188	88,774	86,511	79,642
Provisional ..	32	32	292	282	298	293
Correspondence ..	1	85	3,143	3,060	1,772	1,836
Special ..	20	107	951	663	741	486
Rural ..	25	255	4,602	4,292	4,211	3,969
Intermediate ..	16 <sup>2</sup>	119	2,408	2,366	2,158	2,146
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>1,519</i>	<i>6,920</i>	<i>107,584</i>	<i>99,437</i>	<i>95,691</i>	<i>88,372</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	247	41	239	40
Other ..	286	2,202	25,647	26,564	23,940	24,674
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>2,202</i>	<i>25,894</i>	<i>26,605</i>	<i>24,179</i>	<i>24,714</i>
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>9,122</b>	<b>133,478</b>	<b>126,042</b>	<b>119,870</b>	<b>113,086</b>
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	40	803	9,367	7,718	8,216	6,918
High "Top" ..	38 <sup>2</sup>	219	1,119	1,251	1,023	1,128
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>10,486</i>	<i>8,969</i>	<i>9,239</i>	<i>8,046</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	127	1,386	1,017	1,318	972
Other ..	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	5,217	5,562	5,035	5,263
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>6,603</i>	<i>6,579</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>6,235</i>
<b>Total Secondary</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>17,089</b>	<b>15,548</b>	<b>15,592</b>	<b>14,281</b>
<b>Total All Schools ..</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>10,271</b>	<b>150,567</b>	<b>141,590</b>	<b>135,462</b>	<b>127,367</b>

<sup>1</sup> State schools include 1 part-time manual training instructor and 834 part-time sewing mistresses and private schools include 346 part-time visiting teachers.

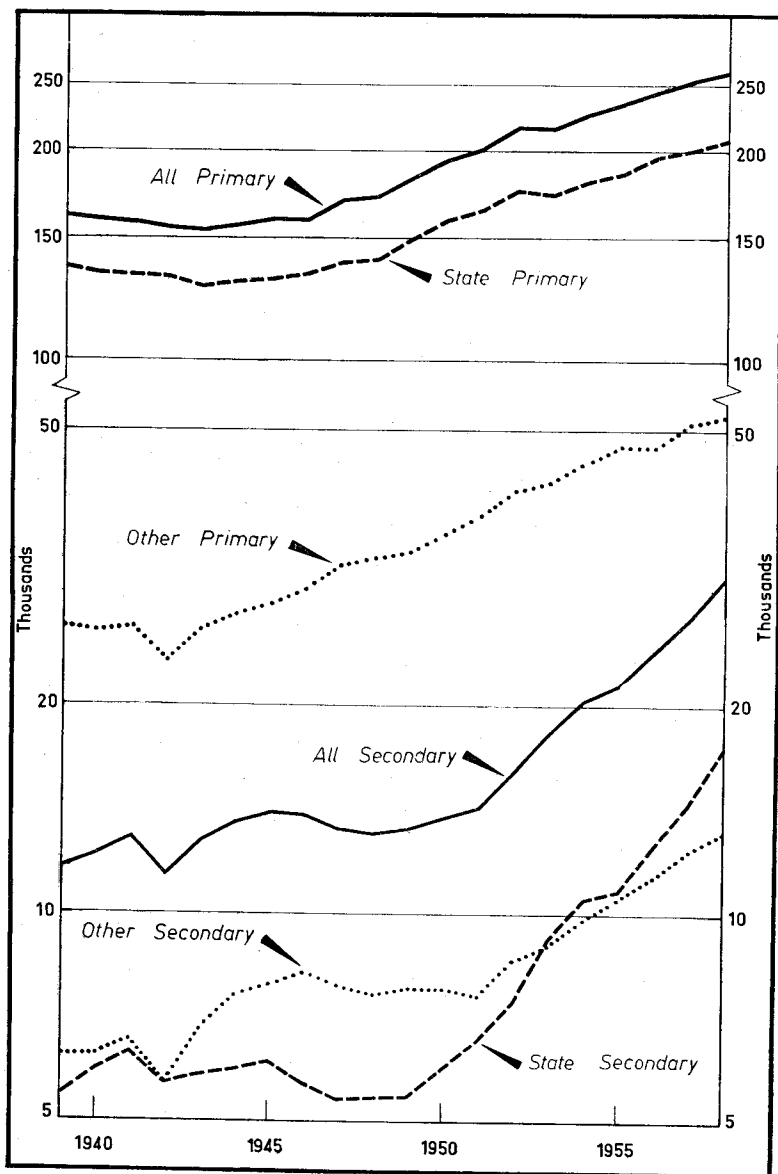
<sup>2</sup> Attached to State schools and excluded from the total.

<sup>3</sup> Included with secondary schools.

<sup>4</sup> Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 136 centres and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1958 was 26,078, and in domestic science, 24,214.

### NET ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1939—1958



The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers. <sup>1</sup>		Net Enrolment.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <sup>2</sup>
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	r				r		r	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1949	1,557	250	5,533	1,783	155,257	41,106	196,363	3,828
1950	1,557	253	5,739	1,819	165,184	43,239	208,423	4,597
1951	1,566	254	5,976	1,852	171,487	45,323	216,810	5,669
1952	1,572	274	6,144	1,957	184,337	49,491	233,828	6,293
1953	1,564	271	6,101	1,975	183,709	51,169	234,878	7,184
1954	1,556	284	6,407	2,052	192,832	54,792	247,624	8,285
1955	1,558	287	6,847	2,124	198,113	58,121	256,234	9,809
1956	1,561	286	7,337	2,121	210,472	58,579	269,051	10,719
1957	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	216,330	63,510	279,840	11,914
1958	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	226,476	65,681	292,157	13,733

<sup>1</sup> Including part-time teachers. See footnote <sup>1</sup> to table on page 97.  
year ended 30th June following.

<sup>2</sup> For

r Revised since last issue.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1958 are given below.

## AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1958.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	8,782	8,472	17,254	..	..	..
6 .. ..	15,482	14,789	30,271	..	..	..
7 .. ..	15,529	14,621	30,150	..	..	..
8 .. ..	15,080	14,598	29,678	..	..	..
9 .. ..	14,790	14,228	29,018	..	..	..
10 .. ..	14,952	14,127	29,079	..	..	..
11 .. ..	15,977	15,130	31,107	..	..	..
12 .. ..	13,434	12,750	26,184	4	6	10
13 .. ..	13,031	12,359	25,390	242	339	581
14 .. ..	4,482	3,822	8,304	4,687	4,952	9,639
15 .. ..	543	413	956	5,293	5,116	10,409
16 .. ..	218 <sup>1</sup>	131 <sup>1</sup>	349 <sup>1</sup>	3,264	2,542	5,806
17 .. ..	..	..	..	1,637	1,159	2,796
18 and Over	..	..	..	1,229	616	1,845
Total ..	132,300	125,440	257,740	16,356	14,730	31,086

<sup>1</sup> Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 99 per cent.; 14 years, 74 per cent.; 15 years, 53 per cent.; 16 years, 28 per cent.; and 17 years, 14 per cent.

*Queensland Agricultural High School and College.*—Of 988 students enrolled at this institution during 1958, 273 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 16 taking third year degree courses in agricultural science. During the year, 197 junior farmers attended special short courses.

*Technical Education.*—There are 13 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 734, including 166 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial High School and College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering).

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1958.

Course.	Full-Time.		Part-Time.		Correspondence.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Apprenticeship ..	..	..	8,528	186	3,559	172
Diploma <sup>1</sup> ..	64	8	1,109	110	290	50
Certificate <sup>2</sup> ..	..	..	2,437	178	790	43
Other ..	26	39	4,867	7,509	2,150	329
Total ..	90	47	16,941	7,983	6,789	594

<sup>1</sup> Principally sugar chemistry (full-time), and engineering, pharmacy, commerce, and industrial chemistry (part-time and correspondence). <sup>2</sup> Principally accountancy (part-time), and agricultural science and building (correspondence).

*Teachers' Training College.*—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1958, 3,317 students were being trained. Correspondence classes for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations are also held, and during 1958 there were 1,427 correspondence students.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year 1958 totalled 1,750.

*School Examinations.*—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University, Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£18 per year) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior University Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £20 per year. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.	Senior.	Number Matricu- lated.	Students Commencing at University.
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Total Candidates.		
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	1,054	618	996
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	1,061	663	905
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	1,089	668	925
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	1,080	659	892
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	1,154	750	864
1954 ..	13,058	10,421	6,651	1,410	823	1,060
1955 ..	14,889	11,960	7,498	1,492	971	1,307
1956 ..	15,128	11,086	7,938	2,212	1,105	1,634
1957 ..	17,703	12,384	9,597	2,984	1,433	1,578
1958 ..	20,831	16,429	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act*, 1909, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Architecture, and Education. Degree courses are offered in Agriculture, Applied Geology, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Dentistry, Divinity, Economics, Education, Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical), Forestry, Industrial Chemistry, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Science, Social Studies, Surgery, Surveying, Veterinary Science.

The progress of the University during the last ten years is shown in the following table.

## UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <sup>1</sup>		Students. <sup>2</sup>			Revenue.			
	Pro- fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even- ing.	Exter- nal.	Govern- ment Aid. <sup>3</sup>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Founda- tions & Bequests <sup>4</sup>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547
1955	31	426	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	470	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896
1957	33	488	2,298	1,455	1,862	915,929	309,989	103,007	1,398,716
1958	32	539	2,753	1,728	2,237	1,132,312	341,597	138,836	1,664,242

<sup>1</sup> Including part-time staff.

Lectures at the University.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding students attending Extension<sup>3</sup> Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column.<sup>4</sup> Excluding capital of new foundations.

In 1958 these amounted to £7,303.

The governing body of the University is a Senate, which since 1957 has consisted of 27 members—14 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council, 9 elected triennially by the University Council (comprised of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others), 3 appointed *ex officio*, and 1 elected by the Staff Association of the University.

At its inception the University was housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain, but only the Engineering and some Biological Sciences Departments now remain there, pending completion of new buildings at St. Lucia. Most faculties are accommodated in a group of new permanent buildings in extensive grounds adjoining the Brisbane River at St. Lucia. The site also includes a Union building and several residential colleges. Some institutions in close relation to the University have acquired sites in close proximity for their own purposes. Of these, the Cunningham Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been completed and occupied.

In addition to the St. Lucia Departments, the University also incorporates a Medical School near the Brisbane General Hospital, a Dental College in the City, and a Veterinary Science Department at Yeerongpilly.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c., conferred during 1958.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &C., 1958.

Course.	New Enrolments.			Total Enrolments			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts .. ..	189	207	396	812	582	1,394	56	43	..	1
Science ..	190	74	264	692	189	881	82	24	4	..
Engineering ..	132	1	133	440	1	441	49	..	..	..
Commerce ..	331	36	367	1,052	99	1,151	36	3	70	2
Agriculture ..	48	5	53	150	9	159	19	1	..	..
Law .. ..	38	5	43	155	10	165	15	..	..	..
Dentistry ..	54	5	59	179	14	193	30	1	..	..
Vet. Science ..	53	5	58	137	10	147	13	2	..	..
Medicine ..	119	24	143	552	80	632	54	10	..	..
Architecture ..	36	1	37	111	3	114	8	..	12	..
Education ..	213	117	330	781	265	1,046	24	1	44	35
Divinity ..	26	..	26	82	2	84	1	..	7	..
Music .. ..	..	3	3	2	4	6	..	..	..	1
Physical Educ'n ..	8	12	20	27	36	63	..	..	5	8
Physiotherapy ..	..	31	31	3	98	101	..	..	..	24
Public Admin. ..	47	..	47	140	3	143	..	..	..	..
Social Studies ..	1	9	10	3	20	23	..	..	..	1
Total .. ..	1,485	535	2,020	5,318	1,425	6,743	387	85	142	72

The University carries out research work in various subjects, and conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, there was in 1958 a staff of 39 special research workers. A comprehensive reference library, containing 200,000 works, is available.

For the residential colleges being erected by the various religious denominations at St. Lucia, the University has made available the necessary land and the State Government is providing a £ for £ subsidy on all moneys expended on construction up to a maximum of £100,000 for each college. Men's colleges already occupied include Cromwell (Cong.), King's (Meth.), Emmanuel (Pres.), and St. John's (C.E.), and construction of St. Leo's (R.C.) College is expected to commence shortly. A site has also been allocated for the University Union College. The Women's (non-denominational) College was occupied in the middle of 1958, and the Duchesne (R.C.) College for women was occupied in 1959. The whole college project will provide accommodation for about 800 students, and will involve a total expenditure of over £2m.

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act, 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board consists of 6 members, with the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923, which is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research. The Country Extension Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers, both adults and children, and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 116,003 volumes and 5,563 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 19,443 volumes and 8,180 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 61,049 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the preliminary examination of the Library Association of Australia.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 61 Local Authorities conducting library services. There are 52 libraries in Queensland free to adults and 70 free to children.

Various Town and Shire Councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far, viz., the South-Western (1 Town and 6 Shires), the Central-Western (7 Shires),



the North-Western (6 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, accommodation, and equipment, with a maximum of £4,000 to any library in any one year in respect of subsidy or accommodation.

*The Libraries Act Amendment Act, 1949*, provides for the Public Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

*Museum.*—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology and anthropology.

There has been a marked increase in recent years of services to the public, government departments, and to individuals and institutions beyond the State. Lessons supported by films are provided for classes of school children, lectures and film displays are arranged for the public, and an annual refresher course in natural science is conducted for teachers. Apart from popular booklets and cards available for sale to the public, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* are published containing papers on the subjects comprising the collections.

*Art Gallery.*—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, although important examples of European art have been added recently. The most noteworthy addition was a gift of seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec. A Degas bronze was also acquired. The English collection was increased with several paintings and an Epstein bronze, and the Australian collection with paintings from contemporary Australian artists.

*Science.*—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.

## 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health and Medical Branch of the Department of Health and Home Affairs derives its powers from *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955*, which are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services subject to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, and Secretary to the Director-General. The Branch is divided into a number of Divisions which are each under the control of a Director.

*The Division of Public Health Supervision* is composed of sections devoted to communicable diseases, to foods and drugs, and to environmental sanitation. State health inspectors have offices in Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. They act as advisers and consultants to local authority health inspectors. They are also responsible for the supervision of drugs and of quality of foods. Local Authorities are entrusted with the control of hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and smallpox in children. Local authorities outside Brisbane now offer immunisation with Salk vaccine to persons aged 15 to 44 years. In Brisbane this is being carried out by the Department of Health and Home Affairs.

*Division of Tuberculosis.*—A central chest clinic, under the supervision of the Director of Tuberculosis, is situated in Brisbane at 81 George Street. Other chest clinics for the diagnosis of tuberculosis are situated at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island. Any person can have a free X-ray. In addition, there are three mobile X-ray units which have recently commenced compulsory mass X-ray examinations in North Queensland. This campaign to compulsorily X-ray the Queensland population will take about three years. For the treatment of patients with tuberculosis, there are chest hospitals in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island, and another for aboriginal patients at Cherbourg Aboriginal Settlement. A separate annexe for the treatment of tuberculosis in the mentally sick, will shortly be constructed at the Toowoomba Mental Hospital. School children in the eighth grade are being tuberculin tested and negative reactors are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Vaccination is also available to members of the general public who have negative reactions to this test.

*Division of Industrial Medicine.*—The services of this division are available both to industry and the trade union movement for the prevention of industrial hazards. This division is particularly interested in occupational diseases, such as silicosis and lead and other poisoning, and advises on industrial problems such as lighting, ventilation, fatigue, air pollution and the use of radio-active isotopes.

*Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.*—Clinics are located throughout Queensland, and from the resident centres nurses visit some sub-centres, using car, train, and aeroplane as a means of transport, depending on the distance to be traversed. A rail car acts as a travelling

clinic on the Great Northern Railway. The service caters for mothers, and children up to the age of six years. (See also page 115.)

*Division of School Health Services.*—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools not on the railway. This division has now completed the mass immunisation of children throughout Queensland with Salk anti-polio vaccine.

*Division of Mental Hygiene.*—Mental hospitals are established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers. In addition to a clinic at Brisbane, psychiatric services are available at Brisbane, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba Hospitals. There is also an epileptic home at Toowoomba. (See also page 75.)

*The Laboratory of Micro-biology and Pathology* provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations. The medical officers are responsible for the teaching of forensic medicine in the University of Queensland and for conducting all coronial autopsies in the metropolitan area. It was here that Q fever was first recognised as a disease entity, and the laboratory is now recognised as the World Health Organisation Leptospirosis Reference Centre for Australia.

*The Government Chemical Laboratory* performs all analytical tests for Government Departments (both State and Commonwealth), hospitals, the medical profession, and the public. In addition, it is also assisting in carrying out a survey of air pollution in Brisbane and Ipswich.

*The Queensland Institute of Medical Research* was established for the purpose of research into Queensland fevers, lead poisoning, and the incidence of disease in relation to geographical districts and climatic influences in Queensland. A field station has been established in North Queensland to investigate the fevers of that area.

*The Queensland Health Education Council.*—This Council was established in 1945 for the purpose of acquiring, promoting, extending, and disseminating education concerning all matters relating to the health of Queensland generally, including health, safety, and well-being in industry and traffic. The Council's basic policy is directed towards a better understanding of personal and community hygiene, a reduction in communicable diseases, and the recognition of the early symptoms of disease to reduce hospital bed occupancy through early medical treatment.

Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor in Council, and represent such organisations as the Department of Health and Home Affairs, the University of Queensland, the Department of Education, the British Medical Association, the Red Cross Society, the Australian Dental Association, and the Country Women's Association.

The Council's activities include publicity through the press, radio, films, pamphlets, &c., instruction in schools, lectures and displays.

The Council co-operates with the National Fitness Council, and the Queensland Road Safety Council, while close liaison with the Department of Health and Home Affairs keeps its activities in line with departmental objectives.

*Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes.*—An additional Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1st January, 1952, and a Medical Benefit Scheme has operated since 1st July, 1953. The principle is that of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. All Queensland medical organisations operate on a fee for service basis. Payments by the various Funds are subsidised by the Commonwealth. Details of the scope and development of these Benefit Funds, taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the table below.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Medical Benefits.</i>					
Number of Registered Organisations .. .. .	6	7	7	6	6
Membership .. .. .	126,974	163,498	192,356	225,985	259,041
Number of Professional Services	339,331	890,709	1,194,971	1,518,790	1,666,230
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit paid .. .. .	£ 147,060	396,375	528,141	665,396	743,664
Amount of Fund Benefit paid (incl. ancillary benefits) ..	£ 143,872	430,716	602,276	843,144	973,862
<i>Hospital Benefits.</i>					
Number of Registered Organisations .. .. .	3	3	2	3	3
Membership .. .. .	114,000	152,474	177,110	217,937	253,154
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit paid—					
Ordinary <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	£ 1,230,556	1,282,168	1,318,872	1,345,766	1,415,169
Additional <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	£ 33,299	63,437	76,111	86,868	144,520
Total .. .. .	£ 1,263,855	1,345,605	1,394,983	1,432,634	1,559,689
Amount of Fund Benefit paid .. .. .	£ 134,316	324,618	455,359	581,237	728,006

<sup>1</sup> Ordinary benefits are payable to hospitals in respect of—(i) beds occupied by pensioners in public hospitals (12s. per day), (ii) other occupied beds in public hospitals and approved private hospitals (8s. per day). <sup>2</sup> Additional benefits are payable through registered hospital benefit organisations at 4s. per day for those insured for a fund benefit of less than 16s. per day and, from 1st January, 1958, at 12s. per day for those who have insured for 16s. or more per day.

## 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1957-58, 54 District Hospitals Boards administered 129 public hospitals, 3 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 7 ambulance brigades. Two hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 5 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 112 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1958, there were 57 private hospitals registered in the State, 20 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, South Brisbane, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) and St. Andrew's (Pres.) are also large church hospitals. Mt. Olivet (R.C.) is a hospital for incurables.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 32 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and the South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 43 branch clinics were in operation during 1957-58.

The 57 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1958, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not required to be registered.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for coloured persons. In Brisbane there is an Industrial Institution for the Blind, and a school for the Blind and Deaf (see table on page 117).

*Public Hospitals.*—All the public hospitals in the State come under the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One member is elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. Under the Hospital Benefits Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, the Commonwealth pays to the State 8s. per daily occupied bed in respect of qualified patients in public hospitals, except for uninsured pensioners (and their dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service

and in respect of whom 12s. per day is paid. In addition, there is payable under *The National Health Act, 1953 to 1957*, the amount of 8s. per day in respect of qualified patients hospitalised in approved private hospitals. This benefit is payable to the proprietors of the hospitals, after having first been allowed against the patients' hospital accounts.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.<sup>1</sup>

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure. <sup>2</sup>
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468
1955-56	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	9,842,446
1956-57	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	11,217,564
1957-58	139	788	9,858	181,598	34,975	5,737	11,900,235

<sup>1</sup> Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding expenditure from loans (1957-58, £1,672,850.) 7 Revised since last issue.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1956-57 are shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. <sup>1</sup>	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	268	424,618	118	12,869	14,887	20,470	29,448
Victoria ..	132	234,720	89	8,204	8,385	16,019	21,904
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>207,235</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>13,270</b>
S. Australia	65	73,249	85	2,674	2,491	6,393	7,725
W. Australia	94	80,829	118	2,262	2,743	5,156	6,566
Tasmania ..	28	32,497	100	1,138	1,725	1,685	2,191
N. Territory	4	7,013	382	188	234	723	747
A.C.T. ..	1	4,884	136	138	170	281	331
Total ..	731	1,065,045	112	33,267	38,296	63,125	82,182

<sup>1</sup> Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 110-113 gives particulars for the year 1957-58 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each board.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	20	381	1,965	2,331	70,044	17,338	235,800	3,297
Brisbane and S.C.	15	345	1,797	2,220	62,642	15,617	208,804	3,062
Ipswich .. ..	5	36	168	111	7,402	1,721	26,996	235
Maryborough ..	17	45	571	451	19,882	3,675	58,890	694
Bundaberg .. ..	3	14	132	102	3,221	1,055	16,568	142
Central Burnett ..	3	3	43	40	1,992	225	1,720	47
Gympie .. ..	1	4	96	73	3,053	626	9,897	115
Isis .. ..	1	1	8	12	560	77	902	16
Maryborough ..	1	13	138	99	3,987	789	19,560	169
North Burnett ..	3	5	31	29	1,493	197	2,344	35
South Burnett ..	5	5	123	96	5,576	706	7,899	170
Downs .. ..	16	43	531	442	17,056	3,536	46,732	889
Chinchilla .. ..	1	2	27	23	1,249	193	1,163	39
Dalby .. ..	3	4	80	80	2,444	449	5,499	200
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	23	21	1,191	282	4,200	30
Inglewood .. ..	2	3	15	17	1,191	165	866	25
Miles .. ..	2	3	24	24	1,416	176	2,800	35
Stanthorpe .. ..	1	1	42	25	1,519	282	3,800	40
Tara .. ..	1	1	10	9	501	61	1,051	11
Toowoomba .. ..	4	25	240	206	5,279	1,479	23,777	425
Warwick .. ..	1	2	70	37	2,266	449	3,576	84
Roma .. ..	8	11	80	92	4,721	692	9,095	138
Balonne .. ..	4	4	23	28	1,817	262	4,632	43
Roma .. ..	4	7	57	64	2,904	430	4,463	95
South Western ..	7	7	66	68	3,034	560	8,969	89
Charleville .. ..	3	5	44	39	1,899	337	5,222	61
Cunnamulla .. ..	2	1	13	17	752	164	2,559	19
Quilpie .. ..	2	1	9	12	383	59	1,188	9
Rockhampton ..	10	31	254	258	9,311	1,523	39,352	335
Banana .. ..	2	3	23	28	1,307	182	4,711	33
Gladstone .. ..	2	3	38	29	1,562	246	7,189	47
Mount Morgan ..	1	3	31	31	961	176	4,451	35
Rockhampton ..	5	22	162	170	5,481	919	23,001	220
Central Western ..	13	14	123	135	5,012	802	16,776	138
Barcaldine .. ..	3	5	28	33	791	168	4,326	23
Blackall .. ..	3	3	23	24	1,045	146	4,054	29
Clermont .. ..	2	1	22	15	873	116	3,335	23
Emerald .. ..	1	1	17	16	731	100	1,634	20
Longreach .. ..	3	3	25	37	1,260	230	2,534	34
Springsure .. ..	1	1	8	10	312	42	893	9
Far Western .. ..	2	1	14	18	694	130	3,533	13
Winton .. ..	2	1	14	18	694	130	3,533	13
Mackay .. ..	1	13	79	66	3,041	312	11,052	126
Mackay .. ..	1	13	79	66	3,041	312	11,052	126

QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <sup>1</sup>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total. <sup>2</sup>	On In- patients.	Other. <sup>3</sup>	Total. <sup>4</sup>	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
5,235,426	274,509	99,065	42,896	5,651,896	4,178,016	1,389,363	5,567,379	69 5
4,943,526	249,052	95,541	41,563	5,329,682	3,905,960	1,340,437	5,246,397	69 11
291,900	25,457	3,524	1,333	322,214	272,056	48,926	320,982	63 5
936,996	108,926	14,431	4,821	1,065,174	898,046	163,841	1,061,887	70 11
211,094	18,258	3,694	1,322	234,368	200,244	32,796	233,040	77 4
79,563	2,959	..	82	82,604	81,328	1,927	83,255	95 5
116,583	24,302	3,299	1,216	145,400	124,988	19,432	144,420	59 3
21,163	1,401	..	2	22,566	21,558	1,054	22,612	74 8
223,540	34,019	7,065	1,264	265,888	208,246	58,408	266,654	67 8
56,183	2,672	373	96	59,324	51,755	6,164	57,919	81 4
228,870	25,315	..	839	255,024	209,927	44,060	253,987	67 5
896,874	95,830	3,008	23,111	1,018,823	905,952	108,544	1,014,496	55 10
49,738	4,186	..	234	54,158	53,155	1,166	54,321	75 5
129,704	27,292	..	6,191	163,187	154,636	5,450	160,086	42 4
34,991	10,009	..	193	45,193	39,368	5,627	44,995	71 3
34,243	2,117	..	182	36,542	35,884	585	36,469	79 11
51,662	4,004	..	547	56,213	51,235	3,658	54,893	79 4
57,388	10,107	..	183	67,678	62,671	4,943	67,614	86 11
18,845	616	..	88	19,549	17,655	1,910	19,565	89 7
437,900	20,137	3,008	14,619	475,664	397,278	77,769	475,047	51 2
82,403	17,362	..	874	100,639	94,070	7,436	101,506	61 8
177,145	18,851	3,843	6,753	206,592	182,082	23,033	205,115	72 2
51,909	6,033	2,413	6,426	66,781	55,302	10,514	65,816	70 9
125,236	12,818	1,430	327	139,811	126,780	12,519	139,299	72 10
148,897	11,724	1,353	773	162,747	141,276	17,961	159,237	87 1
82,633	8,651	1,313	93	92,690	78,840	11,295	90,135	70 7
38,834	2,081	40	565	41,520	35,565	5,065	40,630	102 7
27,430	992	..	115	28,537	26,871	1,601	28,472	168 11
605,038	34,810	8,155	1,850	649,853	455,766	194,691	650,457	74 8
45,890	2,944	786	..	49,620	43,732	6,133	49,865	72 0
61,446	4,733	1,632	26	67,837	54,918	12,900	67,818	64 5
53,953	1,070	804	80	55,907	46,465	9,426	55,891	72 2
443,749	26,063	4,933	1,744	476,489	310,651	166,232	476,883	77 8
345,302	13,368	3,821	1,664	364,155	309,832	51,116	360,948	122 8
87,618	1,429	2,530	575	92,152	71,449	19,407	90,856	167 10
59,750	2,879	..	246	62,875	55,168	7,832	63,000	105 6
46,422	1,322	..	109	47,853	41,306	6,673	47,979	97 2
52,433	626	..	131	53,190	50,645	2,540	53,185	139 6
78,852	5,418	1,291	562	86,123	71,460	12,895	84,355	114 8
20,227	1,694	..	41	21,962	19,804	1,769	21,573	119 0
40,967	1,420	..	538	42,925	37,401	6,360	43,761	153 8
40,967	1,420	..	538	42,925	37,401	6,360	43,761	153 8
140,076	1,469	4,139	384	146,068	119,867	26,243	146,110	52 2
140,076	1,469	4,139	384	146,068	119,867	26,243	146,110	52 2



## PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards—cont'd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Townsville .. ..	9	40	380	328	15,056	2,572	51,265	576
Ayr .. ..	2	4	43	48	2,257	532	8,093	79
Bowen .. ..	3	6	63	57	2,324	382	13,622	68
Charters Towers ..	1	3	30	33	930	175	4,409	36
Ingham .. ..	1	3	28	28	1,603	326	2,389	50
Townsville .. ..	2	24	216	162	7,942	1,157	22,750	343
Cairns <sup>5</sup> .. ..	16	31	390	295	16,195	2,341	71,069	540
Atherton .. ..	4	4	80	20	4,395	502	19,052	106
Cairns .. ..	5	18	152	143	5,585	907	27,994	236
Innisfail .. ..	1	3	68	52	2,953	442	9,190	91
Marceba .. ..	4	3	48	44	1,392	258	6,544	57
Mossman .. ..	1	2	19	16	779	94	4,852	22
Tully .. ..	1	1	23	20	1,091	138	3,437	28
Peninsula <sup>5</sup> .. ..	2	4	57	67	1,058	253	7,927	85
Thursday Island ..	2	4	57	67	1,058	253	7,927	85
North Western ..	11	10	86	117	4,612	880	21,517	120
Cloncurry .. ..	1	2	13	22	828	144	2,444	26
Etheridge .. ..	2	..	2	7	135	1	1,897	2
Hughenden .. ..	1	2	11	13	683	127	1,969	14
McKinlay .. ..	1	1	7	8	309	28	561	5
Mount Isa .. ..	2	3	40	39	1,964	508	9,680	58
Normanton .. ..	3	..	6	16	281	25	3,570	7
Richmond .. ..	1	2	7	12	412	47	1,396	8
Total 54 Boards <sup>6</sup>	132	631	4,596	4,668	169,716	34,614	581,975	7,040
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
Moreton .. ..	4	149	244	194	8,825	..	6,105	354
Mater Misericordiae	1	85	160	127	5,356	..	4,567	193
Mater Children's ..	1	56	61	30	3,383	..	1,536	79
Peel Island <sup>8</sup> .. ..	1	1	4	27	24	..	..	22
Southport (Green- haven) .. ..	1	7	19	10	62	..	..	60
Downs .. ..	1	7	68	34	2,995	361	200	67
St. Vincent's .. ..	1	7	68	34	2,995	361	200	67
Far Western .. ..	1	..	2	..	33	..	598	1
Birdsville .. ..	1	..	2	..	33	..	598	1
Townsville .. ..	1	1	5	9	29	..	..	28
Fantome Island <sup>8</sup> ..	1	1	5	9	29	..	..	28
Total Other .. ..	7	157	319	237	11,882	361	6,903	450
Total All Hospitals ..	139	788	4,915	4,905	181,598	34,975	588,878	7,490

<sup>1</sup> Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.<sup>2</sup> Excluding loan receipts.<sup>3</sup> Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.<sup>4</sup> Excluding loan expenditure, £1,672,850.<sup>5</sup> A hospital at Cooktown in the Peninsula Statistical Division is administered by the Cairns Hospital Board.

## QUEENSLAND, 1957-58—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <sup>1</sup>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total. <sup>2</sup>	On In- patients.	Other. <sup>3</sup>	Total. <sup>4</sup>	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
842,572	64,926	9,046	1,996	918,540	757,730	152,090	909,820	72 1
103,244	13,598	556	107	117,505	97,789	15,873	113,662	67 11
121,841	4,762	3,290	288	130,181	103,598	25,949	129,547	83 4
77,099	5,543	962	48	83,652	73,106	10,453	83,559	111 7
53,792	7,629	1,169	907	63,497	54,110	8,190	62,300	59 10
486,596	33,394	3,069	646	523,705	429,127	91,625	520,752	68 6
756,102	49,642	11,108	3,829	820,681	685,061	137,478	822,539	69 6
126,853	11,330	..	864	139,047	116,927	23,465	140,392	60 6
336,423	15,731	5,709	904	358,767	295,107	63,715	358,822	68 8
119,468	12,554	1,784	1,140	134,946	117,505	17,975	135,480	70 10
88,660	4,188	1,182	300	94,330	76,651	17,900	94,551	73 6
39,033	1,730	2,433	169	43,365	33,461	8,572	42,033	81 3
45,665	4,109	..	452	50,226	45,410	5,851	51,261	89 4
155,131	735	544	242	156,652	141,451	13,995	155,446	91 1
155,131	735	544	242	156,652	141,451	13,995	155,446	91 1
266,934	11,657	3,725	3,281	285,597	250,073	38,931	289,004	114 3
51,881	2,545	1,863	664	56,953	49,254	8,169	57,423	105 4
8,881	20	288	150	9,339	7,378	1,915	9,293	237 7
43,023	1,780	485	116	45,404	40,104	6,148	46,252	155 4
15,224	398	328	28	15,978	17,257	895	18,152	174 7
102,857	6,080	15	2,061	111,013	97,312	13,663	110,975	92 8
23,929	5	351	251	24,536	19,241	4,736	23,977	151 0
21,139	829	395	11	22,374	19,527	3,405	22,932	125 11
10547460	687,867	162,238	92,138	11489703	9,062,553	2,323,646	11386199	70 6
381,390	51,538	..	3,794	436,722	85,965 <sup>7</sup>	n	432,436	n
201,294	39,536	..	2,452	243,282	n	n	251,752	n
93,929	5,086	..	164	99,179	n	n	94,719	n
57,000	..	..	..	57,000	57,000	..	57,000	145 4
29,167	6,916	..	1,178	37,261	28,965	..	28,965	26 3
26,163	39,153	..	336	65,652	67,542	..	67,542	55 0
26,163	39,153	..	336	65,652	67,542	..	67,542	55 0
..	..	..	1,876	1,876	n	n	2,208	n
..	..	..	1,876	1,876	n	n	2,208	n
11,850	..	..	..	11,850	11,850	..	11,850	23 4
11,850	..	..	..	11,850	11,850	..	11,850	23 4
419,403	90,691	..	6,006	516,100	165,357 <sup>7</sup>	n	514,036	51 2
10966863	778,558	162,238	98,144	12005803	9,227,910 <sup>7</sup>	2,323,646 <sup>7</sup>	11900235	70 1

<sup>1</sup>Excluding Maroochy and Proserpine Boards which were effective from 1st May, 1958. Hospitals under these boards have been included under the Brisbane and South Coast and Bowen Boards respectively. <sup>2</sup>Incomplete. <sup>3</sup>Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy). n Not available.

*Mental Hospitals.*—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 7 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30th June, 1958, there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last ten years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent.; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and have since remained at about that proportion.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <sup>1</sup>	Re- covered and Re- lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi- ture.
		Medi- cal.	Nursing				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794
1953-54	4	11	844	1,141	686	355	2,410	2,211	1,313,025
1954-55	5	13	950	1,141	636	381	2,479	2,225	1,475,449
1955-56	5	13	1,003	1,238	742	401	2,528	2,207	1,851,891
1956-57	5	14	1,118	1,391	843	467	2,518	2,139	2,140,619
1957-58	5	14	1,149	1,421	944	360	2,530	2,080	2,314,698

<sup>1</sup> Excluding transfers between institutions.

## 6. AMBULANCES.

Ambulance services were established in 108 districts of the State at 30th June, 1958. Seven of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 101 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 10s. in the £. The Cairns and Rockhampton Aerial Ambulance Services are subsidised at the rate of 15s. in the £.

## AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366
1953-54	104	1,000	54,853	187,565	33	220,764	646,914
1954-55	104	1,007	51,087	191,559	78	201,684	670,308
1955-56	106	1,036	56,624	221,468	335	230,204	805,511
1956-57	107	1,089	55,201	215,024	102	226,552	865,669
1957-58	108	1,116	54,539	219,735	103	227,502	911,988

## 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE.

*Maternal and Child Welfare Service.*—There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30th June, 1958, there were 235 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 42 parent centres and 193 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 10 parent centres, and 53 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

Two correspondence sections have been established; one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain advice on feeding babies, &c.

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are 21 metropolitan Pre-school Centres

for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<b>Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—</b>					
Parent Centres .. No.	43	43	42	42	42
Sub-centres .. .. No.	174	181	185	190	193
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	2,749	3,581	4,395	5,461	5,748
<b>New Cases Seen—</b>					
Infants <sup>1</sup> .. .. No.	17,736	18,565	19,368	19,858	20,991
Expectant Mothers No.	783	977	951	1,069	1,121
<b>Total Attendances at Clinics .. .. No.</b>	<b>362,008</b>	<b>370,680</b>	<b>401,828</b>	<b>418,105</b>	<b>443,699</b>
<b>New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,303</b>
<b>Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>3,923</b>
<b>New-born Babies Visited .. .. No.</b>	<b>25,284</b>	<b>26,348</b>	<b>26,513</b>	<b>27,111</b>	<b>27,682</b>
<b>Subsequent Visits .. No.</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>Ante-natal Clinics—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	3	3	3	3	3
Sub-centres .. .. No.	..	..	..	..	..
New Cases Seen .. No.	239	311	307	334	446
<b>Total Attendances at Clinics .. .. No.</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,992</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. £</b>	<b>255,893</b>	<b>247,895</b>	<b>267,435</b>	<b>284,995</b>	<b>294,508</b>

<sup>1</sup> Infants under 12 months only.

*Creches and Kindergartens.*—There are in Brisbane 1 creche, 3 kindergartens, and 1 training college controlled by the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1957-58 total receipts were £23,074, including £7,800 government aid. In addition, 20 kindergartens, 9 in Brisbane and 11 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association.

During the last war a large number of small kindergartens and child-minding centres were established, and many of these, and others more recently commenced, continue to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has a modern child-minding centre at the City Hall.

*State Children.*—The State Children Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30th June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

## STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,069	1,091	1,049	1,096	1,207
In Hospitals .. ..	36	44	42	46	47
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers ..	287	282	316	324	328
With Relatives .. ..	3,346	3,494	3,853	3,828	3,951
Sent to Employers .. ..	296	287	296	293	263
Released on Probation ..	175	168	172	211	221
Miscellaneous .. ..	10	13	20	29	45
Total .. ..	5,219	5,379	5,748	5,827	6,062

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 54 institutions were available at 30th June, 1958, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 20 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Nine of the latter received government aid. The 6 refuges and night shelters included 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 28 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see above) in 17 of the others during 1957-58. State children in these institutions at 30th June, 1958, were 745 boys and 440 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included in the following table.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts	
		Admitted.	Died	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	4	686	338	1,000	471	437,444	546,610
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	430	65	303	398	10,144	205,856
Refuges and Night Shelters	6	259 <sup>1</sup>	..	5 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	514	18,330
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	5	452	1	177	37	91,034	94,946
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	23	1,114	..	799	749	99,307	223,605
Institutions for Blind and Deaf .. ..	2	46	1	167	89	85,340	148,035
Total .. ..	56	2,987	405	2,451	1,755	723,783	1,237,382

<sup>1</sup> Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1957-58 they supplied 44,036 beds for men and 9,310 for women.

## 9. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943 the principle of automatic adjustments was abandoned and the rate held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament.

Changes in the last ten years in the maximum weekly rate of pension payable and the dates on which the new rates were granted were:—

<i>Nov., 1950</i> ..	£2 10s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1955</i> ..	£4 0s. 0d.
<i>Nov., 1951</i> ..	£3 0s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1957</i> ..	£4 7s. 6d.
<i>Oct., 1952</i> ..	£3 7s. 6d.	<i>Oct., 1959</i> ..	£4 15s. 0d.
<i>Oct., 1953</i> ..	£3 10s. 0d.		

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years, but absences are disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind. A pension is not paid to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to an alien.

The following provisions apply to permissible income and property limits. An unmarried pensioner may have income of £3 10s. per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £8 5s. per week. If his income exceeds £3 10s. per week, the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, may have an income of £7 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £16 10s. per week. If their income exceeds £7 per week, each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one is a pensioner, may have income of £7 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeds £7 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. Additional income of 10s. per week is allowed for each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

A person may have property (which includes cash) to the value of £209 (or, in the case of a married couple, £419 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. The property limit above which no pension is payable is £2,250, or, in the case of a married couple, £4,500. These amounts are exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeds £200 but does not exceed £2,250, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every

complete £10 of property above £200 up to £2,250. The value of the property of a married pensioner is considered to be half the total value of the property of both husband and wife. The reduction of pension because of property is made in addition to any reduction necessary because of income.

Pensioners in benevolent homes may receive a maximum of £1 13s. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home, except where the pensioner is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. per week is available to single pensioners and married couples when only one is a pensioner and the other is not receiving a wife's allowance. Only those persons who pay rent and who are considered to depend entirely on their pensions are eligible.

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. Wives may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week subject to means test, and for the first child under 16 years there is an allowance of 11s. 6d. per week free of means test, while other dependent children attract an additional pension of 10s. per week subject to means test. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £4 15s. per week irrespective of his means.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who was eligible for an age or invalid pension at the time of death.

The following table shows details of age and invalid pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <sup>1</sup>					Total Payments. <sup>2</sup>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	37.7	10.8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38.4	10.2
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.2	8.7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40.3	8.4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42.0	8.3
1953-54	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44.3	8.4
1954-55	24,667	38,170	6,398	5,240	74,475	13,026,461	46.7	8.7
1955-56	25,543	40,656	6,669	5,496	78,364	15,178,307	48.3	8.9
1956-57	26,863	43,075	7,176	5,937	83,051	16,332,328	50.1	9.4
1957-58	27,758	45,046	7,806	6,424	87,034	18,342,631	51.4	10.0

<sup>1</sup> At 30th June each year. Prior to 1956-57, pensioner inmates of benevolent homes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Including amounts paid to benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners and to pensioner inmates of these establishments, and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.



A comparison with the other States is given in the following table.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State or Territory.	Pensioners. <sup>1</sup>					Total Payments. <sup>2</sup>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N. S. Wales	65,183	140,727	15,123	13,670	234,703	50,352,604	55.8	7.8
Victoria ..	35,973	87,563	11,333	8,686	143,555	29,796,302	45.1	7.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>27,758</b>	<b>45,046</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>6,424</b>	<b>87,034</b>	<b>18,342,631</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>
S. Aust. ...	14,818	30,689	2,990	2,872	51,369	10,715,850	50.7	6.5
W. Aust.	12,094	21,030	3,105	2,414	38,643	8,077,093	47.0	7.8
Tasmania	4,884	10,230	1,478	1,405	17,997	4,034,723	45.1	8.6
N. T. ...	87	74	38	15	214	45,010	8.2	2.7
A. C. T. ...	201	400	34	58	693	146,974	14.6	2.2
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>160,998</b>	<b>335,759</b>	<b>41,907</b>	<b>35,544</b>	<b>574,208</b>	<b>121577042<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>

<sup>1</sup>At 30th June, 1958, including pensioners in benevolent homes.

note <sup>2</sup> to previous table.

<sup>3</sup>Including £65,855 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. Male age pensioners at 30th June, 1954, represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date:—New South Wales, 47.6; Western Australia, 44.7; Queensland, 41.3; Tasmania, 40.8; South Australia, 34.9; and Victoria, 33.1. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States except New South Wales. Female percentages were as follows:—Western Australia, 47.7; Queensland, 47.4; Tasmania, 46.1; South Australia, 43.3; New South Wales, 43.0; and Victoria, 38.3.

#### 10. REHABILITATION.

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service aims to make physically handicapped persons medically fit for employment, to train them for jobs if this is necessary and to find them suitable employment.

Rehabilitation benefits may be made available to—

- unemployment, sickness, or special beneficiaries;
- invalid or widow pensioners;
- persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowance; and
- boys and girls aged 14-15 years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for invalid pension at the age of 16.

The disability must be a substantial handicap to employment and be likely to continue for at least 13 weeks from the time rehabilitation begins.

Selection is made from those whose disability is remediable and where there are reasonable prospects of the person engaging in a suitable vocation within three years from the commencement of treatment.

Treatment includes medical, dental, psychiatric, and hospital treatment, with remedial physical training, physiotherapy, and occupational therapy undertaken at Commonwealth residential or day-attendance rehabilitation centres. For persons in the 14-15 years age group, a charge for board and lodging is made while in a residential centre.

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues, except for those aged 14-15 years, who are not qualified to receive pensions or benefits until they reach 16 years. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance. With an invalid pensioner or a sickness, unemployment, or special beneficiary, this allowance is equal to and calculated in the same manner as an invalid pension. Where appropriate, allowances for the wife and first child are included. For a widow pensioner, the rate of rehabilitation allowance is the same as that of the widow's pension. Pensioners receiving supplementary assistance of 10s. per week continue to do so. A training allowance of £1 10s. per week is added to the rehabilitation allowance during training. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence (including those of an authorised attendant) incurred in connection with treatment, training, or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid.

Disabled people who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation.

A person who is receiving rehabilitation as a free service may, where necessary, receive artificial replacements, surgical aids, or appliances free of charge. Books and tools of trade (costing not more than £40) may be supplied to those who undertake training. Should these items be kept after the trainee commences work, he must pay for them by small instalments. Every effort is made to place each rehabilitated person in a suitable job. If, after treatment or training, a person is unable to work, his right to continuance of benefit or pension is not prejudiced.

#### 11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowances of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished, and a weekly allowance of £1 5s. for eight weeks was added to the allowance, which was raised from its then level of £4 10s. to £5. Until 1st July, 1947, allowances were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance. The amounts were then consolidated into one maternity allowance.

The amount of allowance payable since 1st July, 1947, has been:—No other children, £15; one or two other children, £16; three or more other children, £17 10s. Payment of £10 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. Since 5th April, 1944, the amount payable has been increased by £5 for each additional child in the case of a multiple birth.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.				Total Confinements. <sup>1</sup>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
				No.	No.	£
1953-54	..	..	..	31,166	30,889	496,802
1954-55	..	..	..	31,963	31,782	512,445
1955-56	..	..	..	32,747	32,764	525,779
1956-57	..	..	..	33,143	32,882	532,563
1957-58	..	..	..	34,051	34,000	547,530

<sup>1</sup> Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still births.

Allowances paid in the various States in 1957-58 are shown below.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State or Territory.				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
				No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	..	..	..	79,220	1,281,244	7 0
Victoria	..	..	..	60,666	968,576	7 2
<b>Queensland</b>	..	..	..	<b>34,000</b>	<b>547,530</b>	<b>7 10</b>
South Australia	..	..	..	20,001	323,241	7 4
Western Australia	..	..	..	16,829	271,032	7 9
Tasmania	..	..	..	8,509	137,651	8 3
Northern Territory	..	..	..	666	10,708	11 3
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	1,137	18,168	9 3
Total	..	..	..	221,149 <sup>1</sup>	3,560,028 <sup>1</sup>	7 4

<sup>1</sup> Including 121 claims, amounting to £1,878, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State or Territory.				Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <sup>1</sup>
				No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	..	..	25,936	37,829	15,455	79,220	80,165
Victoria	..	..	..	19,928	28,965	11,773	60,666	61,441
<b>Queensland</b>	..	..	..	<b>9,835</b>	<b>15,912</b>	<b>8,253</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>34,376</b>
South Australia	..	..	..	6,170	9,647	4,184	20,001	20,257
Western Australia	..	..	..	4,759	8,348	3,722	16,829	17,042
Tasmania	..	..	..	2,433	3,915	2,161	8,509	8,611
Northern Territory	..	..	..	221	304	141	666	672
Aust. Capital Territory	..	..	..	359	564	214	1,137	1,151
Abroad	..	..	..	48	54	19	121	123
Total	..	..	..	69,689	105,538	45,922	221,149	223,838

<sup>1</sup> Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

Of maternity allowances granted in 1957-58, Tasmania had the highest percentage (25·4) of claims where there were three or more other children. Then came Queensland (24·3), Western Australia (22·1), South Australia (20·9), New South Wales (19·5), and Victoria (19·4).

## 12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. The same amount is paid for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. From 20th June, 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at 5s. per week.

### CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1958.

State or Territory.	Claims in Force. <sup>1</sup>	Endowed Children. <sup>1</sup>			Average Liability per Claim. <sup>1</sup>	Amount Paid, 1957-58. <sup>2</sup>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales ..	531,556	1,111,199	301	2·09	41 7 0	21,219,047
Victoria ..	383,926	818,258	298	2·13	42 8 3	15,718,843
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>204,503</b>	<b>466,846</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2·28</b>	<b>46 7 1</b>	<b>9,117,571</b>
S. Australia ..	132,079	286,358	319	2·17	43 7 5	5,429,826
W. Australia	104,472	234,265	332	2·24	45 6 0	4,571,540
Tasmania ..	49,812	114,832	342	2·31	46 18 9	2,236,919
N. Territory ..	3,043	6,658	340	2·19	43 17 9	179,975
A. C. Territory	5,818	12,923	314	2·22	44 15 0	247,816
Abroad ..	169	360	..	2·13	42 7 8	12,024
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,415,378</b>	<b>3,051,699</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>2·16</b>	<b>43 1 2</b>	<b>58,733,561</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding 415 claims covering 22,246 endowed children in approved institutions. <sup>2</sup> Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

## 13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30th June, 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 13th October, 1959. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £5, plus 10s. per week for each additional child after the first. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £4 2s. 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £4 2s. 6d. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, or, where the widow is pregnant, until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £4 2s. 6d. a week. A widow who is considered to be entirely dependent on

her pension and who is paying rent may receive supplementary assistance of 10s. a week. There is a means test on income and on property.

A pensioner may have an income of £3 10s. a week and receive a full pension. If her income exceeds £3 10s. a week the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. However, additional income of 10s. a week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

A widow who has a child or children in her care, except a woman whose husband is in prison, is eligible for a pension unless the value of her property (excluding her home, furniture, and personal effects) exceeds £2,250. The annual rate of pension for other widows is reduced by £1 for every complete £12 of property (other than the home, &c.) above £200 up to £1,750, and by £1 for every £10 above £1,750 up to £2,250. No pension is payable in these cases if the value of the property (other than the home, &c.) exceeds £2,250.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1958.

State or Territory.	Pensions Current.			Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1957-58.	
	Class "A" <sup>1</sup>	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales	8,106	18,593	50	4 5 2	3,900,954	21 5
Victoria ..	4,931	11,252	41	4 3 2	2,331,171	17 3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>7,784</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4 6 0</b>	<b>1,676,067</b>	<b>23 11</b>
S. Australia	1,809	4,066	45	4 3 11	843,390	19 0
W. Australia	1,365	3,542	50	4 1 4	707,480	20 3
Tasmania ..	817	1,581	47	4 6 3	338,494	20 3
N. Territory	17	31	16	4 17 0	6,598	6 11
A.C.Territory	43	79	19	4 5 11	19,328	9 10
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>20,970</b>	<b>46,928</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4 4 6</b>	<b>9,832,095<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>20 2</b>

<sup>1</sup> To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years.  
 £8,613 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Including

#### 14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last ten years are shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <sup>1</sup>		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Ex-members.	Depend-ants.		Incapacitated Ex-members.	Depend-ants.	Recipients.	Ex-penditure.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2 5 9	1 2 9	44.5	1,819
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	47.7	2,030
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	50.4	2,499
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	51.9	3,046
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4 1 1	1 8 5	53.1	3,230
1953-54	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4 9 10	1 8 10	54.9	3,530
1954-55	25,063	51,260	5,385,216	4 18 9	1 9 11	56.8	4,063
1955-56	25,812	53,862	5,763,319	5 7 9	1 10 11	58.1	4,261
1956-57	26,470	56,218	6,106,669	5 10 8	1 10 11	59.2	4,424
1957-58	27,158	58,580	6,919,363	6 5 2	1 12 2	60.5	4,931

<sup>1</sup> At 30th June each year.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Expenditure.	Average Rate per Fort-night.	
	Incapacitated Ex-members.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Ex-members.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	69,608	139,599	16,824,229	5 8 10	1 16 6
Victoria ..	59,430	120,407	14,871,178	5 14 1	1 17 1
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>27,158</b>	<b>58,580</b>	<b>6,919,363</b>	<b>6 5 2</b>	<b>1 12 2</b>
S. Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	20,138	45,882	4,812,417	5 10 7	1 10 9
W. Australia ..	18,076	37,175	4,008,412	4 19 6	1 11 9
Tasmania ..	8,318	18,920	2,211,862	6 7 4	1 12 1
Abroad .. ..	1,711	3,360	630,735	5 17 6	3 16 7
Total ..	204,439	423,923	50,278,196	5 12 8	1 15 2

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

# 15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for the year 1957-58.

## SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Item.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Social Benefits.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	50,353	29,796	18,343	10,716	8,077	4,034	121,577
Funeral Benefits ..	129	88	46	28	23	11	325
Child Endowment ..	21,219	15,719	9,117	5,430	4,572	2,237	58,734
Widows' Pensions ..	3,901	2,331	1,676	844	708	339	9,832
Maternity Allowances ..	1,281	969	547	323	271	138	3,560
Tuberculosis Allowances ..	447	296	227	145	76	64	1,255
Unemployment Benefits ..	1,727	1,011	1,282	306	482	104	4,920
Sickness Benefits ..	792	406	305	157	131	59	1,857
Special Benefits <sup>2</sup> ..	162	222	97	37	19	16	554
Commonwealth Rehabilitation ..	154	182	68	102	80	22	608
<i>National Health Services.</i>							
Hospital Benefits ..	4,313	2,662	1,559	928	929	368	10,823
Medical Benefits ..	3,117	1,682	744	707	657	179	7,086
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	1,450	786	392	278	216	70	3,198
Medicines for Pensioners ..	965	455	335	183	139	46	2,123
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	5,292	3,629	1,664	1,035	864	317	12,911
Nutrition of Children ..	1,138	675	400	212	153	159	2,756
Tuberculosis Campaign <sup>3</sup> ..	1,715	1,027	770	357	444	182	4,511
Miscellaneous ..	31	41	96	7	13	19	855 <sup>4</sup>
Total ..	98,186	61,977	37,668	21,795	17,854	8,364	247,485
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 26 16 9	£ s. d. 22 17 10	£ s. d. 26 16 10	£ s. d. 24 12 0	£ s. d. 25 11 2	£ s. d. 25 6 10	£ s. d. 25 7 11

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. <sup>2</sup> Including payments to migrants in reception and training centres.

<sup>3</sup> Including reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> Including £536,927 for the production of poliomyelitis vaccine.

*Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.*—For details, see Chapter 12.

*Friendly Societies.*—See Chapter 14.

## Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the Co-ordinating Board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts* and the Prickly Pear Land Commission. Control of water resources is under the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

*History.*—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

*The Land Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act* of 1957 provides for the freeholding, at the option of the selectors and lessees, of land held from the Crown under Perpetual Lease Tenure under *The Land Acts, 1910 to 1957*, and/or other cognate Acts. This amending act also inserts provisions in the principal land acts under which Crown lands may be made available under freeholding tenure in addition to the existing Perpetual Lease tenures already provided, but does not make any provision at all for the freeholding of land held from the Crown under Perpetual Lease tenure to which *The Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Acts, 1933 to 1954* apply. *The Lands Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act* of 1958 extends freeholding provisions to Settlement Farm Leases and Perpetual Lease Selections outside irrigation areas, irrespective of size.



## 2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

*The Land Administration Board.*—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 85.6 per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. Lands which remain unoccupied (7.9 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

*Pastoral Leases.*—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock-carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings. Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain Crown rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes. The lessee of any Pastoral Holding may apply for a new lease at any time during the last rental period (generally ten years) and so ascertain his future in advance of expiry of the current lease.

*Grazing Selections.*—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads, Grazing Farms, and Development Grazing Selections have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. At any time during the last seven years of the term of the lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for a new lease.

*Settlement Farm Leases.*—This tenure was introduced as a tenure under the Principal Act in 1952. It is designed to cover lands suitable for grazing allied with agricultural pursuits. Settlement Farm Leases have terms of up to 35 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. The maximum area that any person may hold under this tenure is 6,000 acres, except in Closer Settlement Areas, where, in certain circumstances, 4,500 acres is the maximum that may be held. A Settlement Farm Lease may be subject to conditions requiring cultivation of specified areas, destruction of timber, and other conditions calculated to improve the productivity of the land. A Settlement Farm Lease is

subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. However, if the Settlement Farm Lease comprises the whole or part of an expired or surrendered holding which was not at the time of expiry or surrender subject to the condition of personal residence, the lease is subject only to the condition of occupation.

*Agricultural Selections.*—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying (except lands to which *The Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Acts, 1933 to 1954* apply) may be made available under Perpetual Lease Selection tenure, and, alternatively, under Agricultural Farm Selection tenure in accordance with the provisions of *The Land Acts, 1910 to 1958*.

Perpetual Lease Selections have a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year periods being determined by the Land Court.

The lease of an Agricultural Farm Selection is for a term of twenty years and the annual rent during the term is an amount equal to one-twentieth of the notified purchase price. At any time after the issue of his lease, the selector of an Agricultural Farm, upon completing payment in full of the purchasing price by paying the balance then outstanding, shall be entitled to a deed of grant in fee simple.

Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach to each class of tenure.

Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying to which the provisions of *The Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Acts, 1933 to 1954*, apply may be made available under Perpetual Lease Selection tenure only.

*Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.*—The spread of prickly pear over 60 million acres in Queensland (of which 22 million acres were densely affected), and the success achieved in destroying the pest by introducing, in 1925, the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum* is dealt with in the 1957 *Year Book* and earlier issues. Leases were opened in land reclaimed by the *Cactoblastis* and other insects. Conditions were imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections and developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first 5 years the land had to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear-destroying insects, and during this period no rent was payable. For the next 15 years rent became payable at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value; and, for each succeeding period of 7 years, the rent is determinable by the Land Court at a sum equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period.

*General Conditions.*—Applications for land open for selection must be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated.

The deposit to be lodged with an application for land is the first year's rent, but in the case of selection tenures one-fifth of the survey fee must also be paid with the application, the balance of the survey fee being payable over the next four years. Payment of survey fee may also be imposed under Preferential Pastoral Lease tenure.

In the case of competition for Pastoral Lease blocks, priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first ten years of the term. In the case of simultaneous applications for a Preferential Pastoral Lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on certain leases. When the land comprised in the expired lease of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if subdivision is made by the Crown.

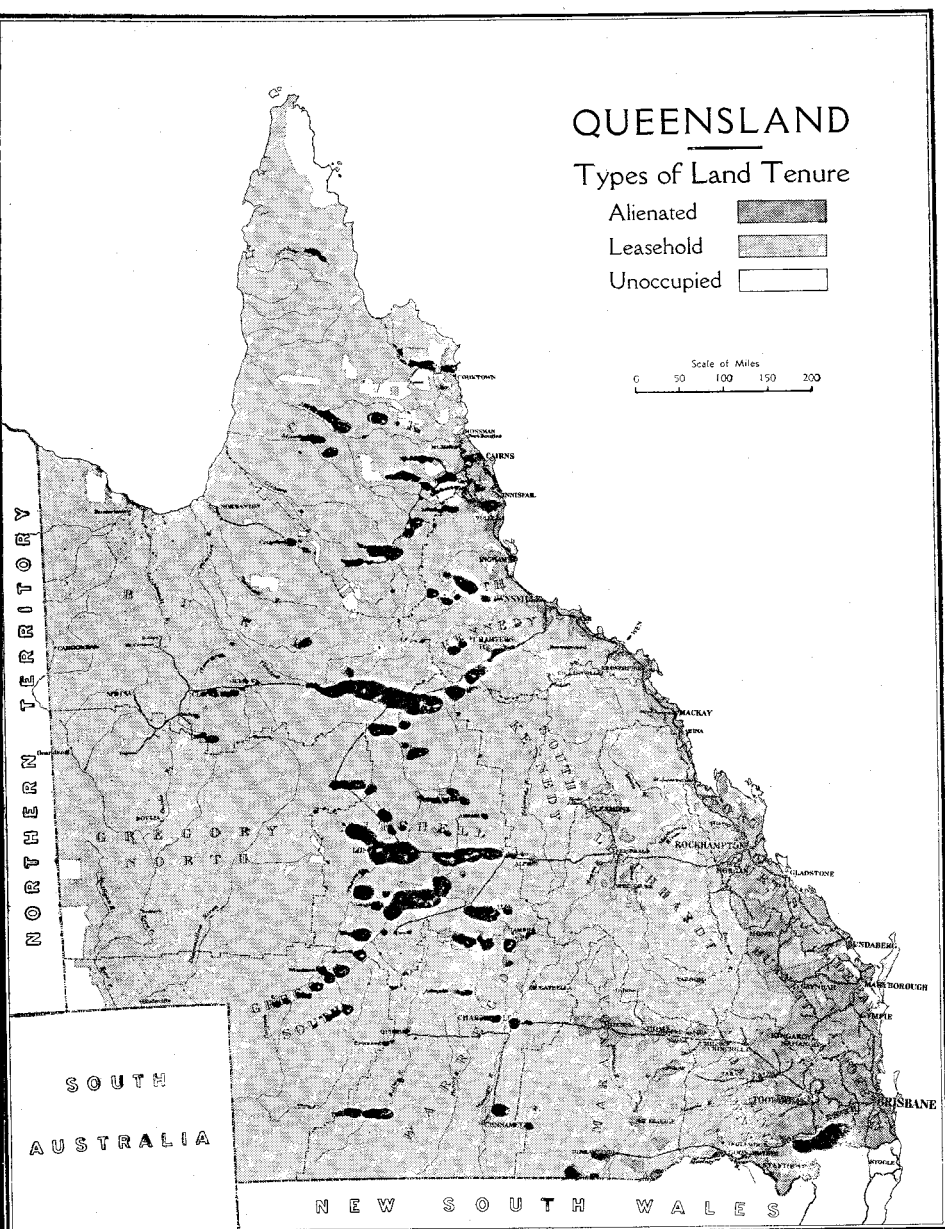
The lessee of a Grazing Selection or Pastoral Holding whose land is situated in a declared Closer Settlement Area and whose lease has more than seven years to run may apply to have his holding reviewed; and if the land is suitable for subdivision into three or more blocks he may be granted new leases, under closer settlement tenures, over two of such blocks. The remainder would be used for new settlement.

### 3. AREAS AND TENURES.

The following table shows the areas held under each type of tenure at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase .. .. .	24,515	24,772	25,027	25,144	25,197
Without Payment .. .	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	3,142	2,891	2,635	2,517	2,478
Total Alienated .. .	27,749	27,755	27,754	27,753	27,767
Pastoral Leases .. .	250,984	252,206	249,711	247,001	245,290
Occupation Licenses .. .	10,519	11,109	12,740	15,192	17,027
Grazing Farms and Home- steads .. .. .	89,438	89,825	90,340	90,985	92,217
Perpetual Leases .. .	7,022	7,042	6,853	6,871	6,906
Forest Grazing Leases .. .	1,620	1,625	1,204	945	752
Under Mining Acts .. .	554	564	591	595	658
Leases for Special Purposes	2,074	2,063	2,246	2,480	2,489
Total Leased .. .	362,211	364,434	363,685	364,069	365,339
Total Occupied .. .	389,960	392,189	391,439	391,822	393,106
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,663	3,674	3,688	3,711	3,750
Reserved for Public Purposes	19,000	19,054	19,407	19,442	18,387
Unoccupied and Unreserved	14,257	11,963	12,346	11,905	11,637
Total Area .. .	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 130.

*Land Tenures, Australia.*—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1957.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
N. S. Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	1,000 Ac. 53,662	1,000 Ac. 12,093	1,000 Ac. 116,491	1,000 Ac. 15,791	1,000 Ac. 198,037	% 33.2
Victoria ..	31,127	2,226	5,851	17,042	56,246	59.3
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>25,236</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>364,069</b>	<b>35,058</b>	<b>426,880</b>	<b>6.5</b>
S. Australia ..	15,252	490	139,915	87,588	243,245	6.5
W. Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	26,206	13,053	221,763	363,566	624,588	6.3
Tasmania <sup>2</sup> ..	6,329	315	1,823	8,311	16,778	39.6
N. T. <sup>1</sup> ..	377	..	174,399	160,341	335,117	0.1
A. C. T. <sup>3</sup> ..	66	41	296	198	601	17.8
Total ..	158,255	30,735	1,024,607	687,895	1,901,492	9.9

<sup>1</sup> At 30th June, 1958.    <sup>2</sup> At 30th June, 1957.    <sup>3</sup> Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

*Land Revenue.*—Land revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from taxation, and particulars of receipts by the Lands Department for five years are shown in the next table. Rents from leased Crown lands provide the major proportion of the revenue.

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Rents—</b>					
Pastoral ..	680,511	672,808	682,673	733,136	765,517
Grazing ..	1,273,450	1,313,588	1,288,426	1,497,190	1,490,287
Perpetual Leases	176,596	292,385	291,743	330,126	343,540
Special ..	53,712	54,823	57,245	65,981	71,326
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,184,269</b>	<b>2,333,604</b>	<b>2,320,087</b>	<b>2,626,433</b>	<b>2,670,670</b>
<b>Sales ..</b>	<b>75,288</b>	<b>72,117</b>	<b>64,004</b>	<b>57,308</b>	<b>82,303</b>
<b>Other—</b>					
Surveys ..	28,547	40,252	42,418	52,917	59,867
Other ..	88,810	92,028	92,700	93,366	144,879
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>117,357</b>	<b>132,280</b>	<b>135,118</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>204,746</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,376,914</b>	<b>2,538,001</b>	<b>2,519,209</b>	<b>2,830,024</b>	<b>2,957,719</b>

4. IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION.

The economy of the State of Queensland is largely dependent on primary production and as it is subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive damage by flooding, the need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and for flood mitigation is apparent.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is the officer

authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use. The Commissioner also controls sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

*Development of Water Resources.*—*The Land and Water Resources Development Act*, 1943, set up an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources.

The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required to prepare a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of these waters, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

*Private Conservation, Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes.*—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1957-58 was 2.6 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £86,000,000. Of this area some 150,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £17,400,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under license or from underground water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing weirs for storage on streams throughout the State. During the past 25 years, 39 weirs have been constructed with a storage capacity of 49,430 acre feet. These provide improved regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

Under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act*, 1958, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings.

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical supervision of construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission can be made available for boring operations.

*State Controlled Irrigation Areas.*—(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area.*—Irrigation areas totalling 5,900 acres have been established on the Dawson River at Theodore and Gibber Gunyah, where sixty-eight irrigated farms are under production. Water for irrigation is safeguarded by three weirs constructed on the Dawson River in the vicinity of Theodore. Pumping stations deliver water to channels which provide water to farms by gravity. Dairy products and cotton account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

Eight farms have been taken up at Moura. These are supplied by privately owned equipment drawing from a storage of 5,100 acre feet created by Moura Weir on the Dawson River.

Further development of the Dawson Project is dependent on the provision of additional storage works. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission has recently completed investigations to determine a dam

site on the Dawson River in the Nathan Gorge, the method of utilisation of the stored water, the area which can be developed, the estimated cost and the benefits to be derived from the implementation of the scheme.

(b) *Burdekin River Project*.—The Burdekin River Irrigation and Flood Mitigation Project has a three-fold purpose, the conservation of water for the generation of power and for irrigation, and the mitigation of flooding. The scheme has been planned for completion in stages, at each of which production will be commensurate with expenditure involved. The Burdekin River Authority has been constituted to control the development of the Project through the several interested State Departments.

Irrigation works required for Stage 1 of the Project were completed during 1957. The works serve approximately 200 farms comprising the Irrigation Areas of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg.

Water requirements have been safeguarded by the construction of Gorge Weir with a capacity of 6,600 acre feet, some 79 miles from the mouth of the Burdekin River. Pumping stations at each of the three areas deliver water to channels from which farms are supplied by gravity.

The main production from the areas is tobacco, of which 1,100 acres were grown during the 1958 season; off-season crops of potatoes, beans, and cotton are also produced. The value of production from the areas during 1958-59 was £795,000, of which £655,000 was from tobacco.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*.—Following a report to Parliament in 1952 on water conservation and irrigation proposals for the Mareeba-Dimbulah Area, a scheme was approved providing for the construction of a concrete dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, approximately 63 miles from the mouth of the river near Cairns and about 12 miles from Atherton; the provision of a supplementary weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range; and the construction of some 200 miles of Main Channel and a similar length of distribution channels to convey water from the storages to individual sections of the project. The complete scheme envisages 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,500 acres could be irrigated annually. It is expected that 12,000 acres will be devoted annually to tobacco production and the balance to mixed crops.

Tinaroo Falls Dam is the first major dam to be constructed in Queensland primarily for irrigation purposes, and will conserve 90,000 million gallons of water. It is of the mass gravity type rising 136 feet above river bed level with a maximum base width of 120 feet. A spillway 250 feet long and 12 feet deep will allow the passage of the highest likely flood. The dam was completed in 1958 and channel construction is proceeding.

The recent completion of 55 miles of channels linking Tinaroo Falls Dam and Collins Weir with the South Walsh Area will permit irrigation of 60 tobacco farms in this area during the 1959 season from that source. In addition, flow in Granite Creek and the Walsh River will be supplemented via the channels with Tinaroo Falls Dam water, thereby permitting increased production by irrigators using water from those streams.

(d) *St. George Irrigation Area*.—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St. George. Forty-one farms will be served by the works which comprise pumping station, channels and irrigation structures, and a drainage system; 20 farms have been allotted. Fat lamb raising on irrigated pastures is the main form of production.

(e) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*.—To augment water supplies to existing farms and to allow an increase in the area irrigated from 3,000 to 9,000 acres, a concrete arch dam, approximately 120 feet high, is being constructed on Reynolds Creek, a tributary of Warrill Creek, at Mt. Edwards (near Boonah). Water impounded will amount to 73,000 acre feet and will be released as required for diversion from the stream by licensed irrigators. Completion of the work towards the end of 1960 is proposed.

*Underground Water Supplies*.—The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. Underground water is also used very widely for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes outside the Artesian Basin.

It is estimated that over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources, and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued. Hydrogeological mapping and drilling investigations are carried out over a wide area of the State, and wherever the results of this investigation are favourable there is generally a rapid increase in the use of underground water.

The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are:—The Lower Burdekin, the Pioneer, the Callide, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

*Border Rivers Project*.—The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, consisting of representatives of New South Wales and Queensland, was created as the result of agreement legislation in these States to control works on these rivers where they form the boundary of the States and to allocate the water.

Investigation, design and construction of a dam on the Dumaresq River is the responsibility of the New South Wales Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Queensland Irrigation and Water Supply Commission is the constructing authority for any required weirs.

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw and Glenarbon weirs have been built on the Dumaresq River. Construction of a weir at Boomi, on the Barwon River, will be commenced in the near future. Investigations in connection with the dam are proceeding.

*Artesian Water*.—Western Queensland beyond the 20 inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field



and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 430,000 square miles or about two-thirds of the total State area.

A total of 2,565 artesian bores have been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,422 feet. In addition, some 10,000 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, have been registered in Queensland.

The established policy in regard to control of artesian wells is based on the recommendations of an Artesian Investigation Committee whose report was submitted to Parliament in 1954. Applications for licenses to sink artesian bores are carefully investigated, and action is taken to control flow and to obviate waste.

Particulars of artesian bores drilled and the flow of artesian water since 1884 are given in the next table.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

Date.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow. <sup>1</sup>	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30th June, 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207

<sup>1</sup> These figures are a combination of actual measurements for some bores and of estimated flows between dates of measurements for the remainder. <sup>2</sup> New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

*Stock Route Watering.*—In 1935, the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a construction authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters and had completed 376 facilities to 30th June, 1958.

Under *The State Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Act*, 1949-1954, the Commonwealth Government agreed to meet half the cost of a total expenditure of £300,000 to provide additional watering facilities on stock routes leading into, along and out of the Channel Country, and on the route from Camooweal to Mount Isa. Thirty-four facilities have been established under this scheme.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings.*—According to returns received from primary producers for 1957-58, crops or pastures were irrigated on 7,296 holdings, or 16.8 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 150,396 acres, or 5.8 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 7,834 acres of introduced pasture and 2,115 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 22.0 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1957-58, on 2,898 holdings, 89,505 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 3,841 holdings, 58,840 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 104 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 453 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 453 irrigators on 11,547 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 3,520 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 2,093 acres in 1956-57. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 74,263 acres and electric motors for 57,034 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

## CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1956-57.			1957-58.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	481,160	57,158	11.9	488,591	69,980	14.3
Vegetables ..	62,728	25,096	40.0	65,741	28,187	42.9
Fruit ..	42,477	3,660	8.6	43,677	4,585	10.5
Tobacco ..	7,029	6,350	90.3	7,493	6,881	91.8
Cotton ..	11,338	407	3.6	10,364	640	6.2
Other ..	1,860,454	23,440	1.3	1,978,747	40,123	2.0
All Crops ..	2,465,186	116,111	4.7	2,594,613	150,396	5.8

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1957-58.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton ..	42	18,976	1,743	..	..	22,597	43,358
Maryborough ..	17,746	3,316	1,789	63	7	6,606	29,527
Downs ..	..	342	205	2,019	..	4,092	6,658
Roma ..	..	16	16	..	32	379	443
South Western ..	..	8	50	..	..	12	70
Rockhampton ..	2	910	127	..	499	5,196	6,734
Central Western ..	..	10	16	..	..	37	63
Far Western ..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Mackay ..	2,519	57	20	..	..	8	2,604
Townsville ..	49,119	3,533	484	1,344	102	985	55,567
Cairns ..	552	1,011	127	3,455	..	180	5,325
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	4	7	..	..	31	42
Total Queensland	69,980	28,187	4,585	6,881	640	40,123	150,396

## 5. FORESTRY.

The Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The proportion of timber from

Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued. The table on page 139 gives particulars of operations for five years.

The work of the Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland. A minimum of 200,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary and the aim is to achieve that target by 1980. By the end of March, 1958, approximately 81,000 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred naturally in the rain forests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for over half the area planted. Other native species planted to a lesser extent are kauri pine, bunya pine, and Queensland maple. All four species produce timbers which compare favourably with the best of other countries. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rain forests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

Growth of hoop pine in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 80 feet and an average girth of 33 inches by age 25 years.

Kauri pine, under suitable conditions, makes growth very little inferior to hoop pine, but has proved more exacting in its site requirements. It has one great advantage in that it possesses the ability of clearing itself of branches at spacings which permit rapid growth of the individual tree. This attribute ensures the production of a proportion of high quality wood far larger than is possible with other conifers.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 30 years in 1958, the average height of the slash pine was 85 feet and the average girth breast high was 43 inches for the 111 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 2,200 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,500 cubic feet per acre.

In recent years Honduras slash pine has been introduced into the planting programme at these coastal centres and, particularly at Bowenia, it promises to become one of the important species in this work. Its

growth rate at this early stage is better than that of slash pine and its wood is reputedly superior for general purposes.

Planted to a lesser degree than slash pine are *Pinus patula* at Peehey, and *Pinus radiata* at Passchendaele and Peehey.

In all softwood plantations the object is the production of the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber. To achieve this planting, spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees, which are pruned clear of branches to a height of 21 feet.

## STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	4,667	4,698	4,958	5,008	5,033
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,223	3,213	3,084	3,071	3,048
National Parks .. ..	779	788	788	788	837
Reforestation—					
Area of Plantations ..	62	67	73	79	84
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. ..	532	549	562	569	578
Survey—					
Assessment and Valuation Surveys .. ..	120	90	126	119	185
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. ..	7,554	7,644	7,770	7,889	8,074
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	28	29	29	27	26
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs .. .. S. Ft.	240,737	224,466	223,538	221,366	213,002
Sleepers .. .. Pieces	878	650	760	1,063	931
Rlwy. Timbers { S. Ft.	826	716	1,020	1,214	973
{ Lin. Ft.	83	91	98	141	209
Bridge Timbers S. Ft.	42	101	19	18	..
House Blocks and Poles .. Lin. Ft.	772	865	807	596	416
Fencing Timber { Pieces	430	349	380	372	524
{ Lin. Ft.	296	63	245	201	253
Mining Timber { Pieces	53	49	80	46	30
{ Lin. Ft.	338	301	348	295	432
Fuel .. .. Tons	62	61	69	61	68
Receipts—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales of Timber .. ..	2,493	2,019	1,836	2,400	2,441
Other .. .. .	20	28	30	26	34
Expenditure—					
Marketing of Timber ..	915	731	670	871	770
Reforestation <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1,096	1,404	1,527	1,369	1,445
National Parks .. ..	30	45	51	46	46
Administration, &c. ..	265	282	328	333	349
Access Roads <sup>2</sup> .. ..	124	216	217	156	186
Resumption of Timberlands	4	10	12	7	4
Purchase of Plant .. ..	61	118	67	46	48

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds. <sup>2</sup> Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Department on Forestry Access Roads.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded is becoming more and more important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased to approximately 20m. super. feet.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species. Research work is being carried out on the major practical problems associated with the reforestation programme. The determination of thinning schedules in advance of the requirements of the growing stands is the main task in hand. Tree breeding is another important phase of plantation work, and this has been directed at strain improvement in slash and hoop pine and at development of disease resistant strains in *Pinus radiata*. With the hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinetwoods in North Queensland, regeneration problems are still being studied. In addition, work is being done to determine the spacing requirements of the principal species, the control of regrowth of unwanted stems by use of hormones, and the control of mistletoe by the injection of 2-4-D.

All reforestation work is founded on a policy of complete protection. Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or, where these are not available, by patrol. Telephones or transeiver wireless sets serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack on fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only—and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research. This research has a twofold purpose. On the one hand, it aims to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and, on the other, the production, in reforestation operations, of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

Application of preservative measures against fungal and insect attack, conditioning of wood for use by correct seasoning practice, efficient methods of conversion from the log to useful products, the establishment and maintenance of standard grading rules, the study of the physical properties and strength values of the wood produced in the State's forests, and the development of new methods of fabrication are current research projects in forest products.

On National Parks, the Department's development policy has been based on the cardinal principle of preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest of the areas. Therefore stress has been laid on construction of walking tracks for access purposes.

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1958, was 2,102.

## Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

In the production of Queensland, primary industry, which includes rural, mining and forestry production, is of paramount significance. Factory activity is of growing importance, however, and building construction and maintenance has required a large share of manpower since the last war. This chapter deals with these economic activities, and, in conclusion, there is a section dealing with national income, chiefly for Australia as a whole, which includes the production of the service industries. These latter industries are vital and increasingly important in a modern economy, and in Queensland employ about 60 per cent. of the working population. They include transport and communications, wholesale and retail trade, financial and professional services, public administration, and entertainment and personal services. They are discussed in the appropriate sections of the chapters on Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade and Employment.

The net value of primary production is now more than one and a half times as great as that of secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide approximately two-thirds of the total value; they are wool, beef, sugar, and dairy products. The remaining third is made up of coal and minerals, timber, pig meats, mutton and lamb, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar, of which wheat, green fodder, hay, tobacco, maize, pineapples, peanuts, sorghum, barley, tomatoes and bananas are usually the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the southern and central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and appear to offer little scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with those of the southern States.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

### 2. RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1957-58, on 43,457 holdings, which had a total area of 368,833,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

## RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,340	3,286,467	7,631	1,179	205	4,187
Maryborough ..	7,557	7,724,483	6,007	1,418	154	3,312
Downs ..	9,235	15,183,917	6,390	3,192	2,656	3,337
Roma ..	1,397	20,539,303	450	1,096	978	88
South Western	634	54,481,549	95	544	569	18
<i>Total South</i>	<i>29,163</i>	<i>101,215,719</i>	<i>20,573</i>	<i>7,429</i>	<i>4,562</i>	<i>10,942</i>
Rockhampton	4,237	21,328,009	2,605	1,827	218	1,572
Cent. Western	1,267	42,899,122	269	955	778	33
Far Western..	356	62,386,490	66	223	288	9
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,860</i>	<i>126,613,621</i>	<i>2,940</i>	<i>3,005</i>	<i>1,284</i>	<i>1,614</i>
Mackay ..	2,149	3,702,810	1,125	294	6	95
Townsville ..	1,550	20,099,186	314	445	4	107
Cairns ..	3,991	11,715,767	1,358	329	11	574
Peninsula ..	55	19,471,065	4	47	..	2
North Western	689	86,015,127	89	535	394	14
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,434</i>	<i>141,003,955</i>	<i>2,890</i>	<i>1,650</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>792</i>
Total Q'land	43,457	368,833,295	26,403	12,084	6,261	13,348

*Sizes of Flocks and Herds.*—In 1955-56, a special classification of sheep flocks and cattle herds was made, according to the number of stock on each holding. Particulars are shown in the following table.

## FLOCKS AND HERDS ACCORDING TO SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31ST MARCH, 1956.

Size of Flock or Herd.	Sheep.		Dairy Cattle.		Beef Cattle.	
	Flocks.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.
Under 5 .. ..	609	11	4,802	12	1,362	14
5 to 19 .. ..			4,843	47		
20 to 49 .. ..			5,900	206		
50 to 99 .. ..	198	14	8,815	641	2,009	67
100 to 499 ..	743	214	3,377	478	2,053	147
500 to 999 ..	614	450	..	..	4,077	979
1,000 to 1,999 ..	800	1,160	..	..	1,132	792
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,358	4,530	..	..	631	886
5,000 to 9,999 ..	1,085	7,591	..	..	339	1,020
10,000 and Over ..	467	8,146	..	..	114	804
					73	1,237
Total.. ..	5,874	22,116	27,737	1,384	11,790	5,946

*Growers of Crops.*—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1957-58. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

## GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	344	113	253	110	1,075	768	1,275	672
Maryborough ..	1,408	176	726	525	491	120	198	104
Downs .. ..	..	2,943	438	1,072	..	..	94	366
Roma .. ..	..	86	..	28	..	..	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,752</i>	<i>3,318</i>	<i>1,417</i>	<i>1,735</i>	<i>1,566</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>1,567</i>	<i>1,142</i>
Rockhampton ..	96	296	104	575	206	56	58	134
Central Western ..	..	51	1	52	..	..	..	1
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>96</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>136</i>
Mackay .. ..	1,822	..	..	1	11	16	12	15
Townsville ..	653	..	1	5	30	32	79	251
Cairns .. ..	2,412	..	270	1	46	86	75	48
Peninsula ..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,887</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>314</i>
Total Queensland	6,735	3,665	1,795	2,369	1,861	1,080	1,791	1,592

*Machinery on Holdings.*—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 136 for irrigation.

## MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	60,219	60,929	59,605	57,909	59,262
Disc Cultivators .. ..	26,756	28,379	28,934	29,418	"
Rotary Hoes .. ..	4,665	4,957	5,230	5,291	5,149
Harrowes (Leaves) ..	116,619	116,657	116,690	114,771	111,031
Scarifiers .. ..	29,578	28,755	27,465	26,125	"
Other Cultivators ..	22,744	23,987	24,781	25,858	"
Fertiliser Distributors ..	7,888	8,338	8,657	8,989	9,061
Grain Drills .. ..	10,448	11,030	11,218	11,343	11,712
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	7,707	7,693	7,619	7,350	7,392
Sugar cane Planters ..	4,977	5,080	5,197	5,331	5,418
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters ..	5,662	6,056	6,517	6,519	6,658
Reapers and Binders ..	1,536	1,394	1,280	1,195	"
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	25,364	25,862	26,365	"	"
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power) ..	2,069	2,388	2,463	"	"
Fruit Graders .. ..	968	940	942	"	"
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	47,324	48,057	48,883	48,967	48,072
Shearing Machines (Stands) ..	16,257	16,420	17,004	17,037	17,730
Tractors—Wheeled .. ..	32,535	35,024	37,443	44,873	41,072
Tractors—Crawler or Track ..	4,547	4,945	5,313		
Stationary Engines .. ..	48,455	49,397	50,008		
Electric Motors .. ..	10,069	11,554	12,846	14,494	16,138

" Not available.



*Employment in Rural Industries.*—The numbers of persons working on rural holdings are shown below. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 7, 8, and 10 of this chapter.)

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.	Proprietors. <sup>1</sup>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
1954 .. ..	43,579	5,907	20,718	70,204
1955 .. ..	43,912	6,105	20,359	70,376
1956 .. ..	45,759	3,946	20,099	69,804
1957 .. ..	45,564	4,214	19,148	68,926
1958 .. ..	45,554	4,289	19,971	69,814
FEMALES.				
1954 .. ..	11,934	7,925	3,855	23,714
1955 .. ..	10,991	8,982	3,922	23,895
1956 .. ..	9,138	6,403	3,474	19,015
1957 .. ..	10,080	5,362	3,149	18,591
1958 .. ..	10,703	5,664	3,502	19,869
TOTAL.				
1954 .. ..	55,513	13,832	24,573	93,918
1955 .. ..	54,903	15,087	24,281	94,271
1956 .. ..	54,897	10,349	23,573	88,819
1957 .. ..	55,644	9,576	22,297	87,517
1958 .. ..	56,257	9,953	23,473	89,683

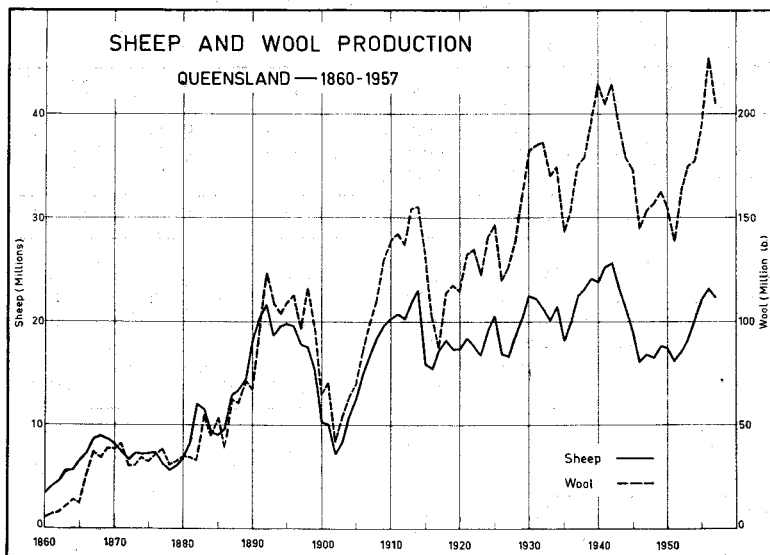
<sup>1</sup> Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £15,132,864 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1958. In addition, £20,422,796 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1958, 19,112 males and 1,439 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

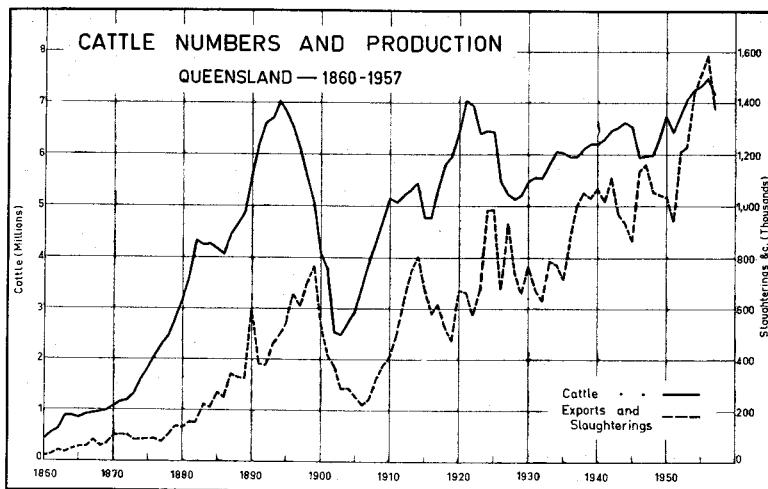
### 3. LIVESTOCK.

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria. Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts.

*Types of Livestock.*—Since March, 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 146 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent. to allow for calves.

## LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
<i>Horses.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Draught over 1 Year .. ..	54,214	46,905	39,618	33,090	27,712
Other over 1 Yr.	199,168	200,892	201,076	196,460	198,716
Foals under 1 Yr.	13,496	13,295	14,073	13,744	13,047
Total Horses ..	266,878	261,092	254,767	243,294	239,475
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Bulls .. ..	81,809	82,083	88,020	86,582	82,896
Cows and Heifers	2,615,068	2,630,737	2,751,367	2,693,013	2,605,450
Calves under 1 Yr.	1,061,363	1,107,276	1,211,283	1,107,988	974,626
Other .. ..	2,102,608	2,126,186	2,036,373	2,029,643	1,980,456
Total Beef Cattle	5,860,848	5,946,282	6,087,043	5,917,226	5,643,428
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Bulls .. ..	27,940	27,889	27,819	27,178	24,191
Cows Milking ..	655,307	664,443	630,558	608,142	600,574
Cows Dry .. ..	247,221	251,661	288,377	236,144	221,803
Heifers .. ..	226,437	225,627	215,201	217,770	201,529
Calves under 1 Yr.	162,228	159,680	161,557	134,737	149,302
Other <sup>1</sup> .. ..	58,081	54,439	51,162	45,998	43,380
Total Dairy Cattle	1,377,214	1,383,739	1,374,674	1,269,969	1,240,779
Total All Cattle	7,238,062	7,330,021	7,461,717	7,187,195	6,884,207
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Rams .. ..	234,763	252,460	271,855	268,006	265,706
Breeding Ewes ..	7,948,152	8,610,538	9,233,623	9,265,420	9,450,434
Other Ewes .. ..	1,113,268	1,240,947	1,423,609	1,491,392	1,134,584
Lambs & Hoggets	3,647,437	4,174,489	3,924,773	2,624,669	3,037,179
Wethers .. ..	7,278,206	7,837,312	8,336,341	8,624,224	8,259,750
Total Sheep ..	20,221,826	22,115,746	23,190,201	22,273,711	22,147,653
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars .. ..	10,915	10,328	10,757	10,517	10,013
Breeding Sows ..	52,406	49,148	56,071	53,691	52,235
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	121,868	112,364	118,894	114,936	114,289
Baconers and Porkers ..	116,655	112,386	112,595	125,786	120,924
Backfatters .. ..	2,533	1,452	1,066	1,495	1,313
Stores .. ..	102,502	87,193	95,135	116,288	101,101
Total Pigs ..	406,879	372,871	394,518	422,713	399,875

<sup>1</sup> Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter.

The number of beef cattle at 31st March, 1959, was 5 per cent. below the 1958 figure and 7 per cent. below the peak figure of 1957. The number of dairy cattle also decreased, the 1959 figure being the lowest since 1932. The figure for pigs, however, while 5 per cent. lower than in 1958, was still 88 per cent. above the 1932 level.

Sheep numbers fell by only 1 per cent. in the last year, and still maintained the high level of the last four years. The latest number was however, only 86 per cent. of the State's highest total which was recorded at 31st March, 1943.

*Livestock in Australian States.*—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1958.

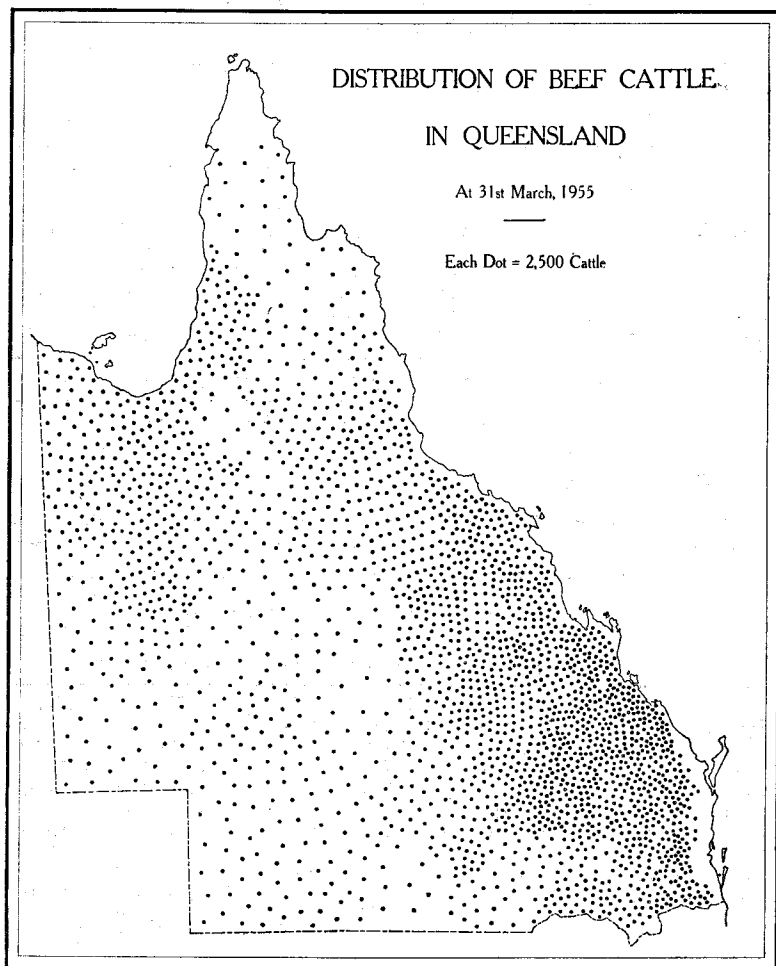
State or Territory.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
New South Wales ..	221	2,429	1,307	65,410	397
Victoria .. ..	98	1,026	1,724	27,090	279
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>22,274</b>	<b>423</b>
South Australia ..	35	338	259	15,237	108
Western Australia ..	44	771	226	15,724	151
Tasmania .. ..	13	166	205	3,298	62
N. Territory <sup>1</sup> ..	39	1,244	..	30	} 3
A. C. Territory ..	1	7	3	256	
Total Australia .. ..	694	11,898	4,994	149,319	1,423
% Queensland of Total	35.0	49.7	25.4	14.9	29.7

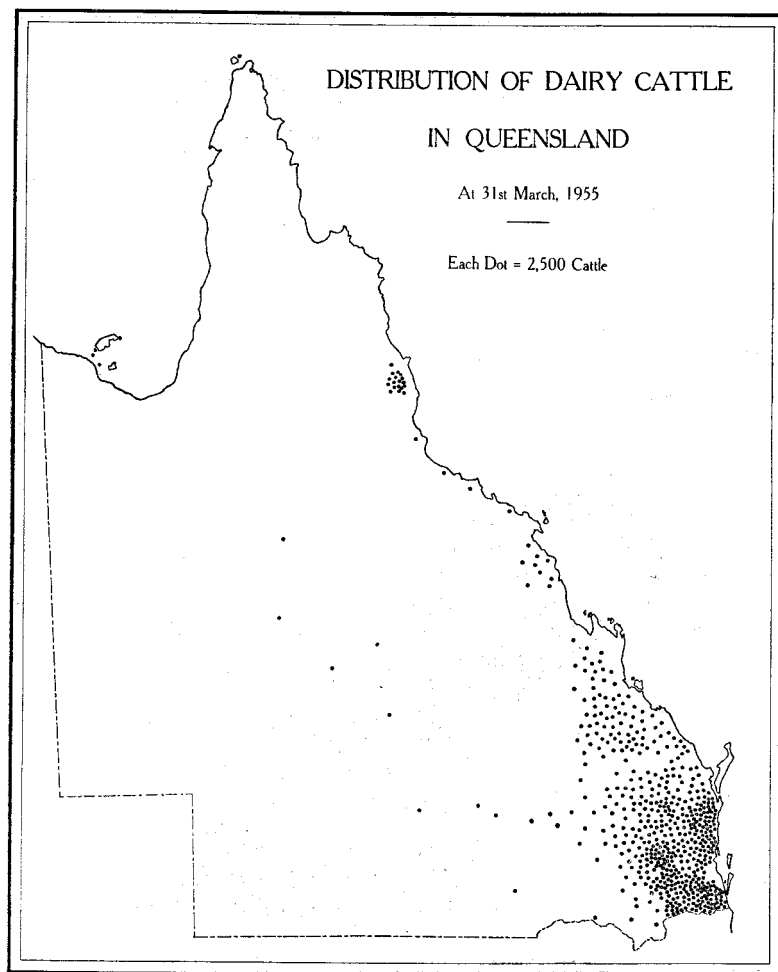
<sup>1</sup> At 30th June, 1958.

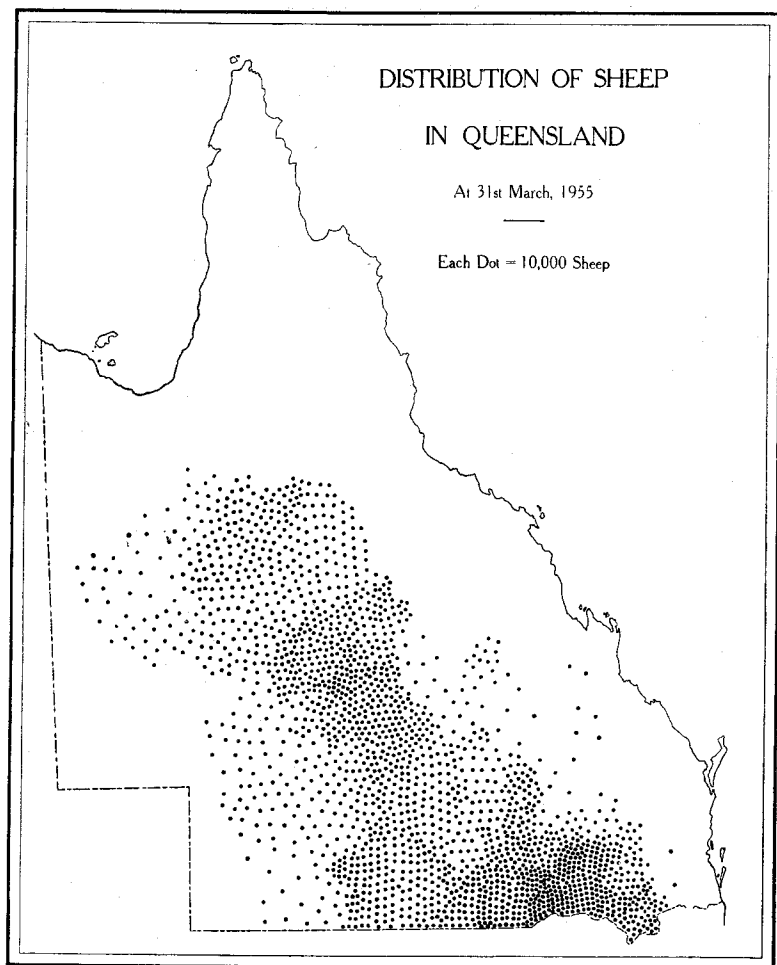
*Distribution of Livestock.*—Numbers of livestock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 148 to 151.

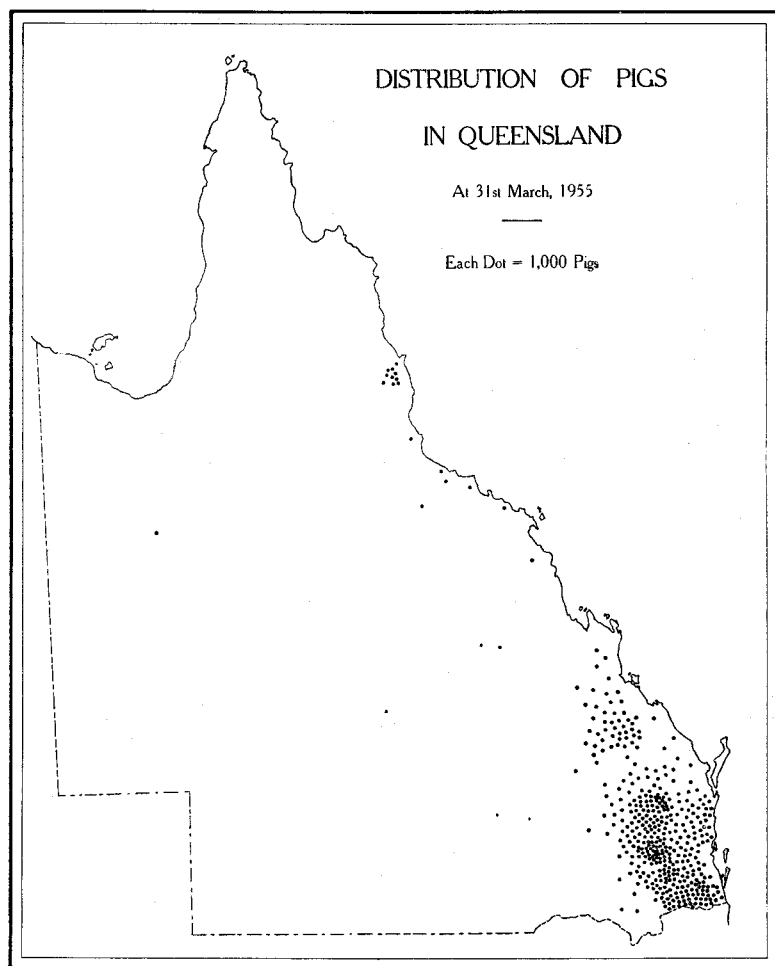
LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1958.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	24,890	148,233	380,726	21,712	109,001
Maryborough ..	24,624	362,179	340,863	34,476	112,532
Downs .. ..	29,914	403,478	256,389	3,770,572	115,535
Roma .. ..	15,298	367,754	12,196	3,590,644	1,463
South Western ..	16,162	309,584	2,495	4,430,830	142
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>110,888</i>	<i>1,591,228</i>	<i>992,669</i>	<i>11,848,234</i>	<i>338,673</i>
Rockhampton ..	28,448	926,252	190,460	185,512	60,482
Central Western ..	24,439	725,282	8,516	4,987,032	1,001
Far Western ..	12,643	420,184	1,996	2,458,639	468
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>65,530</i>	<i>2,071,718</i>	<i>200,972</i>	<i>7,631,183</i>	<i>61,951</i>
Mackay .. ..	5,541	148,403	21,263	1,332	1,625
Townsville .. ..	13,778	525,073	5,099	1,046	5,419
Cairns .. ..	9,283	177,103	47,568	2,150	14,354
Peninsula .. ..	5,258	103,080	91	..	52
North Western ..	33,016	1,300,621	2,307	2,789,766	639
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>66,876</i>	<i>2,254,280</i>	<i>76,328</i>	<i>2,794,294</i>	<i>22,089</i>
Total Queensland	243,294	5,917,226	1,269,969	22,273,711	422,713











*Increase and Slaughtering.*—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of livestock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVESTOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Cattle (incl. Calves) Slaughtered.	Sheep.				Pigs Slaughtered.
		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1948-49..	1,093,859	6,159,620	3,278,247	53.2	988,919	497,960
1949-50..	1,112,954	6,847,643	3,869,703	56.5	1,002,763	511,247
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54.3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54.7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54..	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55..	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517
1955-56..	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541
1956-57..	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	440,092 <sup>r</sup>
1957-58..	1,554,812	7,824,548	2,977,605	38.1	1,382,889	461,092

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Stock Losses.*—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were above normal in 1958-59, totalling 459,818, compared with 555,990 in 1957-58 and only 282,842 in 1956-57. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for seasons of good rainfall, were high at 2,049,533 in 1958-59, and 2,187,695 in 1957-58.

*Meatworks.*—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880s and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920s and 1930s, but during the 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1957-58 there were 29 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1958. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS<sup>1</sup> AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Establishments	No.	35	35	38	38	38
Workers <sup>2</sup>	No.	7,304	7,433	7,897	7,477	7,224
Salaries and Wages						
Paid ..	£1,000	5,992	6,584	7,108	7,035	7,010
Stock Killed—						
Cattle and Calves	No.	1,058,066	1,120,319	1,154,713	1,265,365	1,191,209
Sheep	No.	460,199	365,095	460,888	466,604	526,659
Lambs	No.	91,544	87,630	112,171	140,338	158,655
Pigs	No.	417,600	439,305	394,788	382,833	396,160
Fresh Meat Produced—						
Beef, Veal	1,000 Lb.	354,660	356,700	388,520	462,645	360,529
Mutton	1,000 Lb.	18,857	14,698	19,837	19,211	19,819
Lamb	1,000 Lb.	2,773	2,647	3,580	4,594	4,821
Bacon, Ham	1,000 Lb.	15,695	17,454	15,998	14,683	13,917
Pork	1,000 Lb.	9,619	11,336	9,065	10,365	10,531
Canned						
Products	1,000 Lb. <sup>3</sup>	60,271	71,953	66,729	62,555	59,766
Value of All						
Products	£1,000	49,891	49,586	52,061	55,221	52,372

<sup>1</sup> Including small rabbit freezing works (one only in 1957-58.)<sup>2</sup> Average number

of workers during period of operation.

<sup>3</sup> Weight of meat, vegetables, and

other constituents.

*Meat Exports.*—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1957-58, 15,097 cattle were exported, 14,407 of which went to the Philippines.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Country to which Exported.	Meat.	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins.	Leather.	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	15,823,812	258,087	242,206	247,803
Other British ..	4,325,972	2,238	196,814	357,382
Belgium ..	470,568	53,166	..	7,352
France ..	2,270	545,469	..	..
Germany ..	41,474	370,783	..	3,663
Italy ..	124,044	361,238	..	..
Japan ..	404,897	108,132	..	426,473
Philippines ..	475,464	9,653	..	..
U.S.A. ..	683,260	154	..	..
Other Countries ..	484,328	342,870	3,309	91,471
Total ..	22,836,089	2,051,790	442,329	1,134,144

Exports of meat and allied products to other Australian States during 1957-58 included fresh beef and mutton, £1,521,235, fresh pork, £125,130, bacon and hams, £852,307, canned meats, &c., £1,194,111, hides and skins, £566,827, inedible tallow, £245,877, and edible animal oils and fats, £575,013. In addition, the movement of live animals across the inter-state borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £5,863,690 for cattle and £813,311 for pigs, and a net import value of £770,232 for sheep.

## 4. WOOL.

Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 50,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

## WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year. <sup>1</sup>	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. <sup>2</sup>	Value of Wool Produced. <sup>3</sup>
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1948-49 .. ..	17,156,033	156,655,000	32,623,000
1949-50 .. ..	17,182,290	162,256,000	46,878,000
1950-51 .. ..	17,800,232	154,667,000	88,818,000
1951-52 .. ..	17,522,337	138,767,000	47,190,000
1952-53 .. ..	17,326,402	163,149,000	59,903,000
1953-54 .. ..	18,611,841	174,414,000	61,125,000
1954-55 .. ..	20,244,911	176,548,000	52,109,000
1955-56 .. ..	20,482,679	194,014,000	53,134,000
1956-57 .. ..	24,071,462	227,664,000	78,504,000
1957-58 .. ..	23,502,364	204,375,000	53,836,000

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 30th June.

<sup>2</sup> Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings, and an allowance for unrecorded production to conform to available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States.

<sup>3</sup> Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1957-58, 2,461,150 (10·5 per cent.) were lambs.

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland ranks third as a wool-producing State. In the nineties, it supplanted Victoria as the second most important State and, in most years, remained slightly ahead of it until the end of the second world war. New South Wales then produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while

production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to reach again the level of the late war-time years. In 1957-58 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia one-eighth, and Western Australia one-tenth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 557,287,000 lb.; Victoria, 296,490,000 lb.; Queensland, 204,375,000 lb.; South Australia, 185,843,000 lb.; Western Australia, 158,281,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 29,154,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,433,854,000 lb.

*Queensland Wool Districts.*—The following table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. After the addition of dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins, the wool production as shown is still below what is estimated to be the correct total (see previous page). The figures in this table are as returned by sheep-owners and may be used as a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton .. ..	13,851	85,945	6.20	0.0	0.1
Maryborough ..	19,747	123,182	6.24	0.1	0.2
Downs .. ..	4,030,108	31,417,357	7.80	17.3	16.9
Roma .. ..	3,840,828	30,877,062	8.04	17.0	16.1
South Western ..	4,707,594	36,426,241	7.74	20.0	19.9
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>12,612,128</i>	<i>98,929,787</i>	<i>7.84</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>53.2</i>
Rockhampton ..	197,166	1,400,361	7.10	0.8	0.8
Central Western ..	5,182,417	40,284,615	7.77	22.1	22.4
Far Western ..	2,627,807	20,524,595	7.81	11.3	11.1
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>8,007,390</i>	<i>62,209,571</i>	<i>7.77</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>34.3</i>
Mackay .. ..	1,182	4,476	3.79	0.0	0.0
Townsville .. ..	299	2,463	8.24	0.0	0.0
Cairns .. ..	773	4,594	5.94	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0
North Western ..	2,880,592	20,719,938	7.19	11.4	12.5
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>2,882,846</i>	<i>20,731,471</i>	<i>7.19</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.5</i>
Total Queensland..	23,502,364	181,870,829	7.74	100.0	100.0

*Wool Exports.*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1958.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL<sup>1</sup> FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Austria .. ..	767	995	1,058	1,291	2,202
Belgium .. ..	17,306	16,117	15,255	20,818	19,012
Czechoslovakia .. ..	2,186	1,486	1,697	2,192	3,237
France .. ..	29,016	26,221	30,120	38,741	35,770
Germany .. ..	12,195	12,255	15,918	19,888	16,667
Italy .. ..	18,688	12,587	12,527	18,317	21,094
Japan .. ..	28,354	33,003	36,860	57,873	42,155
Mexico .. ..	1,576	2,113	1,764	1,461	2,004
Netherlands .. ..	1,125	602	949	659	884
Poland .. ..	4,193	2,986	3,168	5,824	6,872
Turkey .. ..	3,330	649	34	1,083	96
United Kingdom .. ..	42,236	44,342	33,620	52,402	48,106
U.S.A. .. ..	17,703	19,512	16,705	15,533	14,052
U.S.S.R. .. ..	8,420	..	..	..	..
Other Countries .. ..	4,661	5,865	4,923	6,988	9,173
Total .. ..	191,756	178,733	174,598	243,070	221,324
VALUE (£1,000).					
Austria .. ..	318	359	334	532	716
Belgium .. ..	5,263	4,231	3,375	5,730	4,160
Czechoslovakia .. ..	1,017	537	544	1,001	1,171
France .. ..	9,644	7,690	7,933	12,411	10,042
Germany .. ..	4,472	3,835	4,352	6,649	4,915
Italy .. ..	7,276	4,115	3,579	6,514	6,455
Japan .. ..	11,638	12,031	11,622	23,575	15,452
Mexico .. ..	712	820	596	586	693
Netherlands .. ..	353	158	231	160	166
Poland .. ..	1,792	1,199	1,176	2,386	2,477
Turkey .. ..	1,144	262	11	444	23
United Kingdom .. ..	15,426	13,769	8,789	17,651	13,579
U.S.A. .. ..	6,459	6,074	4,455	5,173	3,936
U.S.S.R. .. ..	4,013	..	..	..	..
Other Countries .. ..	1,831	1,940	1,420	2,601	2,983
Total .. ..	71,358	57,020	48,417	85,413	66,768

<sup>1</sup> Excluding noils and wool waste.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1957-58, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,676,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (4,237,000 lb.), U.S.A. (3,102,000 lb.), Germany (1,238,000 lb.), France (715,000 lb.), and China (632,000 lb.).

*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1958, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from

Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

## BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales.	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51.29	82.66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68.47	97.17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141.74	206.50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84.01	117.67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88.85	132.80
1953-54	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86.51	131.36
1954-55	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72.86	107.43
1955-56	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	52,667,223	66.83	94.23
1956-57	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	84,695,945	84.09	115.72
1957-58	11	705,656	208,576,353	2,214,101	57,416,937	65.07	93.70

*Wool Processing.*—In 1957-58 there were 9 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 2,911,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

## WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Establishments ..	No.	16	15	13	14	13
Workers <sup>1</sup> ..	No.	1,139	1,132	1,123	1,252	1,213
Salaries and Wages	£	652,325	651,288	684,074	809,841	779,617
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	597	522	514	551	473
Greasy Wool ..	1,000 Lb.	17,299	17,888	18,139	20,756	20,226
Production—						
Scoured Wool <sup>2</sup> ..	1,000 Lb.	11,045	11,561	11,595	13,501	12,754
Woollen Cloth ..	Sq. Yds.	1,449,225	1,347,512	1,246,192	1,615,251	1,555,462
Blankets ..	Pairs	10,274	16,260	16,632	16,379	22,817

<sup>1</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation. <sup>2</sup> Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

## 5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1957-58 were worth £25,391,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £9,291,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <sup>1</sup>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <sup>2</sup>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry. <sup>2</sup>				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1948-49	1,189,229	700,908	262,565	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069	693,413	269,339	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759	666,398	301,561	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785	572,448	286,987	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430	641,400	262,221	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56	1,168,950	664,443	278,881	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57	1,159,717	630,558	313,958	92,785	15,986	41,732	4,333
1957-58	1,085,055	608,142	259,143	73,012	11,593	25,350	822

<sup>1</sup> As at 31st March.<sup>2</sup> Including one-half of "Other" dairy cattle (see page 146).

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <sup>1</sup>	Milk Produced. <sup>2</sup>	Milk per Cow. <sup>3</sup>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made In Factories. <sup>5</sup>
				On Farms. <sup>2</sup>	In Factories. <sup>4</sup>	
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Moreton .. ..	266,151	58,247	219	191	20,528	842
Maryborough.. ..	232,880	45,597	196	188	22,835	1,104
Downs .. ..	175,073	49,216	281	154	16,044	9,647
Roma .. ..	7,780	700	90	9	171	..
South Western .. ..	1,549	59	38	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>683,433</i>	<i>153,819</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>59,578</i>	<i>11,593</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	126,272	21,504	170	100	9,301	..
Cent. Western .. ..	4,666	270	58	15	..	..
Far Western .. ..	1,032	40	39	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>131,970</i>	<i>21,814</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>9,301</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay .. ..	14,478	2,057	142	25	494	..
Townsville .. ..	3,134	394	126	3	..	..
Cairns .. ..	32,850	9,070	276	19	2,935	..
Peninsula .. ..	58	6	103	..	..	..
North Western .. ..	1,362	48	35	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>51,882</i>	<i>11,575</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>3,429</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land .. ..	867,285	187,208	216	704	72,308	11,593

<sup>1</sup> Milking and dry cows, and half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 146, at 31st March, 1958.<sup>2</sup> Year ended 31st March, 1958, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.<sup>3</sup> Milk produced throughout the year April, 1957, to March, 1958, divided by the number of cows at 31st March, 1958.<sup>4</sup> Year ended 30th June, 1958.<sup>5</sup> Year ended 30th June, 1958. No production was recorded on farms.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1957-58, Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced nearly one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

*Dairying in Australian States.*—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

## DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State or Territory.	Cows. <sup>1</sup>	Total Milk Produced. <sup>2</sup>	Milk per Cow. <sup>3</sup>	Butter Made. <sup>4</sup>	Cheese Made. <sup>4</sup>	Bacon and Ham Made. <sup>5</sup>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	941,854	288,565	302	70,322	9,054	11,468
Victoria ..	1,126,792	565,439	505	194,596	33,294	8,345
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>867,285</b>	<b>210,827</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>73,012</b>	<b>11,593</b>	<b>9,682</b>
S. Australia ..	164,046	80,606	488	16,061	23,510	3,340
W. Australia ..	134,239	53,480	398	15,402	2,295	2,952
Tasmania ..	125,186	64,655	529	24,296	841	880
A. C. Territory..	2,172	849	383	6	..	..
<b>Total <sup>6</sup> ..</b>	<b>3,361,574</b>	<b>1,264,421</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>393,695</b>	<b>80,587</b>	<b>36,667</b>

<sup>1</sup> At 31st March, 1958. <sup>2</sup> Year ended 30th June, 1958. <sup>3</sup> Milk produced throughout the year July, 1957, to June, 1958, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31st March, 1957, and 31st March, 1958. <sup>4</sup> Including estimated farm production. <sup>5</sup> Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight, and including estimated farm production. <sup>6</sup> Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

*Dairy Farms and Factories.*—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

## DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Dairy Farmers <sup>1</sup> No.	28,640	28,211	27,737	27,116	26,403
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	799	690	788	746	704
on Farms { £	144,700	122,088	135,957	126,020	123,798
Dairy Factories No.	91	89	85	83	81
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	1,405,248	1,493,223	1,673,503	1,688,838	1,750,078
Plant .. £	1,788,948	2,120,704	2,574,811	2,518,939	2,590,357
Workers <sup>2</sup> .. No.	1,623	1,626	1,675	1,669	1,574
Salaries and Wages £	1,143,410	1,183,146	1,275,412	1,288,197	1,256,932
Butter <sup>3</sup> { 1,000 Lb.	93,627	102,849	107,943	92,039	72,308
£	20,418,574	21,970,608	21,471,114	18,083,728	14,940,673
Cheese <sup>3</sup> { 1,000 Lb.	15,112	17,744	16,978	15,986	11,593
£	1,714,939	1,848,679	1,863,320	1,674,211	1,234,138

<sup>1</sup> Owners of one head or more of dairy cattle. <sup>2</sup> Average for whole year. <sup>3</sup> Values include subsidy (see page 295). For cheese, the output of certain small factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items, is included here for the years 1953-54 to 1955-56 during which these small factories were operating.



For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 158.

*Poultry Farming.*—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1958, 826 commercial poultry farmers kept 904,000 fowls, of which 683,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 533,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1957-58 amounted to 7,016,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,492,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 9,508,000 dozen amounted to about 81 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is at least as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1956-57 was estimated for Australia at 210 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head of 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year, while Australian consumption during the three pre-war years averaged 243 eggs per head per year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

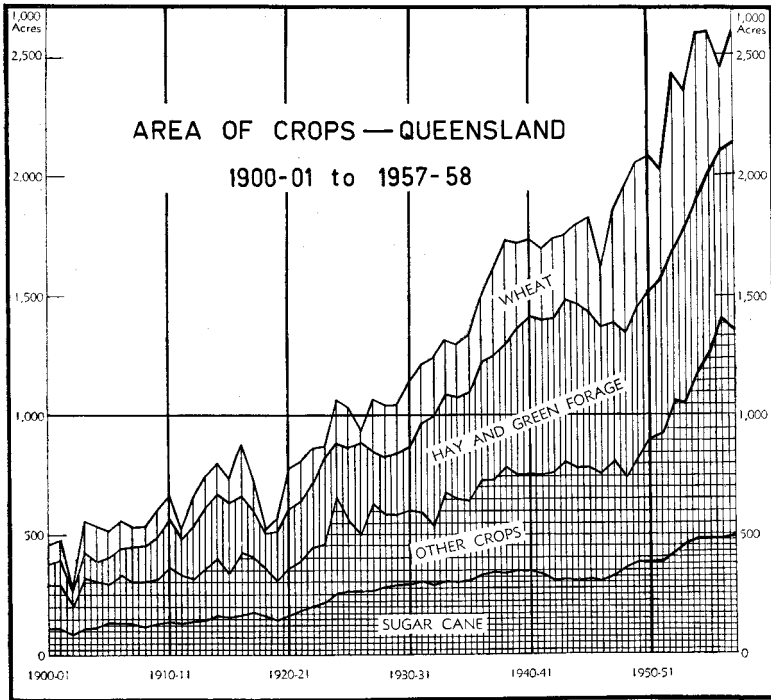
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1958, were 41,000 ducks, 17,000 turkeys, and 7,000 geese.

*Bee Keeping.*—In 1957-58, returns were received from 821 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,373,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 63 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 3,075,000 lb. and an average of 107 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 25,000 lb. was produced in 1957-58. The value of the products of the industry in 1957-58 was estimated at £82,000.

## 6. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. This is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 162 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland



over the last half century. The total area under all crops (including permanent pasture) in Queensland is five times as great as it was fifty years ago, and it has doubled in the last twenty-five years whereas the area under crop in the rest of Australia has declined by 11 per cent.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1957-58 was still only 12 per cent. of the Australian total and represented 1.9 acres per head of population compared with 2.3 acres for the rest of Australia.

The increase in the area of wheat has been an important part of the rise in Queensland's crop acreage during the last twenty years. A major part of the increase during this period has been due to the expansion of wheat-growing on the northern and western Downs.

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage was during 1930s a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry.

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly barley, maize, and sorghum; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, bananas, and apples; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, sunflower seed, tobacco, and cotton.

Sugar cane is the most stable element in Queensland agriculture. Its most notable periods of expansion were in the decades following the two World Wars.

## PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1900-01.	1939-40.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane <sup>1</sup>	..	Acres	72,651	262,181	365,252	360,932	364,985
Maize	..	Acres	127,974	176,844	108,146	125,606	122,245
Sorghum	..	Acres	.. <sup>3</sup>	4,397	155,527	171,705	166,979
Wheat	..	Acres	79,304	362,044	581,732	359,952	460,639
Green Forage	..	Acres	41,445	550,716	689,469	640,316	714,048
Hay ..	..	Acres	42,497	59,970	62,452	44,948	68,203
Cotton	..	Acres	..	41,212	13,290	11,338	10,364
Peanuts	..	Acres	.. <sup>3</sup>	12,337	31,493	25,017	34,739
Potatoes	..	Acres	11,060	12,446	10,202	12,925	14,400
Pumpkins	..	Acres	14,232	28,097	22,747	23,728	23,896
Tobacco	..	Acres	665	3,653	6,301	7,029	7,493
Bananas <sup>2</sup>	..	Acres	6,215	6,345	5,353	4,411	3,903
Pineapples <sup>2</sup>	..	Acres	939	5,451	8,471	7,758	8,232
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane ..	1,000	Tons	848	6,039	8,616	8,978	8,946
Maize	..	1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	2,710	3,468	3,161
Sorghum	..	1,000 Bush.	.. <sup>3</sup>	62	3,960	4,243	3,886
Wheat	..	1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	14,922	7,061	6,657
Hay ..	..	Tons	78,758	102,750	136,207 <sup>4</sup>	95,602 <sup>4</sup>	120,793 <sup>4</sup>
Cotton	..	1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	5,359	3,809	3,390
Peanuts	..	1,000 Lb.	.. <sup>3</sup>	13,020	19,338	19,434	41,050
Potatoes	..	Tons	20,014	28,306	37,561	49,499	56,468
Pumpkins	..	Tons	43,740	75,164	50,819	55,736	56,774
Tobacco	..	1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	3,702	4,344	5,618
Bananas	..	100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	6,262	5,253	4,426
Pineapples	..	100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	40,388	33,370	36,921
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane ..	..	Tons	11.68	23.03	23.59	24.87	24.51
Maize	..	Bush.	19.20	18.91	25.06	27.61	25.85
Sorghum	..	Bush.	.. <sup>3</sup>	14.12	25.46	24.71	23.27
Wheat	..	Bush.	15.06	18.77	25.65	19.62	14.45
Hay ..	..	Tons	1.85	1.71	2.18	2.13	1.77
Cotton	..	Lb.	..	425	403	336	327
Peanuts	..	Lb.	.. <sup>3</sup>	1,055	614	777	1,182
Potatoes	..	Tons	1.81	2.27	3.68	3.83	3.92
Pumpkins	..	Tons	3.07	2.68	2.23	2.35	2.38
Tobacco	..	Lb.	679	573	588	618	750
Bananas	..	Bush.	140	100	117	119	113
Pineapples	..	Doz.	452	437	477	430	449

<sup>1</sup> Area cut for crushing each year. <sup>2</sup> Area bearing only. <sup>3</sup> Not collected separately. <sup>4</sup> Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture (826 tons in 1957-58).

*Agriculture in Australian States.*—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

## AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane <sup>1</sup> Acres	10,734	..	<b>364,985</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	375,719
Maize .. Acres	57,513	4,278	<b>122,245</b>	..	20	..	184,056
Sorghum .. Acres	47,017	..	<b>166,979</b>	..	69	..	214,065
Wheat 1,000 Acres	2,257	1,835	<b>461</b>	1,331	2,957	6	8,847
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	993	85	<b>714</b>	421	771	54	3,038
Hay <sup>4</sup> 1,000 Acres	555	871	<b>69</b>	291	339	110	2,235
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	<b>10,364</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	10,364
Peanuts .. Acres	686	..	<b>34,739</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	35,425
Potatoes .. Acres	17,326	49,846	<b>14,400</b>	6,260	8,322	21,696	117,850
Pumpkins <sup>2</sup> Acres	5,689	2,653	<b>15,052</b>	887	935	51	25,267
Tobacco .. Acres	1,193	3,252	<b>7,493</b>	..	1,266	..	13,204
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	303	..	<b>8,946</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	9,249
Maize 1,000 Bush.	2,237	241	<b>3,161</b>	..	..	..	5,639
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	521	..	<b>3,888</b>	..	..	..	4,407
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	10,603	32,134	<b>6,657</b>	14,914	33,100	153	97,561
Hay <sup>4</sup> 1,000 Tons	535	1,413	<b>122</b>	304	386	205	2,965
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	<b>3,390</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	3,390
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	898	..	<b>41,050</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	41,948
Potatoes .. Tons	66,689	251,159	<b>56,468</b>	49,965	49,229	101,500	575,010
Pumpkins <sup>2</sup> Tons	18,389	14,377	<b>34,734</b>	5,162	2,906	223	75,791
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	1,235	3,683	<b>5,618</b>	..	1,031	..	11,567
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	28.24	..	<b>24.51</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	24.62
Maize .. Bush.	38.90	56.50	<b>25.85</b>	..	..	..	30.64
Sorghum .. Bush.	11.08	..	<b>23.27</b>	..	..	..	20.58
Wheat .. Bush.	4.70	17.51	<b>14.45</b>	11.21	11.21	26.09	11.03
Hay <sup>4</sup> .. Tons	0.96	1.62	<b>1.77</b>	1.05	1.14	1.86	1.33
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	<b>327</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	327
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,308	..	<b>1,182</b>	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	1,184
Potatoes .. Tons	3.85	5.04	<b>3.92</b>	7.98	5.92	4.68	4.88
Pumpkins <sup>2</sup> Tons	3.23	5.42	<b>2.31</b>	5.82	3.11	4.37	3.00
Tobacco .. Lb.	1,035	1,133	<b>750</b>	..	814	..	876

<sup>1</sup> Area cut for crushing.    <sup>2</sup> Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.    <sup>3</sup> A few acres grown, particulars of which are not available.    <sup>4</sup> Including hay cut from permanent pasture.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1957-58 has been estimated at £85,764,797. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1957-58 was approximately £77,900,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>	Acres.		£
Cut for Crushing .. ..	364,985	8,945,617 tons	44,663,179
Cut for Plants .. ..	12,946	286,407 tons	1,381,914
Standover, &c. .. ..	107,424	..	..
<i>Grain—</i>			
Barley (2-row) .. ..	152,174	2,662,389 bush.	1,733,416
Barley (6-row) .. ..	20,470	293,607 bush.	180,022
Canary Seed .. ..	53,045	259,194 bush.	265,957
Maize .. ..	122,245	3,160,626 bush.	2,513,935
Millet, Panicum, &c. .. ..	61,040	1,023,903 bush.	731,370
Oats .. ..	19,144	256,011 bush.	151,559
Rye .. ..	987	11,233 bush.	6,178
Sorghum .. ..	166,979	3,885,567 bush.	2,062,086
Wheat .. ..	460,639	6,657,168 bush.	4,647,497
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne .. ..	1,164	55,204 lb.	13,801
Sudan Grass .. ..	3,683	1,590,400 lb.	79,520
Permanent Pasture .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	242,570 lb.	64,172
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Oats .. ..	294,993	..	2,212,447
Sorghum .. ..	58,607	..	439,553
Sugar and Cow Cane .. ..	5,366	..	42,669
Other Green Forage .. ..	355,082	..	2,247,417
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne .. ..	39,851	84,775 tons	2,204,150
Oaten .. ..	3,609	5,751 tons	172,530
Wheaten .. ..	18,528	21,268 tons	446,628
Other .. ..	6,215 <sup>2</sup>	9,825 tons	215,274
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot .. ..	257	2,017 tons	13,590
Broom Millet (Brush) .. ..	349	1,463 cwt.	16,751
Cotton .. ..	10,364	3,389,802 lb.	212,710
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	2,642	17,507 bush.	26,261
Ginger .. ..	19	116,005 lb.	5,752
Linseed .. ..	90,255	145,579 cwt.	509,530
Peanuts .. ..	34,739	41,049,998 lb.	2,180,782
Potatoes .. ..	14,400	56,468 tons	1,400,406
Pumpkins .. ..	23,896	56,774 tons	647,197
Sunflower Seed .. ..	5,977	103,185 bush.	55,032

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58—*continued.*

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes .. .. .	1,187	2,792 tons	47,512
Tobacco .. .. .	7,493	5,618,177 lb.	3,146,000
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	3,924	..	213,691
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons .. .. .	304	68,807 bush.	136,148
Mandarins .. .. .	1,135	166,197 bush.	324,084
Oranges .. .. .	2,673	364,626 bush.	595,424
Other .. .. .	66	19,370 bush.	24,191
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples .. .. .	6,101	691,676 bush.	1,226,989
Apricots .. .. .	281	13,334 bush.	52,003
Custard Apples .. .. .	201	16,176 bush.	30,748
Figs .. .. .	21	4,466 bush.	6,281
Mangoes .. .. .	444	42,427 bush.	80,869
Nuts .. .. .	130	60,479 lb.	6,048
Peaches .. .. .	1,094	69,373 bush.	168,230
Pears .. .. .	315	36,763 bush.	68,855
Plums .. .. .	960	55,744 bush.	137,713
Other .. .. .	49	3,820 bush.	12,296
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	2,518	5,595,651 lb.	333,141
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas .. .. .	3,903	442,566 bush.	1,102,161
Papaws .. .. .	855	279,255 bush.	269,068
Passion Fruit .. .. .	53	3,076 bush.	7,948
Pineapples .. .. .	8,232	3,692,058 doz.	2,317,862
Strawberries .. .. .	320	1,449,344 lb.	210,144
Other .. .. .	15	..	5,833
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	14,007	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French .. .. .	5,765	5,864 tons	818,148
Beans, Navy .. .. .	1,728	9,926 bush.	19,108
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,794	501,243 doz.	422,480
Carrots .. .. .	394	2,045 tons	131,607
Cucumbers .. .. .	1,049	153,508 bush.	142,354
Lettuces .. .. .	406	313,579 bush.	177,799
Onions .. .. .	4,296	18,653 tons	294,717
Peas, Green .. .. .	829	483 tons	67,655
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,454	661,556 bush.	1,270,491
Turnips .. .. .	1,084	2,115 tons	22,854
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,927	6,143 tons	195,810
Other .. .. .	1,532	..	135,250
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,594,613</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>85,764,797</b>

<sup>1</sup> Harvested from 4,499 acres of permanent pasture. <sup>2</sup> Not including 639 acres of permanent pasture, from which 826 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons are given in the first table on the next page.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane .. ..	37,381	37,931	33,814	38,329	44,663
Canary Seed .. ..	26	865	2,232	2,639	266
Maize .. ..	2,037	1,942	1,809	2,157	2,514
Sorghum .. ..	1,954	2,474	1,974	2,025	2,062
Wheat .. ..	7,225	10,697	9,903	4,914	4,647
Other Grain .. ..	1,046	2,377	2,937	2,847	2,803
Green Forage .. ..	3,518	2,734	2,958	3,009	4,942
Hay .. ..	2,712	2,393	1,920	1,699	3,039
Cotton .. ..	316	208	306	224	213
Peanuts .. ..	2,076	1,137	847	911	2,181
Potatoes .. ..	1,142	766	1,656	4,034	1,400
Pumpkins .. ..	528	507	843	1,111	647
Tobacco .. ..	2,041	2,585	1,908	2,226	3,146
Tomatoes .. ..	1,359	1,207	1,450	1,743	1,270
Apples .. ..	902	1,026	1,056	1,366	1,227
Bananas .. ..	978	1,074	616	875	1,102
Citrus Fruits .. ..	704	766	807	758	1,080
Grapes .. ..	288	304	319	422	333
Pineapples .. ..	2,255	2,231	2,526	2,392	2,318
Other Fruits .. ..	770	864	974	1,030	1,056
Other Agriculture .. ..	4,233	3,843	5,393	6,303	4,856
Total .. ..	73,491	77,931	76,248	81,014	85,765

*Agricultural Districts.*—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 168).

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton .. ..	109	583	342	1,956	15	3	315
Maryborough .. ..	78	1,163	32	1,128	269	58	36
Downs .. ..	5,998	697	..	..	396	1,649	113
Roma .. ..	72	1	..	..	..	..	1
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total South .. ..	6,257	2,444	374	3,084	680	1,710	465
Rockhampton .. ..	200	128	8	511	2,535	33	58
Central Western .. ..	200	1	..	..	5	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central .. ..	400	129	8	511	2,540	33	58
Mackay .. ..	..	1	3	7	..	..	5
Townsville .. ..	..	5	9	24	168	997	113
Cairns .. ..	..	581	48	68	..	2,878	21
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total North .. ..	..	588	61	97	170	3,875	139
Total Queensland .. ..	6,657	3,161	443	3,692	3,390	5,618	662

*Sugar.*—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanical harvesting is at the experimental stage but over 900 front-end loaders are on the farms. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1957 season. Fourteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 War stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1958 was 1,354,000 tons, produced from 9,741,000 tons of cane cut from 356,000 acres.



## SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cul- tivated. <sup>1</sup>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <sup>2</sup>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 ..	6,342	2,188	n	2,854	n	n	n
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	n	15,861	n	1.27	n
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	n	68,924	n	1.69	n
1900 ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910 ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920 ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930 ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940 ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1950 ..	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25.38	3.34	7.61
1953 ..	466,478	332,703	8,751,063	1,220,383	26.30	3.67	7.17
1954 ..	486,741	367,640	9,864,304	1,301,245	26.83	3.54	7.58
1955 ..	482,145	365,252	8,616,163	1,135,685	23.59	3.11	7.59
1956 ..	480,116	360,932	8,978,081	1,171,879	24.87	3.25	7.66
1957 ..	485,355	364,985	8,945,617	1,256,271	24.51	3.44	7.12

*Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1957.*

Cairns ..	159,832	139,737	3,779,893 <sup>3</sup>	516,356	27.05	} 4.11	{ 7.16
Townsville ..	56,860	36,553	1,301,511 <sup>3</sup>	208,249	35.61		
Mackay ..	171,659	125,961	2,702,060	378,783	21.45		
Maryborough	87,000	54,438	984,459	129,068	18.08		
Moreton ..	10,004	8,296	177,694	23,815	21.42		

<sup>1</sup> Excluding fodder crops. <sup>2</sup> 94 per cent. net titre. <sup>3</sup> Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,699,279 tons; and Townsville, 1,382,125 tons.  
n Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,293,000 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1957-58, 97.2 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 2.8 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland has recently been expanded after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 486,700 acres in 1954-55. The area in 1957-58 was 485,400 acres. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1957-58 it was 20,700 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1957-58 yielded, per acre harvested, 24.51 tons of cane or 3.44 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 28.24 tons of cane or 3.43 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1957-58, the yield per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was about equal to that in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 31 per cent. lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1957-58 were Queensland, 2.59 tons, and New South Wales, 1.78 tons, compared with 2.44 and 1.88 tons respectively in the previous year.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 10 of this chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1957-58 was £7,116,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pine-apples and other tropical fruits, and in 1957-58 supplied approximately one-eighth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,433	15,078	<b>6,101</b>	4,818	11,018	16,812	65,335
Bananas .. Acres	17,789	..	<b>3,903</b>	..	224	..	21,932
Citrus Fruits Acres	24,852	5,973	<b>4,178</b>	7,850	4,154	..	47,025
Grapes .. Acres	16,243	42,089	<b>2,518</b>	55,411	8,268	..	124,532
Pineapples .. Acres	298	..	<b>8,232</b>	..	..	..	8,543
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,667	3,125	<b>692</b>	1,220	1,359	6,635	14,703
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,871	..	<b>443</b>	..	44	..	3,360
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,414	1,028	<b>619</b>	1,897	614	..	7,574
Grapes .. Tons	73,389	259,408	<b>2,489</b>	199,032	15,969	..	550,303
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	82	..	<b>3,692</b>	..	..	..	3,774
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	86,746	90,481	<b>29,670</b>	81,232	26,880	21,321	336,469
Non-bearing Acres	18,408	20,507	<b>14,007</b>	11,502	4,329	1,692	70,483
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	23,713	21,303	<b>7,116</b>	12,217	4,383	8,659	77,416

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,318,000, £1,227,000, and £1,102,000 respectively in 1957-58. Pineapples and bananas are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently declined to about one-third of that acreage. Apples are grown in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Statistical Division.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (279,300 bushels in 1957-58) and custard apples (16,200 bushels in 1957-58) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £919,000 in 1957-58, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £333,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1957-58, 21,193 gallons of wine were made.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1957-58 the State produced 691,700 bushels of apples, 69,400 bushels of peaches, 55,700 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £1,654,000 and the quantity was 866,900 bushels.

*Cotton.*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, and after a decline from 1926 to 1931, reached a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. However, by 1949 the area under cotton had fallen to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. There has been some recovery since, the 1957 yield being 3·4 million lb. from 10,364 acres.

Since 1924 the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and from 1943-44 by a guaranteed price which in some years has necessitated the payment of a bounty.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Marketing Board, which operates ginneries at Whinstanes (Brisbane) and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations, see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton Division, particularly in the Callide Valley where Banana Shire grew 60 per cent. of the State's 1957 crop. Most of the remainder of the crop was produced in the Downs, Maryborough, and Townsville Divisions.

*Grain Sorghum.*—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 202,532 acres in 1954-55. The 1957-58 production was 3,885,567 bushels from 166,979 acres. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286

acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. Nearly half of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions.

*Forage or Saccharine Sorghums*, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 58,607 acres were planted in 1957-58, from which fodder valued at £440,000 was obtained.

*Tobacco*.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1957-58 Queensland produced about 50 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1957-58 was 7,493 acres, producing 5,618,000 lb. of dried leaf. Over half of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), one-third from the Texas district, south of the Downs, and one-sixth from the Ayr district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham, Bundaberg, and Miriam Vale.

*Peanuts*.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1957-58 34,739 acres yielded 41,050,000 lb., valued at £2,181,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

*Canary Seed*.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but declined to 53,045 acres yielding 259,194 bushels in 1957-58. The crop is cultivated on the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

*Arrowroot*.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area

and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1957-58, the area was 257 acres and the production 2,017 tons, worth £14,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

*Other Crops.*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, is the State's second most important crop and realised £4,647,000 in 1957-58. Maize was worth £2,514,000 in 1957-58 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Maryborough, Moreton, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

*Artificial Fertilisers.*—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES).						
1953-54 .. ..	317,038	17,860	23,439	56,864	10,637	425,838
1954-55 .. ..	322,438	18,212	25,135	62,218	13,810	441,813
1955-56 .. ..	339,322	20,369	23,881	65,404	18,242	467,218
1956-57 .. ..	355,669	25,113	23,465	62,134	16,154	482,535
1957-58 .. ..	366,555	26,097	26,491	67,371	18,182	504,696

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
1953-54 .. ..	273,171	15,151	12,695	52,100	12,484	365,601
1954-55 .. ..	250,865	13,178	12,123	55,750	17,615	349,531
1955-56 .. ..	289,848	18,460	17,947	58,507	23,874	408,636
1956-57 .. ..	313,212	25,461	15,331	56,998	21,747	432,749
1957-58 .. ..	313,083	21,674	17,186	61,914	23,819	437,676

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
1953-54 .. ..	1,237,493	115,833	169,778	34,128	4,329	1,561,561
1954-55 .. ..	1,142,849	122,577	179,324	34,062	5,666	1,484,478
1955-56 .. ..	1,226,501	130,103	174,362	36,294	5,573	1,572,833
1956-57 .. ..	1,265,551	154,790	179,033	37,989	8,196	1,645,559
1957-58 .. ..	1,432,593	161,933	205,260	47,751	8,416	1,855,953

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
1953-54 .. ..	4.8	7.3	7.8	1.5	1.6	4.5
1954-55 .. ..	4.3	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.7	4.2
1955-56 .. ..	4.5	7.3	8.1	1.4	1.6	4.2
1956-57 .. ..	4.4	7.2	8.3	1.5	1.9	4.3
1957-58 .. ..	4.8	7.0	8.4	1.6	1.8	4.5

## 7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,752,000 in 1957-58, compared with £557,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. The quantity of edible fish taken has

fallen over the last five years. In 1945-46 it accounted for 77 per cent. of the total value of fisheries production, but now it accounts for only 41 per cent. In the same period, the quantity of prawns harvested increased from 176,000 lb. to 3,000,000 lb. On the other hand, production of oysters fell to about one-quarter of the 1945-46 level. The production of pearl-shell built up from 53 tons in 1945-46 to 1,191 tons in 1949-50, but declined thereafter to less than half that quantity. The output of trochus-shell in the last five years have averaged 985 tons, compared with 447 tons for the first five post-war years, but was only 539 tons in 1957-58. Whaling has been carried on successfully since 1953. The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
QUANTITY.					
Fish .. .. Tons	4,360	4,034	3,974	3,923 <sup>1</sup>	3,760 <sup>1</sup>
Crabs .. .. 1,000	310	391	427	557	527
Lobsters .. .. Cwt.	74	81	104	78	209
Prawns .. .. 1,000 Lb.	700	2,000	2,400	2,500	3,000
Oysters .. .. Sacks	1,835	1,050	973	1,027	979
Scallops .. .. 1,000 Lb.	..	..	50	300	11
Squid <sup>2</sup> .. .. 1,000 Lb.	..	..	..	45	74
Whales <sup>3</sup> .. .. No.	700	600	600	600	600
Pearl-shell .. .. Tons	431	400	510	503	505
Trochus-shell .. .. Tons	1,360	1,239	938	848	539
VALUE.					
Fish .. .. £	529,764	499,077	534,279	616,540 <sup>1</sup>	700,721 <sup>1</sup>
Crabs .. .. £	26,869	37,476	38,420	49,574	51,070
Lobsters .. .. £	935	1,100	1,356	1,226	1,920
Prawns .. .. £	83,500	240,000	280,000	350,000	450,000
Oysters .. .. £	12,577	6,640	7,985	6,903	7,900
Scallops .. .. £	..	..	10,000	35,500	1,483
Squid <sup>2</sup> .. .. £	..	..	..	3,467	5,640
Whales .. .. £	92,539	100,364	149,169	76,269	92,370
Pearl-shell .. .. £	215,373	201,811	284,126	276,455	255,538
Trochus-shell .. .. £	259,073	349,457	343,640	356,328	180,567
Total .. .. £	1,220,630	1,435,925	1,648,975	1,772,262	1,747,209

<sup>1</sup> Excluding approximately 100,000 lb. fresh water fish valued at £5,000.

<sup>2</sup> Not significant until 1956-57. <sup>3</sup> Each year a quota is allotted for a season of about five months commencing in May.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1958 to £36,949.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1957-58 are shown in the next table. In 1957-58, 92 boats, employing 898 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries. <sup>2</sup>	Total.
Boats Engaged .. .. No.	4,425	44	92	4,561
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,494,948	26,590	441,850	1,963,388
Men Employed .. .. No.	9,987	146	898	11,031

<sup>1</sup> Excluding whaling.<sup>2</sup> Pearl and trochus-shell and beche-de-mer.

## 8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the official figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c.) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 178.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland, as recorded and published by the Queensland Mines Department.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

(As recorded by Queensland Mines Department. See text after table.)

Mineral.	1939.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	71,818	98,754	65,296	70,294	64,834
Silver ..	3,885,963	2,906,314	3,409,439	3,775,048	3,953,333	4,302,649
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	21,409	27,748	28,227	37,168	35,798
Tin ..	867	292	730	770	630	772
Lead ..	45,292	36,168	40,715	40,682	43,933	50,826
Zinc ..	29,092	19,944	19,615	17,151	16,331	19,445
Rutile, &c. ..	..	27,918	32,136	35,556	44,728	55,389
Coal ..	1,317,488	2,516,812	2,760,810	2,747,165	2,734,659	2,701,577
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold <sup>1</sup> ..	1,428,598	1,159,072	1,539,058	1,021,787	1,099,932	1,014,487
Silver ..	325,000	1,105,931	1,294,261	1,512,245	1,625,407	1,737,553
Copper ..	289,927	6,589,365	8,771,738	12,171,444	16,085,756	10,229,661
Tin ..	200,652	222,657	537,852	603,240	531,227	626,555
Lead ..	685,856	3,511,906	4,919,641	5,387,477	6,392,714	6,141,499
Zinc ..	415,571	1,817,123	1,912,208	1,940,315	2,005,243	1,984,568
Rutile, &c. ..	..	969,983	890,836	1,154,257	1,823,370	2,523,852
Coal ..	1,167,844	5,822,110	6,418,388	6,857,833	7,076,824	7,263,474
Other ..	80,682	612,813	645,774	655,545	477,839	531,907
Total ..	4,594,130	21,810,960	26,929,756	31,304,143	37,118,312	32,053,556

<sup>1</sup> Including gold premium—1953, £46,491; 1954, £886; 1955, £1,537; 1956, £1,588; 1957, £1,456.

For the metals shown in the table, the metal content of all production is shown, but for rutile, &c., the quantities are the concentrates obtained

from mineral sands, most of which are rutile and zircon concentrates. These Mines Department figures differ from those shown on page 179 in that, in the case of minerals smelted in Queensland, they represent the metal contents of the products of the smelters in each particular year. The figures adopted for uniform Australian statistics (page 179), however, are the metal contents of each year's mine production whether or not it has been smelted in that year.

The values shown above for metallic minerals represent the values ascribed to those minerals by applying the yearly average Australian price for refined metals to the assayed metal contents. Although the values recorded by the Mines Department have now been replaced for the sake of statistical uniformity throughout Australia by those obtained from the annual mining censuses, which value the produce according to the degree of refinement reached in the State, they provide an approximate basis for comparison especially with the pre-war years when they were the only mineral values available.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about £1m. in 1931 to about £5m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to £25·6m. in 1957.

The first mineral to become important in Queensland was gold. By 1868 the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872 copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

*Gold* production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz.

During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort. With high prices for these minerals, the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1957 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

*Silver* has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. Since 1932 the State's yearly production has fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz. except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1957 the State's silver production exceeded the 1939 quantity and approached the record production of 4,366,000 oz. in 1940.



*Copper*.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased considerably, but the maximum output achieved during the war was some 8,000 tons less than the peak production of nearly 24,000 tons in 1913. After the war, Mount Isa Mines mined only silver-lead-zinc ores while a new copper treatment plant was being installed, thus reducing the State's copper output to below the pre-war level. The opening of the new plant, in 1953, boosted total production for the State to a new record (almost 28,000 tons in 1954). This figure was exceeded in the three following years, the 1957 production being nearly 36,000 tons. A copper refinery capable of producing 40,000 tons of copper annually was opened at Stuart, near Townsville, in 1959. The plant is being expanded to produce 100,000 tons annually.

*Tin*.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland.

*Lead and Zinc* production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed, and in 1957 the combined value of these metals was over seven times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

*Coal* production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1957 it was 2,701,577 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Bowen, Clermont, Callide, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

*Mineral Sands Concentrates* are produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland and in 1956 and 1957 their combined values approximated the value of zinc concentrates. Rutile and zircon concentrates, which are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, and other purposes, make up practically the whole of Queensland's commercial production of these minerals. The value of mineral sands concentrates has declined greatly since 1957.

*State Batteries, &c.*—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. At present the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which treats mainly tin ore is the only such plant now operated by the State. During 1957 this establishment treated 6,780 tons of ore for a production of 86 tons

of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers which crushes gold ores is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,009 samples were submitted during 1957, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants.

*State Coal Mines.*—The State Government operates two coal mines—at Collinsville (near Bowen), and Ogmoo (north of Rockhampton). Their output in 1957 amounted to 6 per cent. of the State's production.

*Annual Mining Census.*—As mentioned on page 174, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Mines Department records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census, thus providing estimated totals for these major items for all mines and quarries.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland Mines Department. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that the former relate to the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates or other minerals produced during the year while the values published by the Mines Department for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore Mines Department values include the values of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products, but as mentioned above the activities of these smelters are excluded from the statistical definition of the mining industry and therefore the values of concentrates produced (before being fed to the smelters) are included as mining values of output.

The following table shows totals for the main items compiled from the 1957 mining census in Queensland for the four major industry groups, and a comparison of the results for the last five years. Except for salaries and wages the details shown in the table refer to all mines and quarries. The figures shown for salaries and wages refer only to the amounts paid by mines and quarries in which four or more persons were engaged. Estimates are not made for this item for small mines from which detailed census returns are not collected, but the amount involved would be small because most of these establishments do not employ labour. Salaries and wages paid by all quarries are shown in the table on page 178. Drawings by working proprietors and the value of explosives sold to employees are not included as salaries and wages.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output.

## MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Industry Group.	Average Employment.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used.	Value of Production.
	During Period Worked.	During Whole Year.				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Metal Mining ..	5,046	4,904	n	16,650	n	n
Fuel Mining ..	3,597	3,493	3,904	7,177	1,281	5,896
Other Mining ..	282	236	n	582	n	n
Stone Quarrying ..	545	461	435	1,168	341	827
Total All Mining and Quarrying	9,470	9,094	10,421	25,577	6,766	18,811

## SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

1953 .. ..	8,617	8,076	6,678	17,284	4,378	12,906
1954 .. ..	8,822	8,328	7,264	21,603	5,668	15,935
1955 .. ..	9,329	8,710	9,287	26,892	5,160	21,732
1956 .. ..	9,767	9,339	10,865	30,204	6,056	24,148
1957 .. ..	9,470	9,094	10,421	25,577	6,766	18,811

n Not available.

*Mineral Production in Australian States.*—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1957, which is the latest year for which mining census results are available for all States. The explanations preceding the Queensland table above also apply to the other States.

## MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1957.

State or Territory.	Average Employment.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used.	Value of Production.
	During Period Worked.	During Whole Year.				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	27,508	27,299	31,958	83,170	17,079	66,091
Victoria .. ..	4,653	4,519	4,710	12,672	2,784	9,888
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>10,421</b>	<b>25,577</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>18,811</b>
South Australia ..	2,710	2,183	1,924	11,872	2,551	9,321
Western Australia	7,931	7,815	8,429	21,712	6,337	15,375
Tasmania .. ..	2,970	2,898	3,432	9,556	2,524	7,032
Northern Territory	668	628	834	2,695	455	2,240
Australian Capital Territory ..	43	43	57	170	60	110
Total .. ..	55,953	54,479	61,765	167,424	38,556	128,868

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates, &c., produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting, while the table on page 174 includes the contents of the products actually produced

by the smelters. Because smelter receipts do not necessarily equal mine output in any one year (due to stockpiling, temporary closure of smelters during the year, &c.) the metal contents of mine output would not be expected to agree with the metal contents of the smelters' output. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1957.

Mineral. <sup>2</sup>	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total.
Gold 1,000 Oz.	31	46	63	.. <sup>3</sup>	850	20	74	1,084
Silver 1,000 Oz.	9,969	3	4,274	.. <sup>1</sup>	188	1,299	5	15,739
Copper .. Tons	4,381	..	33,706	.. <sup>2</sup>	793	10,984	7,314	57,180
Tin .. Tons	211	..	772	..	182	777	10	1,952
Lead 1,000 Tons	267	.. <sup>4</sup>	51	.. <sup>4</sup>	3	12	..	333
Zinc 1,000 Tons	242	..	20	..	..	30	..	292
Rutile <sup>5</sup> 1,000 Tons	86	..	43	..	..	..	..	129
Zircon 1,000 Tons	60	..	29	..	..	..	..	89
Tungsten <sup>6</sup> Tons	1	..	21	..	..	1,339	49	1,410
Coal <sup>7</sup> 1,000 Tons	15,390	10,852	2,702	609	839	268	..	30,660

<sup>1</sup> Excluding iron, of which approximately 3,389,237 tons and 416,236 tons were contained in iron ore mined in South Australia and Western Australia respectively. <sup>2</sup> Except for coal, these items refer to the principal content of the minerals produced. <sup>3</sup> Less than 500 oz. <sup>4</sup> Less than half the unit of quantity shown. <sup>5</sup> In terms of TiO<sub>2</sub>. <sup>6</sup> In terms of WO<sub>3</sub>. <sup>7</sup> Including

10,740,989 tons of brown coal in Victoria.

*Mining Accidents.*—Particulars of persons involved in accidents causing more than 14 days' disablement in mines, quarries, mills and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES, &C., QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.		Mills, Smelters. &c.		Quarries.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948 .. ..	5	292	1	53	..	..	6	345
1949 .. ..	5	275	1	60	..	..	6	335
1950 .. ..	4	323	..	72	1	..	5	395
1951 .. ..	5	285	..	73	..	3	5	361
1952 .. ..	6	380	..	72	..	5	6	457
1953 .. ..	9	373	1	97	..	4	10	474
1954 .. ..	11	426	3	97	..	5	14	528
1955 .. ..	3	440	..	67	..	5	3	512
1956 .. ..	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441
1957 .. ..	6	400	..	68	..	5	6	473

*Quarries.*—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1957.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Class of Stone.	Quarries	Production.			Workers	Wages and Salaries.
		Dimension and Crushed Stone.	Gravel, &c.	Value.		
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	£	No.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	5	38,262	3,801	47,960	33	24,157
Blue Metal .. ..	27	646,311	84,952	647,460	342	279,578
Granite .. ..	9	329,270	25,486	341,807	100	94,381
Freestone, Sandstone	3	1,629	10,810	17,851	15	9,788
Other .. ..	13	120,023	287,051	113,260	55	38,734
Total .. ..	57	1,135,495	412,100	1,168,338	545	446,638

## 9. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 140,000,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1958.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 590 sawmills, 29 plywood mills, and 58 case mills from which returns were received for 1957-58. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale or for use by plywood mills and case mills. In 1957-58 these items together amounted to 8,246,286 super. feet.

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Mills .. .. No.	636	597	593	600	590
Workers <sup>1</sup> .. No.	7,483	7,373	7,058	7,160	6,901
Salaries and Wages <sup>2</sup> £	4,346,680	4,565,041	4,511,487	4,894,535	4,796,458
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. .. £	3,352,818	3,637,103	3,761,628	3,984,749	4,047,299
Sawn Timber Produced <sup>3</sup>					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	263,143	242,039	237,317	254,398	241,896
Value .. .. £	12,722,409	12,497,214	12,987,278	14,592,761	14,220,988

<sup>1</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors. <sup>2</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings. <sup>3</sup> Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1957-58 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 442; Central, 63; Northern, 85. The Southern division accounted for 178,149,767 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central Division for 18,625,072 super. feet, and the Northern for 44,620,729 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Mills .. .. No.	22	22	24	26	29
Workers <sup>1</sup> .. No.	1,355	1,439	1,754	1,651	1,806
Salaries and Wages <sup>2</sup> £	921,454	1,007,571	1,233,340	1,228,826	1,342,030
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. .. £	639,744	673,010	945,197	1,035,045	1,322,369
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	34,277	36,129	43,562	37,792	42,327
Plywood <sup>3</sup> 1,000 Sq. Ft.	114,545	129,830	133,230	118,647	131,205
Veneers <sup>3</sup> 1,000 Sq. Ft.	82,421	96,814	121,790	112,584	128,732
Value of Plywood £	3,506,112	3,956,066	4,187,332	4,046,421	4,730,245
Value of Veneers £	461,020	587,921	747,875	785,107	897,332

<sup>1</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors. <sup>2</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings. <sup>3</sup> Including quantities made in sawmills.

## 10. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

## FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <sup>1</sup>		Salaries and Wages. <sup>2</sup>	Capital Values. <sup>3</sup>		Output.	Produc- tion. <sup>4</sup>
		Males.	Females.		Machin- ery and Plant.	Land and B'dings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	22,161	330,319	108,532	389,333	334,024	312,335	1,789,986	725,621
Vic.	16,348	254,821	97,703	305,204	234,666	259,414	1,343,433	550,161
Q'land.	<b>5,452</b>	<b>82,913</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>77,118</b>	<b>69,518</b>	<b>54,499</b>	<b>391,663</b>	<b>137,782</b>
S.A.	4,127	74,352	16,543	78,208	56,254	53,403	321,949	129,204
W.A.	3,851	40,802	6,406	36,647	45,610	33,854	188,163	71,653
Tas.	1,642	22,844	4,989	25,004	31,914	25,309	109,846	48,211
Total	53,581	806,051	251,140	911,514	771,986	738,814	4,145,040	1,662,632

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding

drawings of working proprietors.

<sup>3</sup> Book values as returned by factory owners.

<sup>4</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, the possession of very extensive coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1957-58 for £1,275,782,000 out of a total value of production of £1,662,632,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing, but manufacturing production per head was considerably lower than in South Australia or Tasmania. For 1957-58, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £203·2; New South Wales, £198·3; South Australia, £145·8; Tasmania, £144·3; Western Australia, £102·6; Queensland, £98·2.

*Development of Secondary Industries.*—Since 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 411). In February, 1945, a departmental committee was set up to survey the existing state of secondary industry and to consider proposals for its expansion and development. In December, 1946, a Secondary Industries Division was established within

the Department of Labour and Industry. The division advises and assists worthwhile industries.

*Manufacturing in Queensland.*—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <sup>2</sup>	Capital Values.		Output.	Produc-tion. <sup>3</sup>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Total Queensland.</i>							
1948-49 ..	4,020	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278	150,904	52,272
1949-50 ..	4,433	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441	170,709	60,090
1950-51 ..	4,715	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,772
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875	383,555	133,414
1957-58 ..	5,452	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499	391,663	137,782
<i>Metropolitan.</i>							
1948-49 ..	1,442	42,491	14,713	6,524	9,325	66,883	25,365
1949-50 ..	1,618	46,724	17,465	7,566	10,485	78,583	30,967
1950-51 ..	1,713	49,861	22,435	9,557	12,165	102,133	38,783
1951-52 ..	1,756	50,298	27,652	11,748	14,669	125,959	46,943
1952-53 ..	1,818	47,864	29,521	13,164	16,964	132,959	51,577
1953-54 ..	1,810	50,305	32,095	14,737	19,365	147,859	56,684
1954-55 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739	16,428	21,577	157,697	62,611
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	37,092	19,072	24,709	168,849	66,923
1956-57 ..	1,891	53,519	39,587	20,614	27,984	182,293	71,039
1957-58 ..	2,016	53,236	40,736	21,775	29,782	188,937	75,279
<i>Rest of State.</i>							
1948-49 ..	2,578	39,848	14,119	14,877	7,953	84,021	26,907
1949-50 ..	2,815	42,439	16,567	16,312	8,956	92,126	29,125
1950-51 ..	3,002	44,271	19,556	18,028	10,192	108,487	34,987
1951-52 ..	3,102	43,726	23,181	21,286	11,724	116,649	42,362
1952-53 ..	3,182	44,308	26,699	25,707	14,183	153,221	43,446
1953-54 ..	3,319	46,705	29,933	31,150	16,057	173,579	49,580
1954-55 ..	3,354	47,280	32,079	36,471	17,637	186,344	53,250
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	33,760	40,320	19,993	191,178	57,408
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	36,371	42,179	21,891	201,262	62,375
1957-58 ..	3,436	47,507	36,382	47,743	24,717	202,726	62,503

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1957-58, 41,094 males and 12,142 females in the metropolitan area and 42,513 males and 4,994 females in the rest of the State.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

<sup>3</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

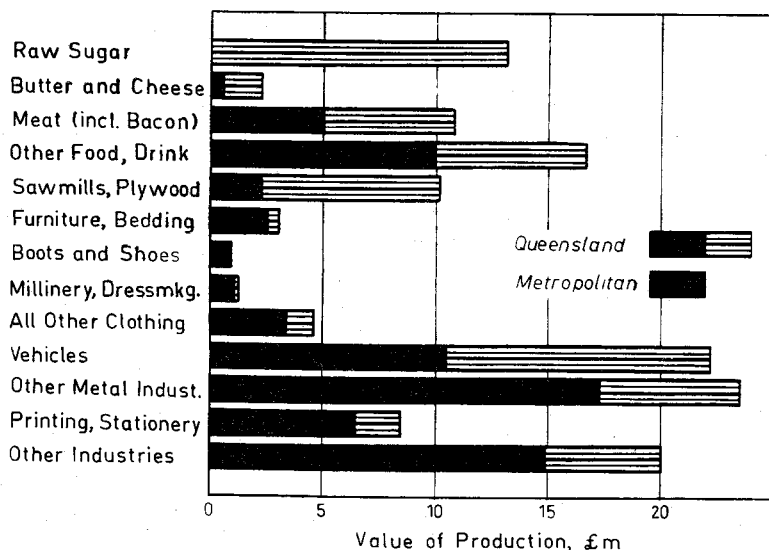


In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1957-58, production of factories (£137,782,000) was worth 72 per cent. of the value of the net production of primary industries (£191,929,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 152; butter and cheese factories, pages 158 and 159; sugar mills, page 168; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 181.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the relative importance of Metropolitan factories in each section, are illustrated by the diagram below.

FACTORY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58



*Statistical Divisions.*—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

## FACORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1957-58.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages. <sup>2</sup>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan..	2,016	53,236	40,736,294	188,937,451	75,279,408	51,556,921
Moreton <sup>3</sup> ..	648	10,079	7,026,332	28,336,175	11,343,316	12,982,271
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	124	5,936	4,435,189	12,722,509	6,015,469	4,169,700
Maryborough	613	7,234	5,170,559	26,509,837	8,691,009	9,794,508
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	118	1,598	1,163,575	6,108,265	2,359,847	2,006,711
<i>Gympie</i> ..	74	560	353,405	2,408,617	636,354	898,137
<i>Maryborough</i>	81	2,033	1,533,932	4,579,067	2,141,783	1,481,292
Downs ..	713	7,122	4,970,938	25,027,025	8,519,339	6,999,155
<i>Toowoomba</i>	229	3,755	2,724,238	11,662,416	4,406,000	3,890,546
<i>Warwick</i> ..	47	496	353,885	2,501,627	722,907	583,682
Roma ..	97	435	237,503	1,087,618	508,922	378,537
South Western	51	243	146,272	499,547	279,881	178,846
Total South	4,138	78,349	58,287,898	270,397,653	104,621,875	81,890,238
Rockhampton	355	5,338	4,067,823	20,022,436	6,384,862	3,955,274
<i>Rockhampton</i>	172	3,848	2,886,824	11,876,006	4,345,161	2,450,594
Cent. Western	79	434	268,427	802,875	440,837	281,831
Far Western ..	11	71	42,257	206,304	67,662	75,206
Total Central	445	5,843	4,378,507	21,031,615	6,893,361	4,312,311
Mackay ..	175	3,180	2,765,427	21,663,559	5,459,696	7,488,317
<i>Mackay</i> ..	91	929	637,697	1,960,810	1,069,316	811,934
Townsville ..	246	5,251	4,830,278	25,068,341	8,010,534	11,355,208
<i>Charters T'rs.</i>	27	146	75,099	250,748	141,971	86,728
<i>Townsville</i> ..	136	2,730	2,286,172	8,040,158	3,547,469	2,595,678
Cairns ..	395	7,385	6,081,048	38,717,286	11,429,029	16,540,148
<i>Cairns</i> ..	89	2,080	1,629,612	6,384,085	2,940,248	2,668,442
Peninsula ..	11	56	32,809	70,883	44,198	34,852
North Western	42	679	741,628	14,713,556	1,323,143	2,396,164
Total North	869	16,551	14,451,190	100,233,625	26,266,600	37,814,689
Total Q'land..	5,452	100,743	77,117,595	391,662,893	137,781,836	124,017,238

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. <sup>2</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>3</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories in 1957-58 accounted for 76 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £75,279,408, or 55 per cent. of the total factory production of the State and provided 53 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Sawmills, engineering works and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nineteen per cent. of the State's factory production in 1957-58 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, sawmills and plywood mills were most important. The remaining 5 per cent. was from Central Queensland, chiefly in meatworks and sawmills.

Of the cities outside Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Ipswich, which has railway workshops and woollen mills. Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Cairns, with sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks, railway workshops and (in Townsville) copper refining and cement works; and Toowoomba, engineering, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, and butter.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages. <sup>2</sup>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division.</i>						
Butter and cheese	5	193	143,316	1,665,277	590,976	634,444
Meat (incl. Bacon)	17	3,365	2,982,909	27,817,687	4,985,739	2,730,170
Other Food, Drink	210	6,060	4,585,616	34,756,866	10,181,039	12,103,680
Sawmills, Plywood	61	1,749	1,359,610	6,382,860	2,344,018	1,094,874
Furniture, Bedding	175	2,283	1,541,462	6,018,085	2,533,488	1,691,168
Wool Scours, &c...	6	235	223,181	1,170,429	287,705	165,344
Boots and Shoes ..	26	1,153	756,819	2,176,931	975,937	503,985
Millinery, Dressmkg	68	1,594	735,141	2,328,457	1,188,860	544,004
All Other Clothing	163	3,654	2,007,021	6,307,864	3,400,692	1,658,296
Vehicles ..	358	6,441	5,119,161	15,104,625	10,473,938	4,402,044
Other Metal Indus.	407	13,117	10,913,931	35,797,072	17,280,311	11,050,195
Printing, Stationery	112	4,316	3,388,019	13,089,281	6,453,133	4,825,174
Other Industries ..	408	9,076	6,980,108	36,322,017	14,583,572	10,153,543
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>2,016</i>	<i>53,236</i>	<i>40,736,294</i>	<i>188,937,451</i>	<i>75,279,408</i>	<i>51,556,921</i>
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan)</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	284	228,122	4,465,225	407,286	869,137
Other Food, Drink	140	982	664,585	6,250,377	1,509,741	1,247,061
Sawmills, Plywood	127	1,613	1,127,962	3,879,047	1,842,525	923,545
Furniture, Bedding	18	76	37,263	154,120	66,019	47,666
Clothing ..	47	497	203,008	608,334	374,831	231,801
Vehicles ..	171	4,058	3,116,207	6,417,407	3,882,665	1,575,263
Other Metal Indus.	42	429	300,509	838,311	460,643	546,447
Printing, Stationery	10	351	281,464	1,194,655	634,126	4,773,659
Other Industries ..	79	1,789	1,067,212	4,528,699	2,165,480	2,767,692
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>10,079</i>	<i>7,026,332</i>	<i>28,336,175</i>	<i>11,343,316</i>	<i>12,982,271</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,142	1,066,147	6,421,957	1,487,222	4,480,081
Butter and Cheese	16	292	228,960	5,043,992	358,522	675,436
Other Food, Drink	103	953	571,170	5,538,628	1,597,042	1,587,183
Sawmills, Plywood	125	1,507	1,058,498	3,777,029	1,848,981	911,162
Furniture, Bedding	25	135	78,805	224,759	116,164	99,136
Clothing ..	37	184	69,015	194,638	142,402	115,013
Vehicles ..	188	1,201	748,152	1,938,148	1,160,311	776,551
Other Metal Indus.	50	1,329	1,021,632	2,363,288	1,388,085	657,527
Printing, Stationery	16	165	116,735	281,106	198,652	221,723
Other Industries ..	46	326	211,445	726,292	393,628	270,696
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>7,234</i>	<i>5,170,559</i>	<i>26,509,837</i>	<i>8,691,009</i>	<i>9,794,508</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58—*cont'd.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages. <sup>2</sup>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	32	467	395,096	4,735,279	561,752	846,306
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	642	591,310	4,659,283	944,104	644,082
Other Food, Drink	128	814	511,105	4,895,024	1,339,762	1,760,030
Sawmills, Plywood	110	893	560,997	2,509,004	1,050,264	513,930
Furniture, Bedding	23	48	12,281	65,340	37,122	27,386
Clothing .. ..	51	374	167,883	406,242	302,574	250,286
Vehicles .. ..	237	1,734	1,127,034	3,207,473	1,745,990	1,342,156
Other Metal Indus.	46	1,166	903,439	2,448,916	1,398,627	809,825
Printing, Stationery	21	344	257,648	626,705	438,026	287,375
Other Industries ..	60	640	444,145	1,473,759	701,118	517,779
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>713</i>	<i>7,122</i>	<i>4,970,938</i>	<i>25,027,025</i>	<i>8,519,339</i>	<i>6,999,155</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	71	23,260	249,833	76,585	85,404
Sawmills, Plywood	28	149	82,928	389,743	184,940	109,697
Metal Industries ..	37	181	113,218	401,557	212,366	140,022
Other Industries ..	9	34	18,097	46,485	35,031	43,414
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>237,503</i>	<i>1,087,618</i>	<i>508,922</i>	<i>378,537</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	13	39	16,216	111,438	47,825	42,855
Metal Industries ..	27	155	103,478	317,240	183,644	98,682
Other Industries ..	11	49	26,578	70,869	48,412	37,309
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>146,272</i>	<i>499,547</i>	<i>279,881</i>	<i>178,846</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	135	106,529	1,888,553	199,992	480,003
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	1,482	1,442,848	8,185,453	2,236,025	1,176,839
Other Food, Drink	65	533	253,931	1,521,458	600,184	611,874
Sawmills, Plywood	56	366	211,293	711,788	344,591	216,313
Furniture, Bedding	9	80	43,008	127,260	68,115	19,950
Clothing .. ..	32	150	63,373	173,332	121,854	80,295
Vehicles .. ..	111	1,641	1,181,315	2,358,592	1,545,717	668,979
Other Metal Indus.	27	463	394,323	3,438,300	689,558	303,962
Printing, Stationery	9	132	94,991	249,941	165,217	131,893
Other Industries ..	38	356	276,212	1,367,759	413,609	265,166
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>5,338</i>	<i>4,067,823</i>	<i>20,022,436</i>	<i>6,384,862</i>	<i>3,955,274</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	66	27,190	177,846	88,404	38,696
Sawmills, Plywood	7	61	34,857	107,217	48,282	23,565
Wool Scours, &c...	3	12	11,277	22,645	15,551	28,299
Clothing .. ..	9	32	11,333	38,433	24,097	23,070
Metal Industries ..	32	229	167,468	415,400	238,446	160,092
Other Industries ..	6	34	16,302	41,334	26,057	8,109
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>268,427</i>	<i>802,875</i>	<i>440,837</i>	<i>281,831</i>

## FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58—cont'd.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages. <sup>2</sup>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	29	9,910	108,578	20,213	42,372
Other Industries ..	6	42	32,347	97,726	47,449	32,834
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>42,257</i>	<i>206,304</i>	<i>67,662</i>	<i>75,206</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,674	1,722,157	18,082,204	3,695,813	5,782,362
Other Food, Drink	34	306	226,551	1,274,106	488,989	637,869
Sawmills, Plywood	15	132	86,061	349,332	146,692	111,895
Furniture, Bedding	12	61	34,691	125,865	58,264	33,448
Clothing ..	12	93	36,017	116,972	73,296	46,740
Vehicles ..	49	370	247,648	744,088	409,651	356,970
Other Metal Indus.	24	339	267,847	569,214	355,540	332,592
Printing, Stationery	5	99	73,511	161,246	116,612	46,171
Other Industries ..	16	106	70,944	240,532	114,839	140,270
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>3,180</i>	<i>2,765,427</i>	<i>21,663,559</i>	<i>5,459,696</i>	<i>7,488,317</i>
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	961	1,022,850	9,947,919	2,294,272	6,348,915
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	1,258	1,538,042	7,215,321	1,666,145	1,894,318
Other Food, Drink	57	290	143,920	1,078,427	425,222	430,762
Sawmills, Plywood	8	174	127,390	566,039	221,303	177,530
Furniture, Bedding	15	80	43,453	170,291	88,590	54,625
Clothing ..	27	163	74,958	229,509	148,763	116,403
Vehicles ..	59	1,377	1,074,423	2,073,717	1,399,215	612,206
Other Metal Indus.	30	366	293,257	895,983	500,710	344,586
Printing, Stationery	10	152	113,137	317,496	203,736	129,946
Other Industries ..	31	430	398,848	2,573,639	1,062,578	1,245,917
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>5,251</i>	<i>4,830,278</i>	<i>25,068,341</i>	<i>8,010,534</i>	<i>11,355,208</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,576	2,678,117	25,114,755	5,461,682	11,501,281
Butter and Cheese	4	56	46,007	678,386	108,159	103,422
Other Food, Drink	79	812	571,973	3,556,106	1,391,543	1,921,325
Sawmills, Plywood	79	2,036	1,474,146	4,662,354	2,174,086	1,270,135
Furniture, Bedding	14	115	69,326	203,811	92,585	81,249
Clothing ..	30	146	64,380	204,562	132,834	130,020
Vehicles ..	98	892	608,074	1,615,270	931,042	678,243
Other Metal Indus.	41	314	226,701	723,439	404,560	279,583
Printing, Stationery	11	142	103,533	283,083	184,523	164,392
Other Industries ..	29	296	238,791	1,675,520	548,015	410,498
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>7,385</i>	<i>6,081,048</i>	<i>38,717,286</i>	<i>11,429,029</i>	<i>16,540,148</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	5	32	27,181	46,110	34,050	20,827
Other Industries ..	6	24	5,628	24,773	10,148	14,025
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>32,809</i>	<i>70,883</i>	<i>44,198</i>	<i>34,852</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58—*cont'd.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages <sup>2</sup> .	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	68	47,982	248,050	115,034	72,089
Metal Industries ..	17	547	648,956	14,329,618	1,135,210	2,275,063
Other Industries ..	9	64	44,690	135,888	72,899	49,012
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>741,628</i>	<i>14,713,556</i>	<i>1,323,143</i>	<i>2,396,164</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>5,452</i>	<i>100,743</i>	<i>77,117,595</i>	<i>391,662,893</i>	<i>13,778,1836</i>	<i>12,401,7238</i>

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. <sup>2</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*Factories by Type.*—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <sup>1</sup>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <sup>1</sup>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <sup>1</sup>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	8,762	13,036,576	15,878	20,241,777	28,596	42,001,055
Moreton <sup>2</sup> ..	2,474	3,211,286	4,926	4,900,939	2,679	3,231,091
Maryborough ..	3,314	4,279,003	2,073	2,090,166	1,847	2,321,840
Downs ..	2,307	3,181,715	2,663	2,801,347	2,152	2,536,277
Roma ..	175	214,746	257	293,538	7	6,628
South Western			207	244,503	32	29,388
<i>Total South</i>	<i>17,032</i>	<i>23,923,326</i>	<i>26,004</i>	<i>30,572,270</i>	<i>35,313</i>	<i>50,126,279</i>
Rockhampton	2,336	3,253,719	2,310	2,302,839	692	828,304
Central Western	94	69,818	316	340,457	49	40,367
Far Western ..			46	57,857	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,430</i>	<i>3,323,537</i>	<i>2,672</i>	<i>2,701,153</i>	<i>741</i>	<i>868,671</i>
Mackay ..	1,969	4,115,767	607	710,334	604	633,595
Townsville ..	2,449	4,258,209	2,051	2,333,193	751	1,419,132
Cairns ..	4,964	8,190,446	1,489	1,596,462	936	1,645,733
Peninsula ..	473	1,012,604	41	41,573		
North Western			217	309,552		
<i>Total North</i>	<i>9,855</i>	<i>17,577,026</i>	<i>4,405</i>	<i>4,991,114</i>	<i>2,291</i>	<i>3,698,460</i>
<i>Total Q'land ..</i>	<i>29,317</i>	<i>44,823,889</i>	<i>33,081</i>	<i>38,264,537</i>	<i>38,345</i>	<i>54,693,410</i>

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. <sup>2</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve.

In the last ten years the number of workers in processing industries has increased by 21 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 35 and 40 per cent. respectively. In 1957-58 the metropolitan area had 75 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 48 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 30 per cent. of those in processing industries. In 1947-48 the corresponding percentages were 78, 46, and 29. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Cairns, Townsville, Maryborough, and Moreton over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane, but the numbers of workers are much fewer in these country centres than in Brisbane.

*Female Employment.*—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent. of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent. in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 17 per cent. in 1957-58. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 34 per cent. of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 22 per cent.

*Juvenile Employment.*—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1958, was 16,717, compared with 14,758 in 1948, but with the increase in total factory employment they represented only 16·8 per cent. of the whole compared with 19·5 per cent. in 1948. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 522 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 1,437 more, but their percentages of total factory employment have fallen from 2·9 to 2·7 and from 16·6 to 14·0 respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment at June, 1958, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1948, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 1·9 (2·0), female 6·8 (7·2); 16 years and under 21 years, males 11·2 (12·9), females 27·8 (33·9).

*General Employment.*—The following table shows details for 1957-58, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

## FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <sup>1</sup>			Juveniles. <sup>2</sup>			
		M.	F.	Total.	Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	31	6,396	151	6,547	44	6	454	81
Butter and Cheese ..	78	1,284	177	1,461	14	9	106	81
Meat (including Bacon)	38	6,722	492	7,214	239	26	547	138
Other Food, Drink ..	888	7,199	2,937	10,136	118	132	665	664
Sawmills, Plywood ..	619	7,860	596	8,456	98	21	545	160
Furniture, Bedding ..	293	2,492	377	2,869	109	18	413	70
Wool Scours, &c. ..	9	240	7	247	..	..	4	..
Boots and Shoes ..	28	624	531	1,155	22	32	90	96
Millinery, Dressmkg.	73	117	1,538	1,655	..	168	9	571
All Other Clothing ..	420	1,604	3,677	5,281	40	332	176	1,105
Vehicles .. ..	1,380	17,273	1,015	18,288	305	16	2,594	354
Other Metal Industries	680	16,763	1,233	17,996	270	28	2,075	271
Printing, Stationery ..	203	4,098	1,619	5,717	102	129	627	507
Other Industries ..	712	10,241	2,617	12,858	227	234	960	615
Total .. ..	5,452	82,913	16,967	99,880	1,588	1,151	9,265	4,713

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1948-49 .. ..	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50 .. ..	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51 .. ..	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52 .. ..	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53 .. ..	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54 .. ..	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55 .. ..	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716
1955-56 .. ..	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719
1956-57 .. ..	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714
1957-58 .. ..	5,452	82,913	16,967	99,880	1,588	1,151	9,265	4,713

<sup>1</sup> In terms of full employment for year.  
nearest 30th June.

<sup>2</sup> Number on pay-roll on pay-day

*Size of Establishment.*—In the ten years after 1947-48, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 31, while employment therein increased by 12,076, and they had 46·7 per cent. of all workers in 1957-58, compared with 45·9 per cent. ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers also increased, from 14·1 to 16·6 per cent. Although the number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 6,548, the proportion of total employment in these factories decreased from 40·0 to 36·7 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers has increased from 921 to 1,840, with a 96 per cent. increase in employment from 1,977 to 3,869.



Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 91 per cent.; other metal industries, 51 per cent.; vehicles, 50 per cent.; and boots and shoes, 45 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, other food and drink (including bakeries), and vehicles (including garages), where 29, 28, and 25 per cent. respectively of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT<sup>1</sup>, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY  
INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab-lishments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	25	138	6,384	6,547
Butter and Cheese	16	8	158	356	685	97	149	1,469
Meat (incl. Bacon)	2	4	42	27	154	412	6,583	7,224
Other Food, Drink	929	416	1,555	747	1,507	1,268	3,897	10,319
Sawmills, Plywood	390	252	1,377	1,388	2,015	1,166	2,119	8,707
Furniture, Bedding	232	68	528	613	640	130	671	2,882
Wool Scours, &c. ..	..	12	..	54	83	98	..	247
Boots and Shoes ..	8	4	26	45	281	272	529	1,165
Millinery, Dressmkg.	7	16	117	259	908	239	119	1,665
All Other Clothing	258	160	819	769	1,146	1,223	923	5,298
Vehicles .. ..	1,243	648	2,701	2,024	2,023	577	9,148	18,364
Other Metal Indust.	350	220	1,486	1,415	2,822	2,473	9,286	18,052
Printing, Stationery	71	48	472	556	1,179	774	2,666	5,766
Other Industries ..	363	316	1,435	1,665	2,562	2,169	4,528	13,038
Total .. ..	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
Number of Factories	1,840	543	1,546	681	513	153	176	5,452

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1948-49 .. ..	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339
1949-50 .. ..	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51 .. ..	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52 .. ..	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53 .. ..	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172
1953-54 .. ..	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010
1954-55 .. ..	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225
1955-56 .. ..	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409
1956-57 .. ..	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
1957-58 .. ..	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

*Output and Costs.*—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 184 for explanation of "Production".)

## FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Industry.	Output.	Power. Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	60,725,484	472,818	47,036,302	13,216,364	6,686,595
Butter and Cheese ..	18,664,722	235,678	16,153,813	2,275,231	1,181,899
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	52,372,220	830,066	40,798,287	10,743,867	7,009,622
Other Food, Drink ..	53,946,332	1,254,966	36,040,033	16,651,333	6,970,000
Sawmills, Plywood ..	23,411,436	393,625	12,789,232	10,228,579	6,138,488
Furniture, Bedding ..	7,092,587	47,225	3,983,509	3,061,853	1,861,666
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,187,687	29,545	857,682	300,460	234,437
Boots and Shoes ..	2,196,292	12,255	1,195,341	988,696	765,723
Millinery, Dressmkg. ..	2,536,866	15,409	1,250,662	1,270,795	761,595
All Other Clothing ..	8,164,638	148,813	3,303,684	4,712,141	2,706,295
Vehicles .. ..	34,810,709	390,963	12,110,470	22,309,276	13,678,119
Other Metal Indus. ..	61,323,237	1,353,390	36,406,109	23,563,738	14,954,416
Printing, Stationery ..	16,288,920	227,695	7,602,063	8,459,162	4,471,411
Other Industries ..	48,941,763	1,878,311	27,063,111	20,000,341	9,697,329
Total .. ..	391,662,893	7,290,759	246,590,298	137,781,836	77,117,595

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1948-49 .. ..	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949
1949-50 .. ..	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51 .. ..	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52 .. ..	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,007,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53 .. ..	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54 .. ..	321,438,425	5,626,790	209,547,188	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55 .. ..	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670
1955-56 .. ..	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737
1956-57 .. ..	383,554,868	7,215,266	242,925,783	133,413,819	75,957,662
1957-58 .. ..	391,662,893	7,290,759	246,590,298	137,781,836	77,117,595

<sup>1</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*Capital Employed.*—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

## FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &amp;C., QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <sup>1</sup>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	125,630	28,382,357	2,019	1,021	4,335	9,418
Butter and Cheese ..	22,525	3,700,314	1,557	810	2,533	1,621
Meat (including Bacon)	27,790	7,066,231	1,489	972	980	7,656
Other Food, Drink ..	47,219	19,606,087	1,643	763	1,934	11,866
Sawmills, Plywood ..	85,301	5,369,668	1,210	778	635	7,289
Furniture, Bedding ..	8,744	2,056,090	1,067	720	717	2,182
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,797	195,270	1,216	965	791	214
Boots and Shoes ..	972	514,237	856	673	445	705
Millinery, Dressmkg. ..	414	573,324	768	483	346	906
All Other Clothing ..	3,094	2,682,225	892	562	508	3,358
Vehicles .. ..	32,250	10,889,012	1,220	805	595	15,898
Other Metal Industries	58,836	16,569,167	1,309	857	921	16,792
Printing, Stationery ..	21,453	10,616,784	1,480	806	1,857	6,028
Other Industries ..	76,384	15,796,472	1,555	786	1,228	14,253
Total .. ..	512,409	124,017,238	1,379	812	1,242	98,186

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1948-49 .. ..	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	45,820
1949-50 .. ..	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,219
1950-51 .. ..	336,983	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,109
1951-52 .. ..	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028
1952-53 .. ..	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689
1953-54 .. ..	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55 .. ..	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420
1955-56 .. ..	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918
1956-57 .. ..	481,687	112,667,818	1,314	787	1,110	96,644
1957-58 .. ..	512,409	124,017,238	1,379	812	1,242	98,186

<sup>1</sup> The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker in 1957-58 were nearly three times their levels in 1947-48, largely owing to price rises, and production per head of the State's population had, with the growth of industrial activity, reached two-and-a-half times its 1947-48 level.

*Products.*—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Aerated Waters	1,000 Gal.	10,292	9,911	9,954	11,124	11,878
Arrowroot	.. Tons	257	426	355	435	288
Beer	.. 1,000 Gal.	21,323	22,151	22,933	24,134	25,211
Biscuits	.. 1,000 Lb.	17,669	17,452	18,996	21,018	21,929
Blankets	.. Pairs	10,274	16,260	16,632	16,379	22,817
Bran & Pollard	1,000 Bush.	4,799	5,546	6,009	6,118	5,108
Bread	.. 1,000 Lb.	201,911	201,303	208,479	213,776 <sup>r</sup>	219,709
Bricks	.. 1,000	43,077	46,627	48,353	52,284	57,064
Butter	.. 1,000 Lb.	93,627	102,849	107,943	92,039	72,308
Cheese	.. 1,000 Lb.	15,112	17,744	16,978	15,986	11,593
Cloth, Woollen	1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,449	1,348	1,246	1,615	1,790
Cotton Lint	.. 1,000 Lb.	2,068	1,365	2,164	1,460	1,341
Flour	.. Tons	129,645	148,516	160,791	162,294	135,195
Footwear—						
Boots and Shoes	.. Pairs	1,169,332	1,144,032	1,107,373	1,240,385	1,052,619
Sandals	.. Pairs	212,765	192,363	169,775	170,187	168,004
Slippers	.. Pairs	723,571	440,816	329,779	338,467	300,169
Fruit, Preserved <sup>1</sup>	1,000 Lb.	61,051	74,694	81,417	59,473	57,643
Hides and Skins	.. 1,000	1,612	1,578	1,731	1,841	1,861
Ice Cream	.. 1,000 Gal.	2,249	2,267	2,756	2,774	2,883
Jam	.. 1,000 Lb.	9,896	10,916	11,473	11,610	10,775
Leather—						
Dressed	1,000 Sq. Ft.	9,496	9,460	9,399	9,688	10,066
Sole	.. 1,000 Lb.	6,865	6,496	5,824	5,948	6,400
Lime	.. Tons	24,324	22,929	19,173	15,413	19,868
Meat—						
Beef and Veal	1,000 Lb.	354,660	356,700	388,520	462,645	360,529
Mutton & Lamb	1,000 Lb.	21,631	17,346	23,417	23,805	24,639
Pork	.. 1,000 Lb.	9,619	11,336	9,065	10,365	10,531
Bacon & Ham	1,000 Lb.	15,695	17,454	15,998	14,683	13,917
Canned	.. 1,000 Lb.	60,271	71,577	66,729	62,555 <sup>r</sup>	59,766
Motor Bodies <sup>2</sup>	.. No.	3,586	4,739	3,861	4,406	5,091
Pickles, Sauces, &c.	1,000 Pts.	2,268	2,149	2,393	2,301	1,939
Plywood	1,000 Sq. Ft.	114,545	129,830	133,230	118,647	131,205
Soap	.. Cwt.	143,947	131,007	148,622	145,721	143,109
Sugar, Raw	.. Tons	1,220,383	1,301,245	1,135,685	1,171,879	1,256,271
Tallow	.. Tons	16,976	17,882	20,042	17,423	17,376
Timber, Sawn <sup>3</sup> —						
Hardwoods	1,000 S. Ft.	161,441	158,177	162,310	165,087	149,332
Softwoods—						
Natural	.. 1,000 S. Ft.	71,526	59,076	49,717	57,157	59,574
Plantation	1,000 S. Ft.	5,269	7,004	8,652	9,331	9,045
Sleepers	.. 1,000 S. Ft.	26,457	19,427	18,307	24,435	25,234
Veneers	1,000 Sq. Ft.	82,421	96,814 <sup>r</sup>	121,790	112,584	128,732
Wheatmeal	.. Tons	9,446	9,773	9,627	8,531	8,472
Wool, Scoured	1,000 Lb.	11,045	11,561	11,707	13,154	12,754

<sup>1</sup> Including pulped fruit. <sup>2</sup> Excluding bodies assembled from panels produced outside Queensland. <sup>3</sup> Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1957-58 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 4,541; natural softwoods, 635; plantation softwoods, 967. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

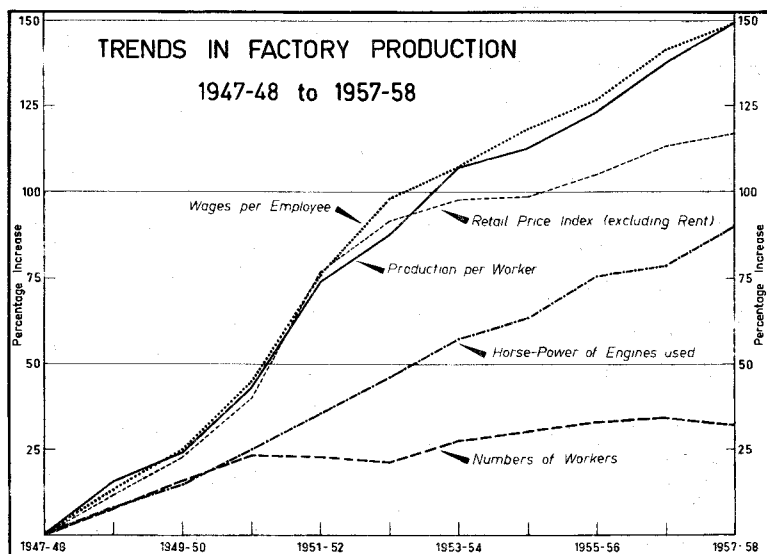
Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

## VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	1,754,284	1,819,197	1,929,351	2,375,546	2,659,308
Arrowroot ..	24,860	49,067	46,489	49,401	30,405
Beer ..	3,684,309	3,917,349	4,177,987	4,607,472	4,991,114
Biscuits ..	1,628,355	1,659,862	1,881,031	2,167,837	2,175,198
Blankets ..	42,700	68,127	75,488	73,088	69,194
Bran and Pollard ..	1,237,898	1,287,150	1,278,091	1,238,529	1,184,703
Bread ..	4,858,562	4,955,593	5,274,238	5,727,196	6,292,311
Bricks ..	552,021	627,733	695,307	800,451	891,424
Butter <sup>1</sup> ..	20,418,574	21,970,608	21,471,114	18,083,728	14,940,673
Cheese <sup>1</sup> ..	1,714,939	1,848,679	1,863,320	1,674,211	1,234,138
Cloth, Woollen ..	991,639	1,076,526	987,100	1,266,017	927,603
Cotton Lint ..	351,520	262,430	384,533	301,144	255,019
Flour ..	3,653,036	4,486,060	4,927,191	5,036,038	4,846,829
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	1,809,745	1,872,083	1,886,231	2,069,600	1,806,964
Sandals ..	186,037	177,872	135,465	144,850	137,088
Slippers ..	310,321	215,539	175,691	203,523	199,932
Fruit, Preserved <sup>2</sup> ..	4,720,915	5,578,206	5,444,476	4,696,981	4,471,280
Hides and Skins ..	2,545,701	2,218,770	2,542,333	2,807,019	2,371,408
Ice Cream ..	1,204,324	1,197,143	1,542,212	1,510,960	1,564,734
Jam ..	675,005	766,826	896,556	945,318	862,298
Leather—					
Dressed ..	884,534	967,832	1,054,700	1,191,827	1,231,101
Sole ..	877,457	937,785	873,101	850,714	914,982
Lime ..	119,612	118,951	111,487	95,745	111,988
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	23,331,116	23,670,518	25,008,804	29,208,325	26,788,335
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,497,496	1,114,522	1,501,898	1,433,094	1,574,072
Pork ..	1,350,959	1,312,508	1,394,551	1,490,951	1,322,408
Bacon and Ham ..	3,351,288	4,186,928	3,479,835	3,610,924	3,372,390
Canned ..	9,618,187	9,458,255	9,818,977	8,093,825 <sup>r</sup>	8,716,405
Motor Bodies <sup>3</sup> ..	573,634	668,728	633,290	827,214	926,844
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	198,318	204,394	234,380	237,401	183,538
Plywood ..	3,506,112	3,956,066	4,187,332	4,046,421	4,730,245
Soap ..	690,851	637,711	761,527	749,067	720,753
Sugar, Raw ..	50,385,770	52,212,505	46,902,265	53,101,375	60,224,889
Tallow ..	1,296,677	1,386,643	1,527,394	1,226,172	1,344,085
Timber, Sawn <sup>4</sup> —					
Hardwoods ..	8,684,419	8,834,707	9,622,598	10,288,674	9,655,572
Softwoods—					
Natural ..	3,320,960	3,037,634	2,708,118	3,375,232	3,622,331
Plantation ..	201,808	268,944	333,185	440,663	418,665
Sleepers ..	587,774	441,323	413,532	590,809	629,473
Veneers ..	461,020	587,921	747,875	785,107	897,332
Wheatmeal ..	272,310	298,473	280,010	268,039	300,722
Wool, Scoured ..	5,293,622	5,099,707	4,828,654	7,225,128	5,496,351

<sup>1</sup> Including subsidy.<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.<sup>2</sup> to <sup>4</sup> See notes <sup>1</sup> to <sup>3</sup> to table on page 195.

*Factory Efficiency.*—The following graph indicates a rapid increase in factory production per worker. It also shows that wages and salaries have risen at a rate comparable with the rate of improvement in efficiency as suggested by the value of production per worker. To assist in making allowances for price rises during the period, the percentage increase in the Retail Price Index (excluding Rent) has also been plotted.



## 11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

*Electricity.*—Sixty generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1958. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, nineteen factories—fifteen sugar mills, one garage, one butter factory, one whaling station, and one wool scour—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1958, 36 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 5 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while 32—1 City (Brisbane), 4 Towns, and 27 Shires—operated 38 generating stations. (Cloncurry Shire Council, which generated electricity in Cloncurry, and purchased and distributed power in Mount Isa, is included in both categories.) Regional Electricity Boards operated 16 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. A station was operated by the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, while the remaining 2 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 3 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area,

but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

The largest source of hydro-electric power is the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21st September, 1957. Other hydro-electric power stations are at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW). Among the other generators steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller.

#### ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <sup>1</sup>	Value of Generating Stations. <sup>2</sup>	Horse-power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 kWh.	No.
1953-54 ..	54	1,289	20,962,134	469,634 <sup>r</sup>	1,392,683	306,902
1954-55 ..	59	1,350	28,424,357	509,563	1,526,386	324,114
1955-56 ..	57	1,513	32,250,472	598,050 <sup>r</sup>	1,654,660	339,458
1956-57 ..	56	1,540	33,587,597	627,343 <sup>r</sup>	1,824,058	352,077
1957-58 ..	60	1,605	42,042,136	721,296	1,993,598 <sup>3</sup>	365,100

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year.

<sup>2</sup> Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. <sup>3</sup> In addition 139,157(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 6,963(000) kWh were sold by these factories. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States.

#### ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State.	Establishments.	Workers <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Lubricants, &c., Used.	Electricity Generated. <sup>2</sup>	Value of Output. <sup>3</sup>	Value of Generating Stations. <sup>4</sup>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million kWh.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	72	5,558	5,739	15,729	7,351	44,312	111,168
Victoria ..	51	3,247	3,599	11,153	5,013	25,536	81,103
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>60</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>12,056</b>	<b>42,042</b>
S. Australia ..	38	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>
W. Australia ..	87	1,070	1,120	3,432	823	7,038	19,459
Tasmania ..	11	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>319</b>	<b>12,833</b>	<b>13,467</b>	<b>40,261</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>100,515</b>	<b>329,704</b>

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page).

<sup>3</sup> Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £19,363(000).

<sup>4</sup> Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

<sup>5</sup> Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

*State Electricity Commission.*—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was

appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the transmission line from Brisbane to Somerset Dam.

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland. The Authority's transmission system now extends as far west as Dalby.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected. The generating capacity of these two authorities will suffice for some years for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1958*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of



privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1959, five Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 209,720 square miles, were in operation. The Mackay Regional Electricity Board came into operation on 1st March, 1957, and embraces an area of 7,227 square miles. It includes Mackay, Sarina, and Proserpine and the intervening rural areas. The Bowen area of supply was transferred to the Townsville Board from 13th July, 1957, and the Hughenden area has been similarly transferred from 1st October, 1959. The Central Queensland area, comprising the Shire of Emerald, Peak Downs, Belyando, and Bauhinia, was transferred to the control of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board as from 1st January, 1958. Construction programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines planned by the Commission, are now well advanced in the original regions. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and, with additional plant since installed, ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now completed in the areas of the original Boards, new generating facilities and main transmission systems have been constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations into all parts of the region, the ultimate purpose being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region. In the latter direction there is an arrangement between the Cairns and Townsville Regional Electricity Boards whereby the latter is initially taking part of its requirements from the Tully Falls hydro scheme by means of an inter-connecting transmission line commissioned early in 1958.

All Regional Boards, except Mackay, sell electrical goods, and make sales on hire purchase. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for the Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention has been given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 28 others were receiving supply by June, 1959.

Electrical development in Regional Board areas has been subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, due to rising costs, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1959, a total of £33m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1957-58, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £107.4m.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 365,048; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 1,592m. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 238 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 373 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 40 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent. of the population of the State, and over four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer. <sup>1</sup>		Per Unit Sold. <sup>2</sup>		
			A	B	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	26	3,373	1,107	1,165	10.82	10.08	—0.74
251— 500 ..	5	2,015	1,945	2,197	8.01	7.83	—0.18
501— 1,000 ..	7	4,592	2,171	2,339	6.02	6.14	0.12
1,001— 1,500 ..	3	3,957	2,105	2,213	4.91	5.05	0.14
1,501— 3,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,001—10,000 ..	2	13,294	2,496	2,526	4.56	4.60	0.04
Over 10,000 ..	6	337,817	4,155	4,531	2.51	2.64	0.13
Total ..	49	365,048	4,007	4,361	2.62	2.74	0.12

<sup>1</sup> A excludes consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates; B includes all consumers.

<sup>2</sup> All consumers.

to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £49 17s. 11d., and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was 46 2s. 6d.

*Gas.*—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <sup>1</sup>	Value of Works. <sup>2</sup>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold to Consumers.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1953-54 ..	16	434	1,891,278	196,289	2,550,933	116,386
1954-55 ..	16	385	2,016,580	196,569	2,614,160	119,126
1955-56 ..	16	401	2,034,853	199,633	2,675,620	119,637
1956-57 ..	16	392	2,301,905	202,790	2,706,849	125,244
1957-58 ..	16	359	2,466,743	200,346	2,700,693	127,472

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year.

<sup>2</sup> Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1957-58 amounted to 39,670 tons, valued at £201,705, and 1,976,813 gallons of tar were sold for £62,182. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,086,463,300 cubic feet of gas during 1957-58.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1957-58 is made in the table below.

## GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output. <sup>2</sup>	Value of Works. <sup>3</sup>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	37	1,393	1,620	834	18,732	13,943	8,479
Victoria ..	27	1,372	1,738	214	14,295	8,728	15,903
Queensland ..	16	359	303	200	2,701	2,038	2,467
S. Australia ..	3	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
W. Australia ..	3	184	167	54	1,223	1,062	1,764
Tasmania ..	2	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
Total ..	88	3,783	4,309	1,779	40,394	28,327	32,533

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year.

<sup>2</sup> Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £2,914(000).

<sup>3</sup> Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

<sup>4</sup> Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

## 12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1937.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.<sup>1</sup>

State.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. <sup>2</sup>	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1953. <sup>2</sup>	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1956. <sup>2</sup>	Year Ended 30th June, 1957.	Year Ended 30th June, 1958.
PRIMARY. <sup>3</sup>							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 74,139	£1,000. 108,073	£1,000. 234,676	£1,000. 396,189	£1,000. 382,997	£1,000. 431,298	£1,000. 344,019
Victoria	48,312	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,146	280,895	268,771
Q'land . .	<b>44,439</b>	<b>57,359</b>	<b>101,585</b>	<b>165,531</b>	<b>194,939</b>	<b>233,920</b>	<b>192,341</b>
S.A. . .	20,282	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,698	141,748	101,217
W.A. . .	21,209	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,309	98,570	92,262
Tasmania	8,599	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	40,009	40,131
Total . .	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,226,440	1,038,741
Q'land Proportion	% 20.48	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 19.07	% 18.52

## MANUFACTURING.

N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 105,175	£1,000. 163,201	£1,000. 251,004	£1,000. 422,414	£1,000. 582,419	£1,000. 707,379	£1,000. 757,862
Victoria	80,971	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,829	527,646	568,650
Q'land . .	<b>21,070</b>	<b>31,153</b>	<b>52,593</b>	<b>88,333</b>	<b>119,465</b>	<b>138,399</b>	<b>143,958</b>
S.A. . .	16,677	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	126,766	133,285
W.A. . .	9,097	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	73,442	75,312
Tasmania	6,121	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	48,682	51,830
Total . .	239,111	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,622,314	1,730,897
Q'land Proportion	% 8.81	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.53	% 8.32

## ALL PRODUCTION.

N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 179,314	£1,000. 271,274	£1,000. 485,680	£1,000. 818,603	£1,000. 965,416	£1,000. 1,138,677	£1,000. 1,101,881
Victoria	129,283	196,835	333,819	573,266	707,975	808,541	837,421
Q'land . .	<b>65,509</b>	<b>88,512</b>	<b>154,178</b>	<b>253,864</b>	<b>314,404</b>	<b>372,319</b>	<b>336,299</b>
S.A. . .	36,959	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,426	268,514	234,502
W.A. . .	30,306	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,012	167,574
Tasmania	14,720	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	88,691	91,961
Total . .	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,848,754	2,769,638
Q'land Proportion	% 14.36	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 13.07	% 12.14

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the tables on pages 204 to 207.  
<sup>3</sup> Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

*Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production.*—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND.

Industry	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>					
Grain Crops .. ..	12,288	18,355	18,855	14,582	12,292
Green Forage .. ..	3,518	2,734	2,958	3,009	4,942
Hay .. ..	2,712	2,392	1,920	1,699	3,039
Sugar Cane .. ..	38,576	38,900	34,694	39,462	46,045
Fruit .. ..	5,897	6,265	6,298	6,843	7,116
All Other .. ..	10,500	9,285	11,523	15,419	12,331
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>73,491</b>	<b>77,931</b>	<b>76,248</b>	<b>81,014</b>	<b>85,765</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>					
Wool (less Fellingmongered, &c.) .. ..	62,743 <sup>1</sup>	53,324 <sup>1</sup>	51,959	75,706 <sup>r</sup>	52,444
Sheep Killed in Factories	2,160	1,527	1,942	2,298	2,174
Sheep Killed Elsewhere <sup>2</sup>	1,828	1,657	1,745	2,116	1,792
Net Exports of Live Sheep	-2,234	-2,225	68	44	-770
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>64,497</i>	<i>54,283</i>	<i>55,714</i>	<i>80,164<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>55,640</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	24,492	25,764	25,082	27,713	26,122
Cattle Killed Elsewhere <sup>2</sup>	7,419	7,443	7,931	8,765	8,888
Net Exports of Live Cattle	2,835	8,102	10,158	9,852	6,377
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>34,746</i>	<i>41,309</i>	<i>43,171</i>	<i>46,330</i>	<i>41,387</i>
Horses .. ..	71	79	65	94	75
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>99,314</b>	<b>95,671</b>	<b>98,950</b>	<b>126,588<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>97,102</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising—</b>					
Cream for Butter Factories <sup>3</sup>	19,136	20,209	20,184	16,976	13,836
Milk for Factories <sup>4</sup> ..	1,742	2,021	2,158	2,120	1,882
Milk for Use as Such ..	6,051	6,197	6,411	6,910	7,598
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	145	122	136	126	124
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>27,074</i>	<i>28,549</i>	<i>28,889</i>	<i>26,132</i>	<i>23,440</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	6,220	4,643	4,889	5,153	4,648
Pigs Killed Elsewhere <sup>2</sup> ..	455	428	638	648	590
Net Exports of Live Pigs	335	676	946	659	814
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>7,010</i>	<i>5,747</i>	<i>6,473</i>	<i>6,460</i>	<i>6,052</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>34,084</b>	<b>34,296</b>	<b>35,362</b>	<b>32,592</b>	<b>29,492</b>
<b>Poultry—</b>					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	364	466	434	473	500
Eggs Produced .. ..	2,047	2,069	2,186	2,200	2,133
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>2,633</b>
<b>Bee-keeping—</b>					
Honey and Wax .. ..	143	80	116	180	82
<b>Total Rural Production ..</b>	<b>209,443</b>	<b>210,513</b>	<b>213,296</b>	<b>243,047<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>215,074</b>

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND—continued.**

Industry.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c. . . .	341	160	161	193	243
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	6,846	6,652	6,970	7,724	7,760
Firewood, Railway Timber	2,271	2,065	2,529	2,708 <sup>r</sup>	2,575
Total . . . .	9,117	8,717	9,499	10,432 <sup>r</sup>	10,335
Fishing—					
Edible Fish . . . .	654	784	872	1,068	1,224
Whales . . . .	93	101	149	76	92
Other Fisheries . . . .	474	551	628	633	436
Total . . . .	1,221	1,436	1,649	1,777	1,752
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead,					
Tin, Zinc <sup>5</sup> . . . .	10,101	13,593	18,076	20,224	13,430
Coal . . . .	6,325	7,008	7,499	7,436	7,723
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	1,631	1,515	1,863	2,676	3,993
Stone Quarry Products . .	344	400	498	594	1,317
Total . . . .	18,401	22,516	27,936	30,930	26,463
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>238,523</b>	<b>243,342</b>	<b>252,541</b>	<b>286,379</b>	<b>253,867</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks—1953-54, £3,175(000); 1954-55, £2,281(000). <sup>2</sup> In slaughterhouses and on holdings.  
<sup>3</sup> Including subsidy—1953-54, £3,742(000); 1954-55, £3,614(000); 1955-56, £3,126(000); 1956-57, £2,681(000); 1957-58, £2,303(000). <sup>4</sup> Including subsidy—1953-54; £200(000); 1954-55, £217(000); 1955-56, £216(000); 1956-57, £179(000); 1957-58, £165(000). <sup>5</sup> Gross value of ores before treatment.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Net Value of Primary Production.*—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1957-58 are as follows in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

**GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,  
QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.**

Particulars.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets . .	85,765	97,102	32,207	26,463	12,330	253,867
Costs of Marketing . . . .	7,865	8,351	1,818	887	1,148	20,069
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	77,900	88,751	30,389	25,576	11,182	233,798
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder . . . .	3,192	6,720	9,323	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	19,235 <sup>3</sup>
Other Materials, &c. . . .	11,810	1,730	1,916	6,766	412 <sup>3</sup>	22,634 <sup>3</sup>
Depreciation <sup>4</sup> . . . .	5,803	3,591	1,152	909 <sup>3</sup>	85 <sup>3</sup>	11,540 <sup>3</sup>
Net Value of Production <sup>5</sup>	62,898	80,301	19,150	18,810	10,770 <sup>6</sup>	191,929 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not applicable. <sup>2</sup> Not available, but probably small. <sup>3</sup> Incomplete.  
<sup>4</sup> Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.  
<sup>5</sup> Depreciation not deducted. <sup>6</sup> Including "local" value for trapping and forestry.

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

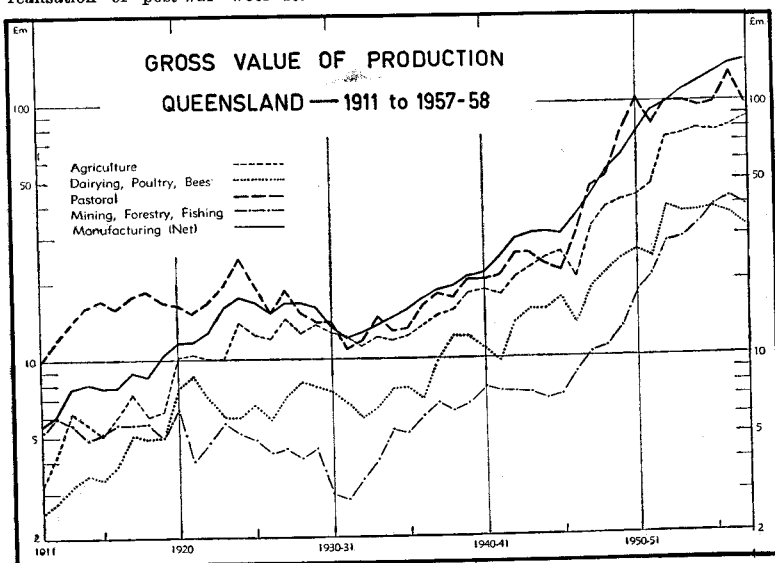
Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <sup>1</sup>
1911	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <sup>1</sup>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 <sup>2</sup>	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 <sup>2</sup>	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 <sup>2</sup>	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 <sup>2</sup>	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 <sup>2</sup>	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061
1955-56 ..	76,248	38,098	98,950	27,936	11,309	252,541	128,080
1956-57 ..	81,014	35,445	126,588 <sup>r</sup>	30,930	12,402 <sup>r</sup>	286,379	138,399
1957-58 ..	85,765	32,207	97,102	26,463	12,330	253,867	143,958

<sup>1</sup> Including Heat, Light, and Power.  
realisation of post-war wool stocks.

<sup>2</sup> Including amounts distributed from  
<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

*Value of Production in Divisions.*—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1957-58. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.



## GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item.	Moreton.	Mary- borough.	Downs.	Roma.	South Western.	Rock- hampton.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>						
Grain Crops ..	687	1,418	8,708	60	..	694
Green Forage ..	496	598	3,288	173	1	275
Hay ..	1,498	380	948	27	..	174
Sugar Cane ..	845	4,699	..	..	..	514
Fruit ..	2,923	1,409	1,896	32	7	467
All Other ..	3,935	2,523	2,061	5	2	640
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>16,901</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,764</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>						
Wool ..	25	36	9,065	8,905	10,503	404
Sheep ..	322	145	686	389	448	92
Beef Cattle ..	2,245	3,199	3,466	2,240	1,894	5,941
Horses ..	2	2	55	1	1	3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>13,272</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>12,846</b>	<b>6,440</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig- raising—</b>						
Dairying ..	8,083	5,292	5,789	80	7	2,457
Pigs ..	1,513	1,562	1,593	24	7	838
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,596</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>7,382</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,295</b>
<b>Poultry ..</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Bee-keeping ..</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Trapping ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Forestry ..</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>Fishing ..</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Mining—</b>						
Gold, Silver, Cop- per, Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	..	..	2	..	..	1,897
Coal ..	4,367	471	256	71	..	978
Other Minerals, Gems, &c. ..	3,558	350	29	..	1	62
Quarry Products	427	82	210	..	..	67
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,004</b>
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>37,192</b>	<b>24,730</b>	<b>39,866</b>	<b>12,211</b>	<b>12,886</b>	<b>16,240</b>
<b>Manufacturing (net)</b>	<b>91,221</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>8,618</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>6,600</b>
<b>Total Primary (gross) and Manufactur- ing (net) ..</b>	<b>128,413</b>	<b>33,778</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>12,758</b>	<b>13,193</b>	<b>22,840</b>

## IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1957-58.

Central Western.	Far Western.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Cairns.	Peninsula.	North Western.	Total.
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
253	..	2	6	463	1	..	12,292
61	12	6	6	9	..	17	4,942
3	..	..	2	7	..	..	3,039
..	..	13,612	7,409	18,966	..	..	46,045
7	..	19	139	214	2	1	7,116
7	..	23	994	2,130	10	1	12,331
331	12	13,662	8,556	21,789	13	19	85,765
11,613	5,917	1	1	1	..	5,973	52,444
473	224	44	85	32	..	256	3,196
4,345	2,441	1,427	3,854	2,101	603	7,632	41,388
2	1	1	1	1	1	3	74
16,433	8,583	1,473	3,941	2,135	604	13,864	97,102
35	5	310	71	1,305	..	6	23,440
27	10	60	142	249	2	25	6,052
62	15	370	213	1,554	2	31	29,492
10	2	38	80	190	1	5	2,633
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
78	..	173	210	2,023	19	10	10,335
..	..	53	68	78	385	20	1,752
1	..	2	31	375	12	11,110	13,430
301	..	..	1,202	77	..	..	7,723
..	..	2	83	36	..	21	4,142
..	3	44	83	252	..	..	1,168
302	3	48	1,399	740	12	11,131	26,463
17,216	8,615	15,817	14,467	28,511	1,036	25,080	253,867
509	81	5,535	8,433	11,638	44	1,377	143,958
17,725	8,696	21,352	22,900	40,149	1,080	26,457	397,825

## 13. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August, 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August, 1952, with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent. of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1958 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 213), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements have been a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In the period 1946 to 1958, actual commencements of new dwellings were 85.1 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 78.4 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

During the ten years from 1948 to 1958 significant changes occurred in planned spending on building. In 1948, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, 73.3 per cent. of the total value of all approvals issued (including additions, &c.) was for new houses and 13.5 per cent. for other new buildings, but in 1958, these proportions had changed to 49.9 and 37.6 per cent. respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1958 was twice that for 1948, the value of other new buildings was nearly nine times as great.

In the immediate post-war period the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, amounting to 33.0 per cent. of the 1946 total for brick, timber, and fibro-cement together. In the next few years their proportion fell, reaching a minimum in 1950. There has since been an increase in the proportion of fibro-cement houses, the proportions of different types of houses approved in 1950 and 1958 respectively being:—brick, 10.7 and 6.3 per cent.; timber, 77.8 and 64.4 per cent.; and fibro-cement, 11.5 and 29.3 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. The number recorded for 1958 was the highest since 1953.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Dwellings.			New Buildings other than Dwellings.	Total Additions and Alterations.	Total Approvals.	New Dwelling Units. <sup>1</sup>
	Houses.		Flats, Hotels, &c.				
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.

## METROPOLITAN.

1949 ..	5,044	7,362	647	1,065	9,074	n
1950 ..	5,805	9,332	1,143	1,759	12,234	n
1951 ..	7,086	13,612	2,425	2,726	18,763	n
1952 ..	6,505	12,923	3,257	2,141	18,321	n
1953 ..	5,150	10,636	4,345	1,982	16,963	n
1954 ..	4,359	9,835	318	7,323	1,811	19,287
1955 ..	3,798	9,433	1,070	8,599	2,298	21,400
1956 ..	3,960	10,912	739	8,435	2,167	22,253
1957 ..	3,611	10,072	663	8,842	2,343	21,920
1958 ..	4,279	12,152	1,471	8,027	3,107	24,757

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.<sup>2</sup>

1949 ..	3,272	3,968	762	805	5,535	n
1950 ..	3,595	4,877	838	1,005	6,720	n
1951 ..	3,564	5,942	961	1,471	8,374	n
1952 ..	3,268	5,567	1,736	1,390	8,693	n
1953 ..	3,835	6,878	2,738	1,700	11,316	n
1954 ..	3,394	6,658	3,721	1,846	12,225	n
1955 ..	2,920	6,307	5,195	2,125	13,627	n
1956 ..	2,850	6,499	5,327	2,235	14,061	n
1957 ..	3,321	8,066	6,158	1,746	15,970	n
1958 ..	3,608	9,255	6,895	2,078	18,228	4,505

## ALL SHIRES.

1949 ..	3,339	3,308	802	1,083	5,193	n
1950 ..	3,367	3,802	838	1,004	5,644	n
1951 ..	3,550	4,996	1,051	1,200	7,247	n
1952 ..	2,458	3,447	1,631	1,110	6,188	n
1953 ..	2,294	3,523	1,860	1,027	6,410	n
1954 ..	2,211	3,872	3,035	1,153	8,060	n
1955 ..	2,289	4,448	3,712	1,363	9,523	n
1956 ..	2,845	7,060	3,568	1,298	11,926	n
1957 ..	2,119	4,668	4,480	1,111	10,259	n
1958 ..	2,210	4,850	3,377	1,359	9,586	2,368

## TOTAL QUEENSLAND.

1949 ..	11,655	14,638	2,211	2,953	19,802	n
1950 ..	12,767	18,011	2,819	3,768	24,598	n
1951 ..	14,200	24,550	4,437	5,397	34,384	n
1952 ..	12,231	21,937	6,624	4,641	33,202	n
1953 ..	11,279	21,037	8,943	4,709	34,689	n
1954 ..	9,964	20,365	1,201	13,196	4,810	39,572
1955 ..	9,007	20,188	2,433	16,143	5,786	44,550
1956 ..	9,655	24,471	1,926	16,143	5,700	48,240
1957 ..	9,051	22,806	2,597	17,546	5,200	48,149
1958 ..	10,097	26,257	3,480	16,290	6,544	52,571

<sup>1</sup> New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. <sup>2</sup> There were 21 provincial cities and towns until March quarter, 1958; thereafter the number was 20 owing to the incorporation of Hughenden town into Flinders Shire. n Not available.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1958 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, 1958.

Local Authority Area.	New Houses.		Other Work Approved. <sup>1</sup>	All Approvals.	New Dwelling Units. <sup>2</sup>
	No.	£	£	£	No.
<i>Metropolitan</i> ..	4,279	12,151,908	12,604,847	24,756,755	4,819
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	3,429	8,786,268	8,300,950	17,087,218	4,323
Bundaberg ..	175	401,218	319,281	720,499	177
Cairns ..	209	567,590	619,804	1,187,394	261
Charters Towers	18	51,963	40,409	92,372	19
Gold Coast <sup>3</sup> ..	758	2,079,046	2,568,751	4,647,797	1,414
Gympie ..	59	112,613	102,571	215,184	60
Ipswich ..	458	1,043,838	691,140	1,734,978	458
Mackay ..	118	288,424	514,625	803,049	129
Maryborough ..	111	300,925	225,222	526,147	115
Redcliffe <sup>3</sup> ..	431	914,291	489,348	1,403,639	496
Rockhampton	213	550,699	697,781	1,248,480	215
Toowoomba ..	392	1,107,976	947,430	2,055,406	410
Townsville ..	444	1,254,562	954,850	2,209,412	526
Warwick ..	43	113,123	129,738	242,861	43
<i>Towns</i> ..	179	468,580	672,801	1,141,381	182
Bowen ..	29	64,670	47,157	111,827	29
Charleville ..	31	96,049	179,868	275,917	33
Dalby ..	46	118,503	267,678	386,181	47
Gladstone ..	8	21,198	24,115	45,313	8
Goondiwindi ..	14	34,238	72,280	106,518	14
Roma ..	51	133,922	79,068	212,990	51
Thursday Island	..	..	2,635	2,635	..
<i>Shires</i> ..	2,210	4,849,581	4,735,668	9,585,249	2,368
Total Queensland	10,097	26,256,337	26,314,266	52,570,603	11,692

<sup>1</sup> New flats, hotels, &c., and other new buildings, and all alterations and additions to dwellings and other buildings. <sup>2</sup> New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. <sup>3</sup> Gold Coast and Redcliffe were Towns during 1958, but were created Cities in 1959.

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate

statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. <sup>1</sup>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Spon-sored. <sup>2</sup>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Spon-sored. <sup>2</sup>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949 .. ..	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950 .. ..	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951 .. ..	14,200	2,919	9,074	11,993	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952 .. ..	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953 .. ..	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954 .. ..	10,657	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
1955 .. ..	9,644	2,019	5,742	7,761	2,339	5,963	8,302
1956 .. ..	10,202	2,279	5,757	8,036	2,224	5,174	7,398
1957 .. ..	9,842	1,650	5,372	7,022	2,136	5,552	7,688
1958 .. ..	11,692	2,226	5,922	8,148	2,080	6,024	8,104
Total 10 Years	114,169	23,296	67,923	91,219	23,314	68,250	91,564

<sup>1</sup> Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals. Prior to 1954, houses only are included; from 1954 onwards the totals include flats (number of individual dwelling units) and dwelling units incorporated in other new buildings.

<sup>2</sup> Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

## VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings .. ..	17,765	18,958	18,048	20,453	21,828
Other New Buildings .. ..	8,115	12,044	13,417	18,049	19,549
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	5,642	6,217	6,431	6,188	6,805
Total .. ..	31,522	37,219	37,896	44,690	48,182

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1958, dwellings to the value of approximately £9,736,800 and other new buildings to the value of £17,172,200.

*Cost of Building.*—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-

out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

### WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <sup>1</sup>	All Dwellings Completed during Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £1,601.	£1,601-£2,000.	£2,001-£2,400.	£2,401-£2,800.	£2,801-£3,200.	£3,201 and Over.			
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1948-49	1,765	287	10	..	..	..	..	297	1,284	
1949-50	1,925	169	50	1	..	..	..	220	1,460	
1950-51	2,295	135	143	18	6	..	..	302	1,639	
1951-52	2,421	46	250	116	21	4	..	437	1,914	
1952-53	2,339	38	262	163	33	8	4	508	1,995	
1953-54	2,422	20	200	135	22	5	7	389	2,011	
1954-55	2,683	14	174	220	82	22	1	513	2,146	
1955-56	2,862	3	84	241	156	50	15	549	2,375	
1956-57	2,944	1	36	212	368	129	74	820	2,607	
1957-58	2,944	2	10	151	367	128	50	708	2,639	

<sup>1</sup> For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since the war a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all dwellings throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. From 1947 to 1958, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 135, 186, and 157 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement dwellings respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 106 per cent. from 1946-47 to 1957-58.

### FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick. <sup>1</sup>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick. <sup>1</sup>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
1949 .. ..	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950 .. ..	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951 .. ..	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952 .. ..	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953 .. ..	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954 .. ..	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955 .. ..	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184
1956 .. ..	1,346	1,083	922	258	226	192
1957 .. ..	1,325	1,093	940	279	238	207
1958 .. ..	1,395	1,098	953	280	246	216

<sup>1</sup> Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

#### 14. RETAIL TRADE.

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30th June, 1948, by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30th June, 1953, in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1957.

In general terms, the censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations, and cafes. The census included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia.

The 1956-57 census provided for each State and for sub-divisions within each State a classification of total retail sales by types of store, by commodity groups, and by size of turnover. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores in the same categories.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the largest firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. (A large firm is defined as one with an annual turnover during the census year of not less than £250,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, £100,000 in South Australia and Western Australia, and £50,000 in Tasmania.) Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis.

Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. However, to keep the sample representative of current conditions allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an



up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

*Retail Sales in Queensland.*—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified, for the years 1948-49, and 1952-53 to 1957-58. (Figures for the year 1948-49 relate to establishments with total retail sales of £50 or more; for the remaining years, they relate to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0·1 per cent. of total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown).

TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUPS,  
QUEENSLAND.

(Adjusted on a Basis Comparable with the 1956-57 Retail Census.)

Commodity Group.	1948- 49. <sup>1</sup>	1952- 53. <sup>1</sup>	1953- 54. <sup>2</sup>	1954- 55. <sup>2</sup>	1955- 56. <sup>2</sup>	1956- 57. <sup>1</sup>	1957- 58. <sup>2</sup>
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Groceries .. ..	24·3	42·4	45·8	48·4	51·4	53·8	54·5
Butchers' Meat .. ..	8·7	16·8	17·5	19·5	20·1	21·4	23·3
Other Food <sup>4</sup> .. ..	14·9	26·0	28·8	31·6	33·8	35·7	37·7
Total Food & Groceries	47·9	85·2	92·1	99·5	105·3	110·9	115·5
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	12·1	22·2	24·0	27·3	29·6	31·8	35·0
Clothing, Drapery, Piece- Goods, and Footwear..	29·6	44·9	48·6	52·4	53·8	56·4	56·6
Hardware, China, and Glassware <sup>5</sup> .. ..	7·3	14·6	16·1	18·4	19·5	19·7	18·5
Electrical Goods and Radios <sup>6</sup> .. ..	5·2	10·8	12·4	15·1	15·8	15·8	16·8
Furniture and Floor Coverings .. ..	5·0	8·0	9·0	9·5	10·4	10·9	11·0
Other Goods <sup>7</sup> .. ..	21·3	39·1	41·5	47·8	52·5	57·0	60·9
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.) .. ..	128·4	224·8	243·7	270·0	286·9	302·5	314·3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c. <sup>8</sup> .. ..	23·4	62·9	76·0	88·1	89·6	99·5	107·8
Total .. ..	151·8	287·7	319·7	358·1	376·5	402·0	422·1

<sup>1</sup> Census figures.

<sup>2</sup> Survey figures revised in accordance with census results.

<sup>3</sup> Survey figures subject to revision.

<sup>4</sup> Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, &c., but excluding some delivered milk and bread.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement).

<sup>6</sup> Including radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, &c.

<sup>7</sup> Including tobacco, cigarettes, &c., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, &c.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, &c.

*Statistical Divisions.*—The figures shown in the preceding table for the three years, 1948-49, 1952-53 and 1956-57, were obtained from censuses, figures for the intervening years between the last two censuses and for 1957-58 being estimates based on the results of sample surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table therefore, shows for the years 1952-53 and 1956-57 only the total number of retail establishments, value of retail sales, and the value of stocks held by retailers, by statistical divisions and principal cities and towns, in order to provide some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,  
CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 AND 1956-57.

Statistical Divisions and Cities and Towns.	Establishments.		Total Value of Retail Sales.		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June.	
	1952-53.	1956-57.	1952-53.	1956-57.	1953.	1957.
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .. ..	4,872	5,454	120,379	168,951	15,188	21,846
City—Inner City Area ..	1,391	1,020	69,624	73,176	11,088	12,760
City—Remainder .. ..						
North City .. ..						
South City .. ..	209	222	8,038	14,671	697	958
North Side Inner Suburbs	396	399	7,546	11,207	656	1,089
North Side Outer Suburbs	697	705	7,364	10,799	533	836
South Side Inner Suburbs	565	816	7,683	13,768	720	1,479
South Side Outer Suburbs	270	349	3,213	5,358	199	392
Western Suburbs .. ..	282	298	2,778	4,199	187	292
South Side Inner Suburbs	633	829	8,851	14,725	690	1,250
South Side Outer Suburbs	184	225	2,205	3,680	178	322
Balance of Brisbane—North	245	300	3,077	4,821	240	414
Balance of Brisbane—South						
Moreton <sup>2</sup> .. ..	2,077	2,467	29,739	44,756	3,484	5,193
Ipswich .. ..	355	395	7,989	10,812	984	1,322
Redcliffe .. ..	172	232	1,827	3,530	164	303
Gold Coast .. ..	327	500	5,010	9,896	566	1,015
Maryborough .. ..	1,572	1,650	23,606	31,979	3,606	5,027
Bundaberg .. ..	278	305	5,730	8,736	946	1,431
Gympie .. ..	198	195	3,781	4,609	552	704
Maryborough .. ..	239	261	4,295	5,803	651	941
Downs .. ..	1,714	1,799	31,543	40,555	4,291	5,793
Toowoomba .. ..	537	564	13,173	16,872	1,778	2,387
Warwick .. ..	184	192	3,220	4,092	428	565
Dalby .. ..	109	134	2,933	4,117	507	601
Goondiwindi .. ..	65	75	1,388	2,026	189	249
Roma .. ..	241	276	3,618	5,480	489	821
Roma .. ..	82	95	1,514	2,433	221	386
South Western .. ..	195	203	3,764	5,121	465	667
Charleville .. ..	86	82	1,908	2,608	226	329
Total South Queensland	10,871	11,849	212,649	296,842	27,523	39,347

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,  
CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 AND 1956-57—*continued.*

Statistical Divisions and Cities and Towns.	Establishments.		Total Value of Retail Sales.		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June.	
	1952-53.	1956-57.	1952-53.	1956-57.	1953.	1957.
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Rockhampton .. ..	1,119	1,200	16,914	23,020	2,225	3,354
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. ..	547	588	10,495	14,377	1,345	2,096
<i>Gladstone</i> .. ..	86	99	1,649	2,044	255	300
Central Western .. ..	330	328	5,167	6,864	671	1,032
Far Western .. ..	81	83	907	1,352	114	166
Total Central Queensland	1,530	1,611	22,988	31,236	3,010	4,552
Mackay .. ..	483	522	9,419	13,724	1,340	1,917
<i>Mackay</i> .. ..	273	284	6,768	9,672	1,098	1,506
Townsville .. ..	911	991	17,082	22,227	2,396	3,432
<i>Charters Towers</i> .. ..	120	118	1,575	1,898	279	350
<i>Townsville</i> .. ..	463	493	10,260	13,126	1,389	1,982
<i>Bowen</i> .. ..	75	76	1,008	1,559	158	224
Cairns .. ..	1,166	1,304	20,344	28,636	2,807	4,211
<i>Cairns</i> .. ..	287	339	7,078	10,433	1,024	1,494
Peninsula .. ..	45	46	761	1,005	152	206
North Western .. ..	245	282	4,454	8,306	491	979
Total North Queensland	2,850	3,145	52,010	73,898	7,186	10,745
Total Queensland ..	15,051	16,605	287,647	401,976	37,719	54,644

<sup>1</sup> The districts shown for the metropolitan area are statistical areas or groups of such areas (see pages 50-52). The city statistical area has been divided for purposes of the retail census. <sup>2</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

*Seasonality of Sales.*—With the aid of a sample survey which provides data on trends in retail trade on a quarterly basis, quarterly estimates are made of values of retail sales which indicate the seasonal nature of many of these commodity sales. These details for 1956-57 and 1957-58 are shown in the table on the next page.

The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in the December quarter figures for all commodity groups, except Butchers' Meat. Food and Groceries show only small increases, but Electrical Goods, Clothing, and Furniture show figures 20 per cent. higher than in the September quarter.

The March quarter is the least active, total sales falling to 94 per cent. of the yearly average. Sales in the motor trade in this quarter are

only 88 per cent. of sales in the peak December quarter, and in the Clothing and Drapery group the March figure is only 73 per cent. of the December level.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity Group.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Year.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Groceries .. .. 1956-57	13.5	14.2	12.8	13.3	53.8
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	13.3	14.0	13.5	13.7	54.5
Butchers' Meat .. .. 1956-57	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	21.4
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.1	23.3
Other Food <sup>2</sup> .. .. 1956-57	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.8	35.7
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.6	37.7
Beer, Wine, and Spirits 1956-57	7.6	8.5	7.9	7.8	31.8
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	8.2	9.7	8.4	8.7	35.0
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-Goods, and Footwear .. .. 1956-57	13.2	16.5	12.1	14.6	56.4
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	13.7	16.3	12.0	14.6	56.6
Hardware, China and Glassware <sup>3</sup> .. .. 1956-57	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.8	19.7
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	18.5
Electrical Goods and Radios <sup>4</sup> .. .. 1956-57	3.9	4.7	3.6	3.6	15.8
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	3.9	5.0	4.1	3.8	16.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings .. .. 1956-57	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.6	10.9
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.5	11.0
Other Goods <sup>5</sup> .. .. 1956-57	13.8	16.3	13.2	13.7	57.0
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	14.8	17.6	14.4	14.1	60.9
Total (excl. Motor Vehicles, &c.) .. .. 1956-57	73.8	83.4	70.8	74.5	302.5
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	76.2	86.3	74.3	77.5	314.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c. <sup>6</sup> .. .. 1956-57	24.9	25.9	23.2	25.5	99.5
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	27.5	28.7	24.9	26.7	107.8
Total .. .. 1956-57	98.7	109.3	94.0	100.0	402.0
1957-58 <sup>1</sup>	103.7	115.0	99.2	104.2	422.1

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.      <sup>2</sup> to <sup>6</sup> See notes <sup>4</sup> to <sup>8</sup> at foot of table on page 216.

#### 14. NATIONAL INCOME.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure*, 1958-59, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1959-60 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for 1948-49 and for each

of the last five years available. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1958-59 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

*Total market supplies* represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for them leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the *gross national product* and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of *net national product*. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of *national income* which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 221.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 222. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services by persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. This is called *gross domestic expenditure*, and is itemised in the table.

*Personal income*, shown on pages 222 to 224, is the total amount which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes *transfer income* which is not earned by current production such as age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

The next table summarises the main items constituting National Income. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, have increased by 182 per cent. since 1948-49. As a proportion of the national income, they were 55 per cent. in 1948-49, and 61 per cent. in 1958-59.

The net income from public authority business undertakings rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to nil in 1950-51, was up to £70m. in 1958-59. This figure is made up of surpluses from the different types of undertakings (with 1948-49 figures in brackets) as follows:—Electricity and gas, £39m. (£5m.); water supply and sewerage, £18m. (£7m.); post office, £5m. (—£3m.); public transport, —£4m. (nil); and other undertakings, £12m. (£1m.).

## NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Income Payments and Other Charges.	1948-49.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. . . . .	1,081	2,449	2,675	2,828	2,919	3,046
Company Income . . . . .	214	518	547	594	608	(630)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings . . . . .	10	35	29	49	57	70
Farm and Station Income excluding Companies . . . . .	321	447	443	519	335	(408)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c. . . . .	227	476	506	518	528	(545)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings) . . . . .	71	119	137	152	168	188
Other Net Rents and Interest . . . . .	42	93	105	112	120	134
National Income . . . . .	1,966	4,137	4,442	4,772	4,735	5,021
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance . . . . .	96	272	328	360	445	475
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies . . . . .	221	509	551	622	672	701
Gross National Product . . . . .	2,283	4,918	5,321	5,754	5,852	6,197
Import and Other Oversea Payments . . . . .	502	1,035	1,021	912	1,018	1,025
Total Market Supplies . . . . .	2,785	5,953	6,342	6,666	6,870	7,222

The distribution of *total market expenditure* is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost

of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 67 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1948-49 and 63 per cent. in 1958-59. Public authority expenditure of £1,131m. in 1958-59 was 18 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure and this proportion has been stable in recent years. Gross private investment (£1,141m., or 18 per cent., in 1958-59) has varied with the running-down or building-up of stocks between 13 per cent. in 1952-53 and 20 per cent. in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Private capital investment has risen slowly from 14 per cent. in 1948-49 to 17 per cent. in 1958-59.

#### NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1948- 49.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.	1956- 57.	1957- 58.	1958- 59.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption .. ..	1,477	3,108	3,329	3,508	3,773	(3,955)
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence .. ..	41	173	189	183	172	182
Public Works .. ..	142	418	443	460	482	520
Increase in Stocks .. ..	8	-3	11	-2	-6	-4
Other .. ..	137	305	345	372	404	433
Financial Enterprises .. ..	21	47	54	58	60	64
Gross Private Investment—						
Fixed Capital .. ..	300	867	936	947	1,028	1,063
Increase in Non-Farm Stocks	100	180	130	70	70	(20)
Increase in Farm Stocks ..	-20	-2	28	-28	-42	58
Gross Domestic Expenditure	2,206	5,093	5,465	5,568	5,941	6,291
Export and Other Oversea Payments .. ..	579	860	877	1,098	929	931
Total Market Expenditure	2,785	5,953	6,342	6,666	6,870	7,222

*Personal income* includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal incomes only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income.

The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items. The total personal income of Australians has

risen by 149 per cent. since 1948-49. Wages and salaries which accounted for 64 per cent. of the total in 1958-59 have risen by 182 per cent. The development of social services in that period has meant that personal income from these benefits is now more than three times its 1948-49 level. Income from unincorporated businesses (other than rural) and professions has increased by 140 per cent., but represents practically the same proportion of total personal income as in 1948-49; so also does property income (rent, interest and dividends). Due to seasonal fluctuations and lower export prices, farm and station income in 1958-59 was only 25 per cent. above the 1948-49 income and represented only 8 per cent. of the total compared with 17 per cent. then.

## PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1948-49.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	1,081	2,449	2,675	2,828	2,919	3,046
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies <sup>1</sup>	319	467	438	514	359	(399)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c...	227	476	506	518	528	(545)
Rent and Interest .. ..	116	168	188	211	230	253
Dividends .. ..	52	117	132	135	150	(160)
Cash Social Service Benefits	108	242	271	286	316	349
Private Remittances from Overseas .. ..	14	18	20	22	25	26
Personal Income .. ..	1,917	3,937	4,230	4,514	4,527	4,778
Consumption Expenditure—						
Gross Rent of Dwellings ..	121	236	264	293	322	356
Food .. ..	381	807	876	925	970	1,015
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, &c. .. ..	239	423	437	442	458	(470)
Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, &c. .. ..	136	324	345	354	386	(415)
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, &c.	167	328	353	398	414	418
Other Retail Purchases ..	141	306	331	344	362	.. <sup>2</sup>
All Other Expenditure ..	292	684	723	752	861	(1281) <sup>3</sup>
Total Consumption .. ..	1,477	3,108	3,329	3,508	3,773	(3,955)
Direct Taxes .. ..	213	393	422	443	477	430
Savings—						
Assurance Funds .. ..	24	49	54	59	64	71
Other .. ..	196	365	401	477	187	(298)
Private Remittances to Overseas	7	22	24	27	26	24
Personal Outlay .. ..	1,917	3,937	4,230	4,514	4,527	4,778

<sup>1</sup> Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.<sup>2</sup> Included in all other expenditure.<sup>3</sup> Includes other purchases in retail stores.



## ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1948-49.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<i>Wages, Salaries, &amp;c., including Forces (£m.).</i>						
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	449	985	1,082	1,148	1,186	1,232
Victoria .. ..	312	708	777	821	852	892
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>136</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>385</b>
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	89	213	234	244	251	260
Western Australia ..	64	159	169	173	179	184
Tasmania .. ..	31	76	82	88	90	93
Australia .. ..	1,081	2,449	2,675	2,828	2,919	3,046

*Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m.).*

New South Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	273	460	465	523	477	506
Victoria .. ..	208	365	380	395	381	404
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>101</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>192</b>
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	76	124	128	145	131	140
Western Australia ..	53	83	92	94	90	99
Tasmania .. ..	17	35	42	39	40	42
Australia .. ..	728	1,246	1,284	1,400	1,292	1,383

*Cash Social Service Benefits and Deferred Pay (£m.).*

New South Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	43	96	106	111	124	137
Victoria .. ..	28	62	71	74	81	90
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	9	22	24	26	28	32
Western Australia ..	8	18	20	22	24	26
Tasmania .. ..	4	9	10	10	11	12
Australia .. ..	108	242	271	286	316	349

*Total Personal Income (£m.).*

New South Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	765	1,541	1,653	1,782	1,787	1,875
Victoria .. ..	548	1,135	1,228	1,290	1,314	1,386
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>253</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>629</b>
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	174	359	386	415	410	432
Western Australia ..	125	260	281	289	293	309
Tasmania .. ..	52	120	134	137	141	147
Australia .. ..	1,917	3,937	4,230	4,514	4,527	4,778

*Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£).*

New South Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	249	442	465	492	483	497
Victoria .. ..	259	456	479	489	485	499
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>222</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>441</b>
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	255	435	453	472	453	465
Western Australia ..	241	401	421	423	420	434
Tasmania .. ..	195	382	420	420	422	431
Australia .. ..	246	433	454	473	465	480

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

An itemised dissection of personal income by States for 1957-58 is shown on page 224. Personal income per head fell from the 1956-57 level in all States except Tasmania.

The table on page 223 also shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 10 and 6 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1957-58, compared with 11 and 12 per cent. in 1948-49. Consumption goods and services took 83 per cent. of personal income in 1957-58, compared with 77 per cent. in 1948-49, and included rent (7 per cent. of personal income), food (21 per cent.), clothing (10 per cent.), hardware, &c. (9 per cent.), and tobacco, beer, &c. (9 per cent.). Clothing took  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less of the total than it did in 1948-49, but "all other" consumption expenditure, which includes motor cars and petrol, increased from 15.0 to 18.6 per cent. of the total personal outlay.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

## PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1948-49.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	213	424	393	422	443	477
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	74	134	171	186	216	215
Indirect Taxes .. ..	251	488	531	568	639	689
Less Subsidies .. ..	-30	-23	-22	-18	-18	-21
Net Taxation .. ..	508	1,023	1,073	1,158	1,280	1,360
Business Undertakings, Surplus	10	29	35	29	49	56
Allowances for Depreciation ..	5	15	16	21	25	29
Rent and Interest Received ..	17	34	40	48	53	60
Net Borrowing .. ..	7	66	99	139	35	19
Total Receipts .. ..	547	1,167	1,263	1,395	1,442	1,524
Interest Paid .. ..	91	113	122	129	139	146
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	108	224	242	271	286	315
Wages and Salaries .. ..	183	403	445	490	521	534
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings .. ..	131	396	418	473	476	499
Purchases, &c., Overseas .. ..	14	26	30	26	12	22
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	14	3	4	4	4	5
Capital Transfers <sup>1</sup> .. ..	6	2	2	2	4	3
Total Outlay .. ..	547	1,167	1,263	1,395	1,442	1,524

<sup>1</sup> War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdraft, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the overseas liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. The latter is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Payment.	1948- 49.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.	1956- 57.	1957- 58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production ..	531	828	778	788	994	831
Imports of Merchandise ..	-415	-682	-847	-820	-718	-791
Merchandise Balance ..	116	146	-69	-32	276	40
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	39	62	71	75	84	83
Public Authority Interest ..	-20	-21	-22	-22	-23	-23
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	-14	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5
Private Remittances (Net) ..	7	-5	-4	-4	-5	-3
Foreign Travel (Net) ..	-3	-12	-15	-16	-13	-20
Government Transactions (Net)	-14	-26	-30	-26	-12	-22
Other Payments for Services, &c. ..	-61	-105	-131	-144	-146	-166
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-18	-53	-54	-64	-64	-62
Total Current Balance ..	32	-17	-258	-237	93	-178
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities—						
Loans .. ..	-13	11	26	26	-30	13
Other .. ..	-2	-17	-10	12	27	..
Private—						
Undistributed Income ..	6	28	27	37	41	41
Other .. ..	143	5	73	89	81	82
Decrease in Reserves ..	-166	-10	142	73	-212	42
Total .. ..	-32	17	258	237	-93	178

## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £135m. in 1958-59, or about 15 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure.

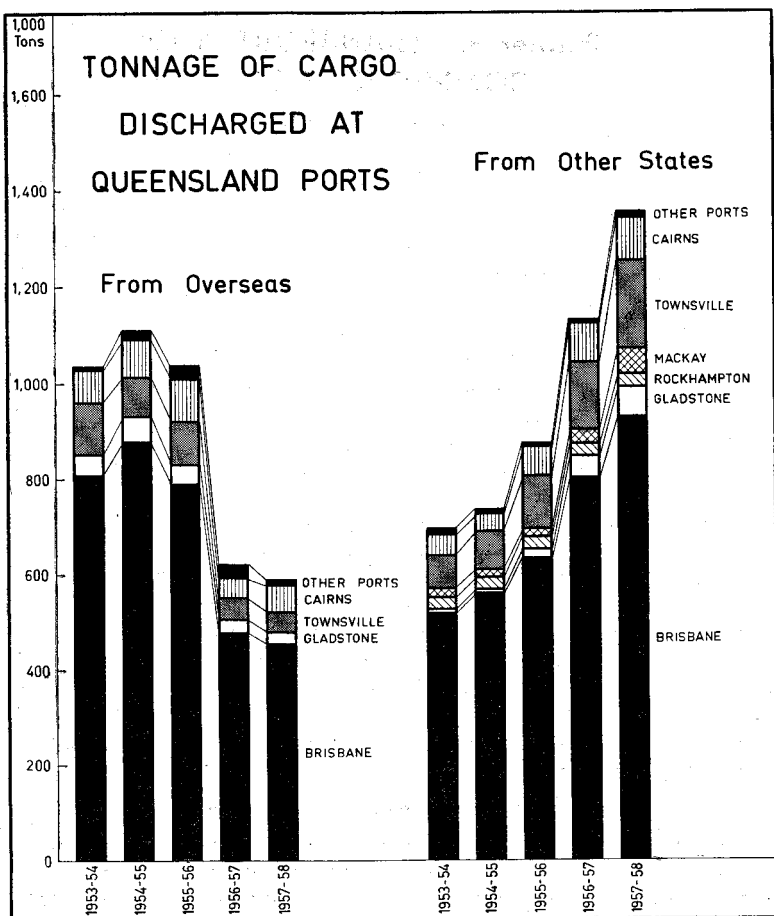
At the Census of June, 1954, 39,777 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and storage services in Queensland, equivalent to 7·5 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 7,717 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 7,260 in manufacture and maintenance of motor vehicles, 2,053 in shipbuilding, &c., 6,926 in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and 5,637 in the construction and maintenance of rail and tram permanent way. There were also persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, parts, petrol, &c., and drivers of commercial vehicles owned by firms other than transport operators. For these no precise figures are available, but they could number about 20,000, making a total of 89,370, or 16·9 per cent. of the working population. With 11,668 persons engaged in communication services, total employment in transport and communication services would have been 101,038 persons, or 19·1 per cent. of all workers.

### 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

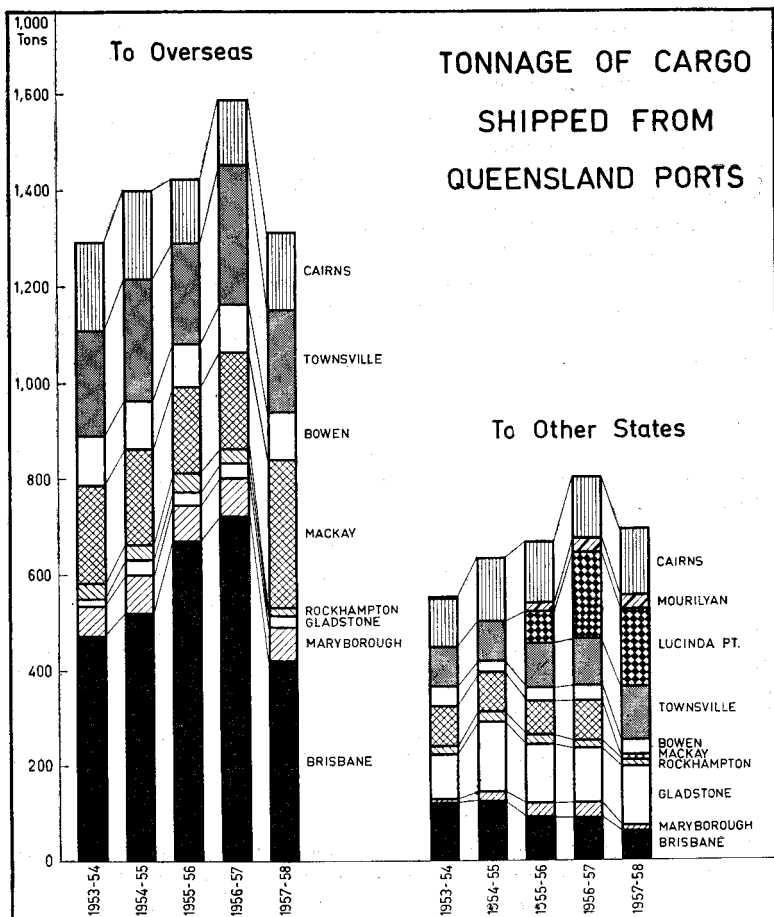
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available. Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a new deep-water port and bulk sugar terminal for Bundaberg, capable of handling medium size coastal ships, was opened in September, 1958.



The port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. In 1881 a deep-water overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, &c., in bulk and has become a substantial oil terminal.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels. A sugar bulk handling installation has been completed which is capable of storing 150,000 tons of sugar. It can load and trim sugar into a ship's holds at the rate of 600 tons per hour. There is also an oil terminal with a depth of 35 feet at low water spring tides.

Bowen is situated on a natural harbour. It contains three wharf berths and exports sugar and meat.



Townsville was established in 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers. The Great Northern Railway which extends 600 miles west to Mt. Isa brings copper, lead, wool, and uranium for shipment. Townsville is also provided with sugar bulk handling plant which came into operation in 1959.

Cairns is also a "made" port, and its harbour is well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Lucinda Point at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel is the sugar bulk handling terminal for the rich sugar lands of the Herbert River Valley. Mourilyan Harbour is to be developed and a bulk sugar terminal established which, it is expected, will be ready for the 1960 sugar season.

Other small ports north of Townsville are Innisfail, at present engaged in the export of sugar but which will be displaced by Mourilyan Harbour, and Port Douglas. Thursday Island, the headquarters of the

pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown and Portland Roads on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1956*, for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1958, was £3,016,437, and the Working Account had a debit balance of £25,537.

#### BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses. <sup>1</sup>	Total Expenditure.	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1953-54 .. ..	603	753	460	611	—95
1954-55 .. ..	688	853	522	693	66
1955-56 .. ..	701	817	582	772	111
1956-57 .. ..	671	918	684	1,048	—19
1957-58 .. ..	695	937	731	944	—26

<sup>1</sup> Excluding interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1958, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £29,616, *Dr.* £115,973, and *Cr.* £112,245 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1958, £162,917, of which Innisfail accounted for £144,231. Debits totalled £6,531.

*Harbour Boards' Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.

From 30th June, 1945, to 30th June, 1958, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton Harbour Boards of £150,659 and £629,335 respectively were written off by the State Government, and £54,116 outstanding redemptions of loans were waived. During this period, loans of £160,896 and £77,017 were advanced by the Government to Bowen and Rockhampton respectively, and all payments on these loans are being met. For the past four years, Bowen has paid instalments on the debt as

at 30th June, 1945, and has also paid redemption totalling £13,000 on account of arrears. Arrears of interest and penalty interest due from 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1957, amounting to £15,453 had been written off in respect of the Bundaberg Harbour Board, which made no repayments in 1956-57 or in 1957-58.

## HARBOUR BOARDS, 1957-58.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts (excluding Loan).	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan).	Loan Indebtedness, 30th June, 1958.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen .. ..	44,648	53,201	34,753	60,461	397,428
Bundaberg ..	4,905	99,414	9,837	105,388	1,368,800
Cairns .. ..	188,693	246,948	206,681	256,315	238,281
Gladstone ..	42,355	88,441	32,862	86,742	555,843
Mackay .. ..	206,745	350,067	108,092	384,315	1,372,442
Rockhampton ..	53,349	66,856	40,972	67,968	545,731
Townsville ..	234,741	321,654	169,884	229,167	956,647
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>775,436</b>	<b>1,226,581<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>603,081</b>	<b>1,190,356<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,435,172</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Government Subsidy £129,111. and debt charges £272,058.

<sup>2</sup> Including construction £299,246,

*Cargo Discharged and Shipped.*—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1958. QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO<sup>1</sup> SHIPMENTS, 1957-58.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	459,374	929,062	1,388,436	421,667	63,686	485,353
Maryborough ..	..	4,143	4,143	70,915	12,128	83,043
Bundaberg ..	..	1,649	1,649	1,620	..	1,620
Gladstone ..	22,164	62,784	84,948	25,110	122,950	148,060
Rockhampton ..	3,232	26,351	29,583	16,557	12,418	28,975
Mackay .. ..	5,253	53,152	58,405	306,249	12,713	318,962
Bowen .. ..	..	1,870	1,870	99,557	29,530	129,087
Townsville ..	43,571	184,226	227,797	208,466	114,021	322,487
Lucinda Point ..	..	309	309	3,378	161,520	164,898
Mourilyan ..	..	5,896	5,896	..	28,972	28,972
Cairns .. ..	55,695	88,330	144,025	158,153	137,342	295,495
Thursday Is. <sup>2</sup>	39,811	40	39,851	18	39,199	39,217
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>629,100</b>	<b>1,357,812</b>	<b>1,986,912</b>	<b>1,311,690</b>	<b>734,479</b>	<b>2,046,169</b>

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

<sup>2</sup> Including 39,000 tons due to transhipment of cargoes of two disabled oil tankers. These figures have been excluded from the diagrams on pages 228 and 229.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30th June, 1958. Comparing 1957-58 with 1947-48, 73 per cent. more cargo was discharged (5 per cent. more from overseas and 146 per cent. more interstate) and 100 per cent. more was shipped (180 per cent. more overseas and 33 per cent. more interstate).



QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO<sup>1</sup> DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1953-54 ..	1,037,141	699,644	1,736,785	1,294,645	555,928	1,850,573
1954-55 ..	1,111,512	735,834	1,847,346	1,407,978	633,408	2,041,386
1955-56 ..	1,039,373	874,884	1,914,257	1,425,674	668,226	2,093,900
1956-57 ..	621,608	1,131,719	1,753,327	1,589,948	801,646	2,391,594
1957-58 ..	629,100	1,357,812	1,986,912	1,311,690	734,479	2,046,169

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

*Shipping.*—The next table shows the number and the net tonnage of vessels entering Queensland ports during 1957-58.

## TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1957-58.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Total Entries.
	From Overseas Direct.	From Overseas via States.	From Other States.	Total.	Originating beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	

## NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane ..	207	299	454	960	87	170	257	1,217
Maryborough ..	8	..	18	26	17	44	61	87
Bundaberg ..	2	..	4	6	5	99	104	110
Gladstone ..	1	12	19	32	63	..	63	95
Rockhampton ..	1	..	36	37	49	15	64	101
Mackay ..	31	..	22	53	34	..	34	87
Bowen ..	15	1	13	29	30	..	30	59
Townsville ..	50	15	52	117	224	6	230	347
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	37	37	12	..	12	49
Mourilyan ..	..	..	6	6	8	..	8	14
Cairns ..	37	3	23	63	178	19	197	260
Thursday Island	23	..	6	29	32	28	60	89
Total ..	375	330	690	1,395	739	381	1,120	2,515

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	734	1,373	1,281	3,388	346	21	367	3,755
Maryborough ..	27	..	17	44	28	2	30	74
Bundaberg ..	1	..	1	2	1	4	5	7
Gladstone ..	3	67	79	149	169	..	169	318
Rockhampton ..	6	..	24	30	189	2	191	221
Mackay ..	113	..	60	173	96	..	96	269
Bowen ..	52	6	30	88	98	..	98	186
Townsville ..	143	53	118	314	712	3	715	1,029
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	80	80	24	..	24	104
Mourilyan ..	..	..	8	8	11	..	11	19
Cairns ..	100	10	44	154	404	5	409	563
Thursday Island	21	..	24	45	17	7	24	69
Total ..	1,200	1,509	1,766	4,475	2,095	44	2,139	6,614

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

## TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1957-58.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Total Clearances.
	To Overseas Direct.	To Overseas via States.	To Other States.	Total.	Terminating beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	
NUMBER OF VESSELS.								
Brisbane .. ..	301	173	383	857	191	166	357	1,214
Maryborough ..	8	2	6	16	29	46	75	91
Bundaberg .. .	3	..	4	7	4	100	104	111
Gladstone .. .	13	4	36	53	41	..	41	94
Rockhampton ..	15	1	25	41	45	15	60	101
Mackay .. .. .	37	1	7	45	41	..	41	86
Bowen .. .. .	3	3	8	14	45	..	45	59
Townsville .. .	88	14	74	176	160	7	167	343
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	14	14	35	..	35	49
Mourilyan .. .	..	..	7	7	7	..	7	14
Cairns .. .. .	52	3	64	119	126	20	146	265
Thursday Island	20	..	5	25	33	28	61	86
Total .. .. .	540	201	633	1,374	757	382	1,139	2,513

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	1,221	774	1,047	3,042	690	25	715	3,757
Maryborough ..	30	8	12	50	29	2	31	81
Bundaberg ..	1	..	1	2	1	4	5	7
Gladstone ..	58	20	61	139	174	..	174	313
Rockhampton ..	81	7	12	100	119	2	121	221
Mackay ..	139	2	25	166	98	..	98	264
Bowen ..	4	14	13	31	154	..	154	185
Townsville ..	291	58	147	496	515	3	518	1,014
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	30	30	76	..	76	106
Mourilyan ..	..	..	10	10	9	..	9	19
Cairns ..	200	7	128	335	221	6	227	562
Thursday Island	26	..	25	51	11	7	18	69
Total ..	2,051	890	1,511	4,452	2,097	49	2,146	6,598

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In 1957-58, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. All the figures show a very appreciable increase in the last ten years and for oversea voyages the 1957-58 figures are above the pre-war level. Interstate tonnage is a little over half the pre-war figure and the number of vessels concerned is about three-fifths of the 1938-39 number.

For purely intrastate voyages, the number of vessels is only one-third and the tonnage one-seventh of the 1938-39 level.

#### TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Grand Total.
	Over-seas Direct.	Over-seas via States.	Other States.	Total.	Beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	

#### NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

1948-49 .. ..	264	191	360	815	558	202	760	1,575
1949-50 .. ..	264	224	379	867	457	359	816	1,683
1950-51 .. ..	253	256	395	904	579	318	897	1,801
1951-52 .. ..	251	194	413	858	585	359	944	1,802
1952-53 .. ..	305	233	494	1,032	683	454	1,137	2,169
1953-54 .. ..	301	254	559	1,114	721	514	1,235	2,349
1954-55 .. ..	328	269	598	1,195	673	482	1,155	2,350
1955-56 .. ..	347	262	597	1,206	709	415	1,124	2,330
1956-57 .. ..	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368
1957-58 .. ..	375	330	690	1,395	739	381	1,120	2,515

#### NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

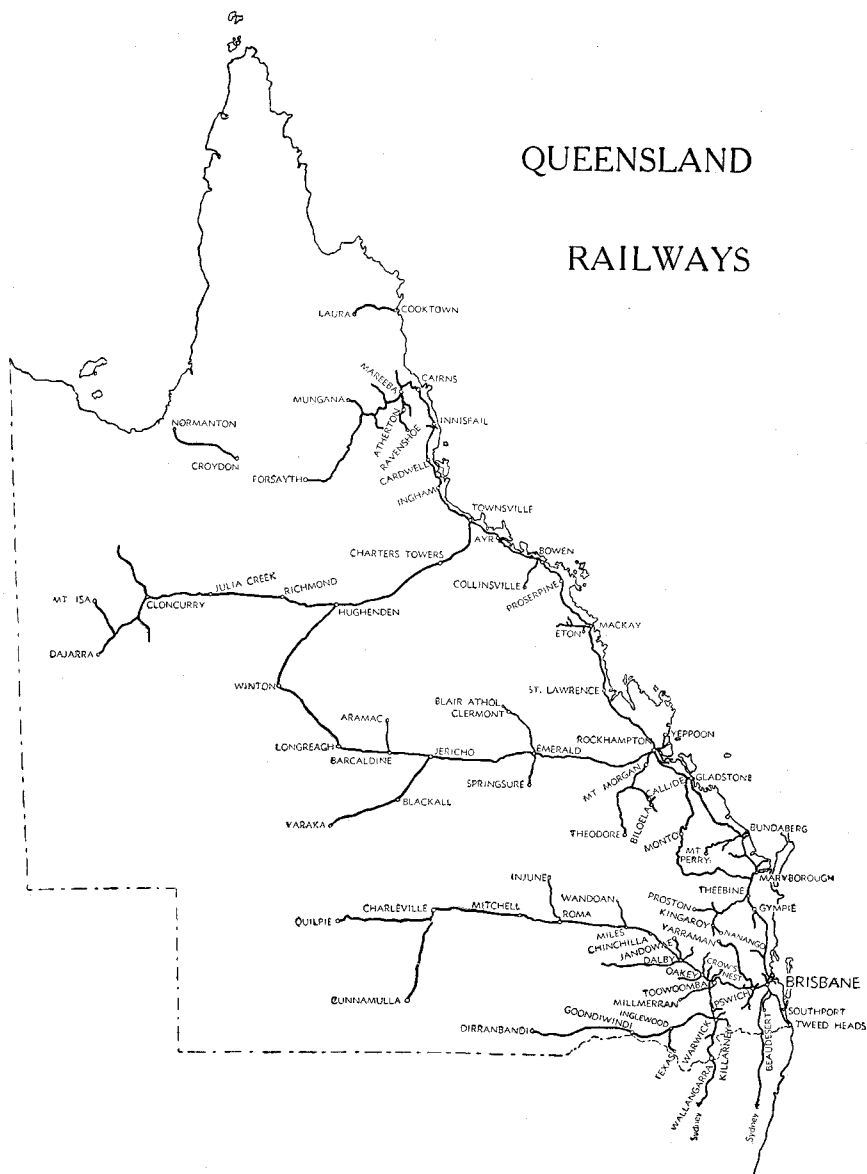
1948-49 .. ..	308	169	378	855	526	199	725	1,580
1949-50 .. ..	322	181	386	889	445	336	781	1,670
1950-51 .. ..	354	156	428	938	586	322	908	1,846
1951-52 .. ..	321	109	432	862	572	384	956	1,818
1952-53 .. ..	401	172	482	1,055	670	474	1,144	2,199
1953-54 .. ..	459	189	484	1,132	727	515	1,242	2,374
1954-55 .. ..	480	176	558	1,214	673	479	1,152	2,366
1955-56 .. ..	490	184	568	1,242	671	419	1,090	2,332
1956-57 .. ..	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379
1957-58 .. ..	540	201	633	1,374	757	382	1,139	2,513

### 3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

# QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30th June, 1958, was 6,456.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more

lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains in Queensland are equal in comfort to any in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was £4,371,000. The cost of the Queensland section was £2,200,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was £625,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

During 1950-51, work was commenced on the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area necessary to cope with traffic expansion. This quadruplication work required the replacing of existing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails welded in lengths of 200 feet and laying down two additional tracks with the same weight rail. Considerable track work has been completed and brought into use in conjunction with a new major bridge structure carrying two additional tracks over the Brisbane River at Indooroopilly, but the whole of the track work is not yet completed.

Opportunity also was taken to replace existing timber bridges by steel and concrete structures and wherever possible to reduce the length of bridges by banks. Modern station buildings of brick and concrete construction have replaced those which required to be removed. These works are still in progress.

New establishments in and near Brisbane include a bulk stores depot with administrative block now in use, and mechanical engineering workshops being built, at Redbank; civil engineering workshop being built at Banyo and a depot for diesel-electric locomotives, air-conditioned trains and rail motors on which work is in hand at Northgate.

An extensive programme for the modernisation of the railways has been undertaken since the war. Progress made in the rolling stock programme during the five years ended 30th June, 1958, is set out below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1953-1958.

Particulars.	Locomotives.				Cars.	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c.	Brake Vans.	Wagons.
	Steam.	Diesel-Mech.	Diesel-Elec.	Total.				
On hand 30-6-53	855	1	10	866	1,110	225	167	24,278
1953-54 to 1957-58								
Added .. ..	25	5	48	78	134	12	6	4,837
Withdrawn ..	113	..	..	113	76	21	9	998
On hand 30-6-58	767	6	58	831	1,168	216	164	28,117

Orders were current on 30th June, 1958, for a further 5 diesel electric locomotives, which will extend the use of diesel-electric traction with its greatly superior hauling capacity, speed, and economy of operation. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 7 per cent. of locomotive stock, were responsible for 26 per cent. of the total traffic mileage in 1957-58.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Other passenger services in the country have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives which have accelerated these services.

*Passenger Traffic\**—Passenger traffic provided 10 per cent. of the total earnings in 1957-58, compared with 11 per cent. in 1953-54. The decline is largely due to the competition of air travel and good motor highways with long-distance rail journeys. Even metropolitan suburban passenger traffic has been affected, as the number of passengers has decreased by 3.2 per cent. since 1953-54, although its earnings have remained over the five years at about 2.6 per cent. of total earnings. Average earnings per suburban passenger train mile in 1957-58 were 103d. per mile compared with 121d. per train mile for country services.

Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 64 per cent. of metropolitan and 54 per cent. of non-metropolitan travellers. First class suburban travel was abolished on 31st July, 1956.

*Goods Traffic\**—Goods traffic provided 83 per cent. of total earnings in 1957-58, compared with 82 per cent. in 1953-54. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile rose in that period from 4.3 to 5.0d. and earnings per ton of goods from 740d. to 898d. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge lines, excluding the Cooktown and Normanton lines, has risen from 312 tons in 1953-54 to 329 tons in 1957-58 (diesel-electric 439 tons, steam, 289 tons).

The tonnage of goods conveyed during 1957-58 was 627,764 tons less than that carried in 1956-57, due to the effect of a disastrous drought which prevailed during the year. The earnings from goods traffic consequently were lower than for the previous year, a decrease of £1,716,053 being recorded. The tonnage of livestock carried and earnings from livestock also showed a decrease on the previous financial year, but the number carried (1,439,262) was the second highest on record.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 237).

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\* Analysis in these paragraphs excludes the South Brisbane-Border Railway.

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

## RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIVE YEARS.

Particulars.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Lines Open .. .. mls.		6,560	6,553	6,456	6,456	6,456
Traffic Train Mileage .. .. 1,000 mls.		19,241	19,637	19,289	20,054	19,032
Train Mileage per Mile Open .. .. mls.		2,934	2,997	2,988	3,106	2,948
Capital Account (opened lines) .. .. £1,000		67,100	71,016	74,345	80,726	86,833
Total Earnings .. .. £1,000		30,223	31,625	31,313	36,678	34,636
Earnings per Train Mile .. .. sh.		31.4	32.2	32.5	36.6	36.4
Total Working Expenses .. .. £1,000		29,121	30,946	33,874	37,790	36,894
Expenses per Train Mile .. .. sh.		30.3	31.5	35.1	37.7	38.8
Net Revenue .. .. £1,000		1,102	679	-2,561	-1,112	-2,258
Costs as % of Earnings .. .. %		96.4	97.9	108.2	103.0	106.5
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>						
Train Mileage .. .. 1,000 mls.		6,819 <sup>1</sup>	7,178	7,161	7,253	7,168
Country .. .. 1,000 mls.		4,754 <sup>1</sup>	5,080	5,142	5,183	5,086
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. 1,000 mls.		2,065	2,098	2,019	2,070	2,082
Passengers Carried .. .. 1,000		35,379	35,919	35,647	34,270	33,665
Country .. .. 1,000		6,404	6,207	5,899	5,487	5,141
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. 1,000		29,475	29,712	29,748	28,783	28,524
Earnings Collected .. .. £1,000		4,593	4,651	4,634	5,155	4,985
Passengers .. .. £1,000		3,371	3,376	3,273	3,622	3,451
Country .. .. £1,000		2,616	2,609	2,524	2,740	2,561
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. £1,000		755	767	749	882	890
Parcels, Mails, &c. .. .. £1,000		1,222	1,275	1,411	1,533	1,534
<i>Goods Traffic <sup>4</sup>—</i>						
Train Mileage .. .. 1,000 mls.		12,219 <sup>1</sup>	12,459	12,128	12,501	11,617
Tonnage <sup>3</sup> .. .. 1,000 tons		8,161	8,577	8,266	8,531	7,827
Minerals (incl. Coal) .. .. 1,000 tons		2,324	2,428	2,329	2,618	2,512
Agricultural Produce .. .. 1,000 tons		3,257	3,442	3,271	3,177	2,744
Other Goods .. .. 1,000 tons		1,819	1,902	1,859	1,858	1,739
Livestock .. .. 1,000 tons		761	805	807	878	832
Earnings Collected .. .. £1,000		24,815	26,106	25,736	30,502	28,537
Minerals (incl. Coal) .. .. £1,000		4,791	4,826	4,670	5,983	5,445
Agricultural Produce .. .. £1,000		4,712	4,983	4,901	5,694	4,900
Other Goods .. .. £1,000		12,182	13,115	12,804	14,460	14,024
Livestock .. .. £1,000		3,130	3,182	3,361	4,365	4,218
Average Length of Haul <sup>1 5</sup> .. .. mls.		177	171	178	185	181
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains <sup>1 5</sup> .. .. tons		312	316	321	326	329
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c. .. .. £1,000		815	868	893	1,021	1,064

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway.<sup>2</sup> Metropolitan District only.<sup>3</sup> Including some duplication of tonnage carried on both the Uniform Gauge and the 3 ft. 6 in. systems. Counting such tonnages only once, the 1957-58 total would be 7,766,000 tons.<sup>4</sup> Excluding Departmental traffic.<sup>5</sup> Excluding the

Cooktown and Normanton Railways and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.



At present, the Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of the operations of each of these sections are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1957-58.

Particulars.	Southern Division.	Central Division.	Northern Division. <sup>1</sup>	South Brisbane - Border. <sup>2</sup>	Total.
Lines Open .. .. mls.	2,734	1,659	1,994	69	6,456
Traffic Train Mileage .. .. 1,000 mls.	9,681	4,410	4,603	248	19,032
Train Mileage per Mile Open .. .. mls.	3,541	2,658	2,354	3,594	2,948
Capital Account (opened lines) .. .. £1,000	47,605	18,030	20,511	687	86,833
<i>Total Earnings Allotted</i> .. .. £1,000	15,141	9,130	9,542	823	34,636
Coaching <sup>3</sup> .. .. £1,000	3,284	1,350	1,205	210	6,049
Goods and Livestock .. .. £1,000	11,857	7,780	8,337	613	28,587
Earnings per Train Mile .. .. sh.	31.3	41.4	40.7	66.4	36.4
Total Working Expenses .. .. £1,000	18,699	8,528	8,783	884	36,894
Expenses per Train Mile .. .. sh.	38.6	38.7	37.4	71.3	38.8
Net Revenue .. .. £1,000	—3,558	602	759	—61	—2,258
Costs as % of Earnings .. .. %	123.5	93.4	92.0	107.4	106.5
<i>Coaching Traffic<sup>4</sup>—</i>					
Passengers Carried .. .. 1,000	31,451	673	1,373	168	33,665
<i>Earnings Collected</i> .. .. £1,000	3,207	617	963	198	4,985
Passengers .. .. £1,000	2,214	407	701	129	3,451
Parcels, Mails, &c. .. .. £1,000	993	210	262	69	1,534
<i>Goods Traffic<sup>4</sup>—</i>					
<i>Tonnage<sup>5</sup></i> .. .. 1,000 tons	3,336	1,907	2,232	352	7,827
Minerals (incl. Coal) .. .. 1,000 tons	1,410	377	666	59	2,512
Agricultural Produce .. .. 1,000 tons	690	1,041	926	87	2,744
Other Goods .. .. 1,000 tons	877	241	418	203	1,739
Livestock .. .. 1,000 tons	359	248	222	3	832
<i>Earnings Collected</i> .. .. £1,000	14,220	5,379	5,375	613	28,587
Minerals (incl. Coal) .. .. £1,000	2,289	839	2,237	80	5,445
Agricultural Produce .. .. £1,000	2,018	1,261	1,463	158	4,900
Other Goods .. .. £1,000	8,226	2,020	3,412	366	14,024
Livestock .. .. £1,000	1,687	1,259	1,263	9	4,218
<i>Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &amp;c.</i> .. .. £1,000	572	230	250	12	1,064

<sup>1</sup> Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft. gauge).

<sup>2</sup> Uniform gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) operated by New South Wales Railways.

<sup>3</sup> Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c. <sup>4</sup> Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated—Departmental traffic is excluded.

<sup>5</sup> See note <sup>2</sup> to preceding table.

Of the total amount expended from Loan Funds during the year 1957-58 (£4,546,225), £1,225,425 was general expenditure on surveys, suspense accounts, rolling stock and depreciation. Of the remaining

£3,320,800, £2,917,571, or 88 per cent., was expended in the Southern Division, £76,867 (2 per cent.) in the Central Division, and £326,362 (10 per cent.) in the Northern Division.

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At 30th June, 1958, there were 78 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of lines open for public traffic, 52 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymorel line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 244 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft. 6 in. to Alice Springs, a 3 ft. 6 in. line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Government.	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock.			Staff. <sup>1</sup>
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Locomotives.	Coaching.	Goods & Service.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,103	..	6,103	1,191	3,668	26,048	52,870
Victoria ..	4,367	..	..	4,401 <sup>2</sup>	551	2,464	22,573	30,097
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>6,456<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>28,128</b>	<b>29,093</b>
South Australia	1,651	..	882	2,533	317	702	8,795	10,062
Western Australia	..	..	4,117	4,117	404	591	12,275	13,274
Tasmania ..	..	..	565	565	122	153	2,812	2,434
Commonwealth..	..	1,330	922	2,252	141	187	2,512	2,598
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>26,427</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>9,358<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>103,144<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>140,428</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria.<sup>2</sup> Including

34 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.

<sup>3</sup> Including 30 miles of 2 ft. 0 in. gauge.<sup>4</sup> Including 56 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.<sup>5</sup> Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings and expenses, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	35,020	258,651	18,502	74,433 <sup>1</sup>	72,534	1,899
Victoria .. ..	18,353	167,662	8,892	35,954	38,174	-2,220
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>19,032</b>	<b>33,665</b>	<b>7,766</b>	<b>34,636</b>	<b>36,894</b>	<b>-2,258</b>
South Australia ..	7,081	17,564	4,146	13,160 <sup>2</sup>	15,953	-2,793
Western Australia	7,327	14,106	3,589	12,788	16,091	-3,303
Tasmania .. ..	1,568	2,444	1,096	2,569	3,218	-649
Commonwealth ..	1,910	238	1,259	5,346	3,611	1,735
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>90,291</b>	<b>494,330</b>	<b>45,250</b>	<b>178,886</b>	<b>186,475</b>	<b>-7,589</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding £1,000(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding £3,500(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

#### 4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

*Brisbane.*—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and

other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

## BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1953-54	364.29	646	2,947	15,001	138,231	3,097	3,030	6,827
1954-55	390.07	643	3,103	14,931	136,674	3,135	3,149	7,059
1955-56	396.66	647	2,902	14,726	131,271	3,351	3,340	7,273
1956-57	398.00	656	2,858	14,020	125,195	3,393	3,431	7,463
1957-58	403.69	617	2,833	13,525	123,576	3,381	3,419	7,573

*All Local Authorities.*—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1957-58 are shown below.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1957-58.

Service.	Route Open.	Vehicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	66	365	2,178	7,760	85,808	2,437	2,264	5,663
<i>Trolley Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	19	30	.. <sup>1</sup>	1,054	11,460	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Motor Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	319	222	655	4,711	26,308	944	1,155	1,910
Maryborough	58	5	7	86	509	12	11	20
Rockhampton	46	34	74	789	3,304	96	105	160
Total ..	508	656	2,914	14,400	127,389	3,489	3,535	7,753

<sup>1</sup> Included with Brisbane motor buses.

## 5. ROADS.

Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend throughout the inland areas into the far-west and north-west of the State.

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State Government by means of subsidies from government funds.

The next table shows Queensland's roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) at 30th June, 1958.

## ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1958.

Local Authority.	Formed Roads.					Other Roads.		Total All Roads.
	Concrete or Other High Standard.	Sealed Pavement.	Un-sealed Pavement.	Not Paved.	Total.	Cleared Only.	Natural State.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane ..	75	811	613	390	1,889	5	466	2,360
Other Cities ..	26	917	253	181	1,377	49	373	1,799
Towns ..	3	312	95	114	524	77	64	665
Shires ..	127	5,638	17,608	34,272	57,645	14,095	43,760	115,500
Total ..	231	7,678	18,569	34,957	61,435	14,226	44,663	120,324

A proportion of the funds received annually by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Transactions through this fund for the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance at 30th June.
	£	£	£
1953-54 .. ..	560,100	527,592	239,730
1954-55 .. ..	1,033,025	840,280	432,475
1955-56 .. ..	1,028,125	1,044,017	416,583
1956-57 .. ..	1,250,000	1,305,073	361,510
1957-58 .. ..	1,250,000	1,278,400	333,110

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads, which are regarded as of national importance, such as the road connecting the Mary Kathleen Uranium Field with the railway, and the Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the south-west corner of the State with various rail heads.

The Main Roads Department expended £12,052,552 from the Main Roads Fund during 1957-58, and Local Authorities spent £8,459,619 on roads making a gross total of £20,512,171. Some duplication occurs in this total however (principally work performed by the Main Roads Department charged to Local Authorities, £1,126,779) making the net expenditure on roads during the year 1957-58 about £19m.

*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act*, 1920, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February, 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads are classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main,

Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Details are set out in the following table.

## QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <sup>1</sup>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375	19,879	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	276	1,463	20,470	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	11,186	241	298	1,536	21,039	12,655
1956 ..	8,252	10,635	235	299	1,564	20,985	13,194
1957 ..	8,246	10,636	235	297	1,561	20,975	13,911
1958 ..	8,254	10,553	235	297	1,561	20,900	14,369

<sup>1</sup> Completed mileage only, the total of 14,369 miles at 30th June, 1958, comprising:—gravelled or metallic pavement, 4,215 miles; bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 5,122 miles; and cleared or formed only, 5,032 miles.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and of maintenance of gazetted roads as shown below.

<i>For Construction.</i>				<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years			Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost for 20 years			Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	Up to 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years			Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	Up to 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years			Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads terms may be applied			Same as for construction
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commenced			As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Nil

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways, to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in the adjoining State of New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

During the year ended 30th June, 1958, the Department completed a total length of 1,355 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 532 miles of new work, 405 miles of raising road surfaces, and 418 miles of resurfacing. At 30th June, 1958, 525 miles of new work were under construction. Bridges erected during the year ended 30th June, 1958, totalled 6,698 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 37·3 miles.

It is the policy of the Department to call tenders wherever the work to be done is of such a nature as to make it likely that a tender will be lodged. In 1957-58, 48 tenders were accepted for work of a value of £1,168,910.

An important phase of the Department's work lies in planning the road requirements for future developments in traffic. Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, action is taken to acquire such land as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion and paints, and the University, the Government Analyst and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, and contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1957-58 are shown in the following table.

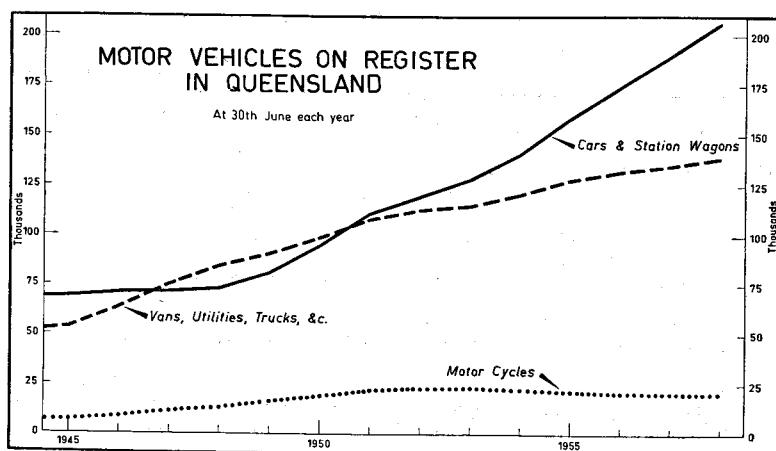
As from December, 1957, a duty was imposed by the Commonwealth on diesel fuel in terms of the Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act. Queensland is to receive in respect of the financial years 1957-58 and 1958-59 an annual amount of £500,000.

## MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	100,000	..	380,000	..	125,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act ..	..	..	..	..	47,414
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	3,766,460	4,075,193	4,342,483	4,608,807	4,797,882
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	311,212	368,711	406,998	590,885	611,124
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	250,000	75,000	100,000	80,000	80,000
Callide Coal Road ..	1,143	..	..	..	..
Mary Kathleen Road ..	..	..	..	..	326,494
Other <sup>1</sup> ..	2,643,422	3,306,201	4,007,077	4,682,899	5,363,743
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges ..	<sup>2</sup>	811,268	974,296	1,163,191	1,191,219
Other ..	204,112	97,099	97,669	113,621	163,941
Total ..	7,276,349	8,733,472	10,308,523	11,239,403	12,706,817
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	560,100	1,033,025	1,028,125	1,250,000	1,250,000
Burdekin Bridge ..	309,315	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>
All Receipts ..	8,145,764	9,766,497	11,336,648	12,489,403	13,956,817
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	2,986,173	4,843,026	5,156,798	6,335,904	6,587,472
Road Maintenance ..	1,603,418	2,077,429	2,521,193	2,372,221	2,556,029
Interest and Redemption ..	514,775	515,895	508,274	498,640	464,784
Purchase of Plant ..	478,649	939,506	554,204	709,152	608,530
Maintenance of Plant ..	358,855	451,222	516,444	578,291	630,555
Administrative <sup>4</sup> ..	805,952	945,521	1,050,433	1,175,216	1,205,182
Total ..	6,747,822	9,772,599	10,307,346	11,669,424	12,052,552
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	527,592	840,280	1,044,017	1,305,073	1,278,400
Burdekin Bridge ..	311,995	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>
Other ..	—328,440	—36,262	—109,652	149,062	—51,175
All Expenditure ..	7,258,969	10,576,617	11,241,711	13,123,559	13,279,777

<sup>1</sup> Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1954 to 1956, and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads. <sup>2</sup> Offset against expenditure. <sup>3</sup> Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund administered by Co-ordinator-General's Department from 1st July, 1954. <sup>4</sup> Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.





## 6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—The number of vehicles each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c., are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>1</sup>

At 30th June.	Cars.	Buses.	Trucks and Lorries.	Utilities and Panel Vans.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1949 ..	80,833	917	90,041	.. <sup>2</sup>	16,177	187,968	1,498,003
1950 ..	95,146	968	97,653	.. <sup>2</sup>	19,152	212,919	1,713,695
1951 ..	110,732	981	36,792	70,268	22,011	240,784	2,599,932
1952 ..	119,482	1,001	36,885	74,355	23,302	255,025	3,413,198
1953 ..	128,004	1,014	35,647	78,156	23,400	266,221	4,422,943
1954 ..	141,233	1,005	36,005	83,597	22,367	284,207	4,803,730
1955 ..	158,611	1,027	37,195	89,487	21,401	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	174,183	1,033	37,306	93,614	20,419	326,555	5,337,602
1957 ..	189,728	1,128	37,750	96,166	20,312	345,084	5,715,857
1958 ..	206,260 <sup>3</sup>	1,236	37,662	99,838	20,193	365,189 <sup>4</sup>	5,961,713

<sup>1</sup> Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. <sup>2</sup> Included with trucks and lorries. <sup>3</sup> Including 2,292 licensed as taxicabs. <sup>4</sup> There were also 2,737 mobile equipment vehicles and 23,743 trailers registered in Queensland.

During the year 1957-58, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 20,430; trucks and lorries, 1,884; utilities and panel vans, 8,695; motor cycles, 1,710; and buses, 126. As in the previous four years, new motor cycles were less than those needed for replacements. The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last five years have been as follows:—1953-54, 28,419; 1954-55, 34,116; 1955-56, 32,689; 1956-57, 30,614; and 1957-58, 32,845. The record number registered in one year was 34,456 in 1950-51.

MOTOR VEHICLES<sup>1</sup> REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

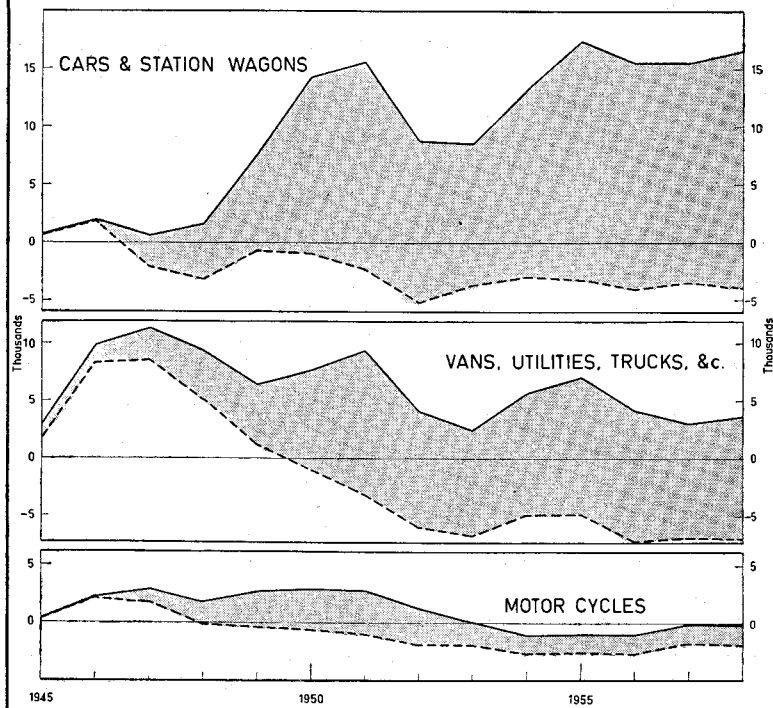
State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles <sup>1</sup> Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue, 1957-58. <sup>2</sup>
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales .. ..	654,557	709,036	762,950	807,088	859,413	10,491,728
Victoria .. ..	559,246	629,147	677,916	708,582	747,834	8,816,380
Queensland .. ..	<b>284,207</b>	<b>307,721</b>	<b>326,555</b>	<b>345,084</b>	<b>365,189</b>	<b>4,850,481</b>
S. Australia .. ..	218,412	229,502	238,701	250,207	259,733	3,393,089
W. Australia .. ..	153,917 <sup>r</sup>	168,787 <sup>r</sup>	178,353 <sup>r</sup>	182,944 <sup>r</sup>	189,636	1,990,860
Tasmania .. ..	65,362	71,673	76,153	80,000	84,920	1,022,494
N. T. .. ..	3,823	4,999	5,547	6,657	7,761	40,664
A. C. T. .. ..	7,803	8,834	10,073	10,843	12,206	93,255
Total .. ..	1,947,327	2,129,699	2,276,248	2,391,405	2,526,692	30,698,951

<sup>1</sup> Including motor cycles. <sup>2</sup> Including Registration Fees and Motor Tax, but excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees (and similar fees in other States) and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Net Increase or Decrease in Registration of: All Vehicles — Second Hand Vehicles ---

The number of NEW VEHICLES is shown by the depth of the shaded area between the two lines



At 30th June, 1958, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—South Australia, 290; Victoria, 273; Western Australia, 269; Queensland, 258; Tasmania, 253; New South Wales, 233.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed with the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959* (see below). In addition, since July, 1959, taxicab and other vehicles kept or let for hire, must be licensed with the Commissioner for Transport.

*Fees Payable.*—Annual registration fees were as follows as from 1st February, 1959:—for pneumatic tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use charged at 6s. per unit; for solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons; for trailers 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers 9s. per cwt.; for traction engines £3 3s. per year; and for pneumatic-tyred vehicles with a load capacity of over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, £1 per annum. Registration number plate fees were: motor vehicles 10s. and cycles 8s. per pair; trailers 7s. 6d. for single plate..

In addition, the owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle is liable to pay a driving fee of 15s. No such fee is payable in respect of a tractor or a trailer.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1958-59 on *motor cars* ranged from £3 12s. to approximately £27. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s.; or £3 8s. with a side car.

*Drivers.*—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1957*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

*The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945*, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

*Licensing of Road Transport.*—Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, control is exercised in respect of the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit (casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

**Omnibus Service:** An amount varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

**Inter-town Passenger Service:** A rate varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

**Inter-town Goods Service:** An amount varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

**Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service:** An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, a nominal fee is assessed. The Commissioner grants permits for the use of vehicles for special purposes and fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips. Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c., who may operate on manifest and submit returns.

In April, 1958, the Government exempted from the payment of permit fees, the use on any road of any vehicle, not exceeding a load capacity of 2 tons, owned by a primary producer and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer. In April, 1959, the exemption was extended to cover vehicles of a load capacity exceeding two tons but not over four tons for distances not exceeding 75 miles from pick up to set down.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods was vested in the Commissioner for Transport by an amendment of the Acts of April, 1959, becoming effective in July, 1959.

*The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958*, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than four tons at the rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent. of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

## 7. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

*Summary for Ten Years.*—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents occurring on public highways and reported to the police in Queensland for the last ten years. Up to 30th June, 1957, all accidents had to be reported, but since 1st July, 1957, accidents involving only property damage up to £25 in value need not be reported. For this reason, the number of accidents recorded showed a drop in 1957-58. Because of the decrease in the number of reported injuries, it also seems likely that some accidents involving minor personal injury were not reported.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <sup>1</sup>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <sup>1</sup>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1948-49 .. ..	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.2
1949-50 .. ..	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.7	40.7
1950-51 .. ..	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	45.7
1951-52 .. ..	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.0	52.9
1952-53 .. ..	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	56.2
1953-54 .. ..	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.0
1954-55 .. ..	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.5
1955-56 .. ..	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.8
1956-57 .. ..	337,539	325	9,800	1.0	29.0	2.4	71.0
1957-58 .. ..	356,807	342	8,739 <sup>2</sup>	1.0	24.5 <sup>2</sup>	2.4	62.3 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

<sup>2</sup> See last paragraph, page 251.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.									
	Total.	Casualty. <sup>1</sup>	Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <sup>2</sup>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019
1955-56	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251
1956-57	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518
1957-58 <sup>3</sup>	16,410	6,565	77	952	85	2,451	46	1,202	30	827	104	3,307

<sup>1</sup> Accidents causing human death or injury. <sup>2</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c. <sup>3</sup> See last paragraph, page 251, concerning restriction of coverage.

*Time of Occurrence.*—In 1957-58, accidents were most frequent on days before public holidays. These days had an average of 69 accidents, followed by Saturdays, with an average of 65, and public holidays with 60. Fridays averaged 55, Sundays 45, days after public holidays 37; other week days were lowest with 36. According to time of day the greatest number of accidents happened between 5 and 6 p.m., 40 per cent. of the daily total being between 3 and 8 p.m.

*Types and Causes of Accidents.*—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Type of Accident.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
	Total.	Casualty <sup>1</sup>	Metro-politan.	Total.	Metro-politan.	Total.
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car .. ..	540	539	35	45	371	521
Van or Utility ..	204	204	13	19	117	198
Truck, &c. ..	48	48	3	6	26	43
Motor Cycle ..	94	94	3	3	87	126
Pedal Cycle ..	35	35	..	..	30	43
Other .. ..	36	36	2	2	35	35
Car and—						
Car .. ..	2,808	530	6	14	474	989
Van or Utility ..	2,115	427	4	10	299	705
Truck, &c. ..	749	160	2	13	102	233
Motor Cycle ..	639	516	4	15	360	613
Pedal Cycle ..	381	379	5	10	178	380
Other .. ..	730	101	1	5	66	133
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility ..	451	97	..	5	44	145
Truck, &c. ..	352	85	1	9	32	115
Motor Cycle ..	250	208	3	5	104	227
Pedal Cycle ..	196	195	2	11	65	200
Other .. ..	318	48	..	4	23	62
Truck, &c., and—						
Truck, &c. ..	121	9	..	1	4	20
Motor Cycle ..	90	85	2	5	58	97
Pedal Cycle ..	54	54	1	3	22	53
Other .. ..	116	20	..	1	11	22
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle ..	37	35	4	4	28	62
Pedal Cycle ..	65	65	..	3	23	93
Other .. ..	75	69	2	5	31	82
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle ..	16	16	..	2	11	23
Other .. ..	14	14	..	1	4	13
Other Vehicle and—						
Other .. ..	16	5	..	..	11	12
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car .. ..	498	99	2	3	58	135
Van or Utility ..	225	41	..	..	22	54
Truck, &c. ..	127	13	..	..	7	21
Motor Cycle ..	36	33	2	5	21	30
Pedal Cycle ..	33	33	..	..	19	33
Other .. ..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c.)—						
Car .. ..	2,787	1,127	13	62	362	1,701
Van or Utility ..	1,309	563	2	31	121	857
Truck, &c. ..	355	134	1	19	17	168
Motor Cycle ..	314	291	2	14	105	331
Pedal Cycle ..	83	83	..	1	41	83
Other .. ..	79	74	5	6	63	81
Total .. ..	16,410	6,565	120	342	3,452	8,739

<sup>1</sup> Accidents causing human death or injury.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. <sup>1</sup>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
<i>Motor Cyclists</i> .. .. .	4,452	1,228	7	30	37
Excessive Speed .. .. .	279	114	..	8	8
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	129	47	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	1,028	356	..	4	4
Intoxicated .. .. .	211	84	3	2	5
Inexperience .. .. .	87	26	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	1,047	261	3	7	10
Reversing Without Care .. .. .	111	9	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	151	40	..	5	5
Following too Closely .. .. .	539	46	..	..	..
Infirmary .. .. .	19	11	..	1	1
Driver Asleep or Drowsy .. .. .	61	31	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights .. .. .	74	29	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal .. .. .	508	107	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	9	2	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	199	65	1	1	2
<i>Motor Cyclists</i> .. .. .	411	353	..	17	17
Excessive Speed .. .. .	57	55	..	10	10
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	8	7	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	44	34	..	1	1
Intoxicated .. .. .	8	7	..	1	1
Inexperience .. .. .	24	21	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	112	96	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	18	13	..	..	..
Following too Closely .. .. .	35	29	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights .. .. .	8	7	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal .. .. .	85	73	..	4	4
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	11	10	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i> .. .. .	194	194	..	2	2
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	13	13	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	19	19	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	101	101	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal .. .. .	20	20	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	37	37	..	1	1
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and</i>					
<i>Riders of Animals</i> .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i> .. .. .	560	560	47	..	47
Careless in Crossing or Walking on					
Roadway .. .. .	370	370	31	..	31
Intoxicated .. .. .	65	65	6	..	6
Children under Seven Years Acting					
in Irresponsible Manner .. .. .	72	72	4	..	4
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle .. .. .	12	12	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	41	41	6	..	6

## ACCIDENTS, 1957-58.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported		Killed.			Injured.		
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. <sup>1</sup>	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.
96	1,678	1,774	10,290	3,225	10	150	160	146	4,669	4,815
2	195	197	1,194	528	3	56	59	7	879	886
5	75	80	661	196	..	13	13	5	348	353
2	508	510	1,848	645	..	9	9	2	940	942
11	122	133	502	221	3	15	18	19	324	343
1	48	49	242	80	..	1	1	2	126	128
48	292	340	2,221	635	3	14	17	62	814	876
7	3	10	230	21	..	..	..	14	8	22
..	59	59	319	104	..	8	8	1	159	160
..	62	62	886	77	..	..	..	1	105	106
..	11	11	55	32	..	5	5	..	31	31
..	41	41	341	178	..	10	10	..	237	237
2	43	45	348	138	..	5	5	5	194	199
8	144	152	875	164	..	1	1	8	229	237
..	3	3	100	43	..	5	5	1	62	63
10	72	82	468	163	1	8	9	19	213	232
11	398	409	829	715	..	39	39	16	821	837
..	61	61	135	125	..	20	20	..	141	141
..	12	12	35	33	..	3	3	1	43	44
..	37	37	91	71	..	2	2	..	84	84
..	10	10	15	14	..	1	1	..	18	18
1	24	25	44	40	..	..	..	1	48	49
5	102	107	236	204	..	4	4	9	222	231
..	17	17	26	19	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	35	35	48	40	..	..	..	..	47	47
2	5	7	13	11	..	1	1	2	11	13
2	84	86	153	131	..	5	5	2	153	155
..	1	1	6	6	..	1	1	..	7	7
1	10	11	27	21	..	2	2	1	22	23
3	205	208	444	443	..	14	14	6	457	463
..	14	14	38	38	..	4	4	..	39	39
..	23	23	48	48	..	..	..	..	55	55
..	4	4	12	12	..	..	..	..	13	13
2	101	103	193	192	..	3	3	5	190	195
..	22	22	58	58	..	3	3	..	62	62
1	41	42	95	95	..	4	4	1	98	99
..	2	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
523	35	558	800	800	64	..	64	751	48	799
345	23	368	465	465	40	..	40	434	30	464
59	7	66	105	105	6	..	6	100	8	108
68	2	70	138	138	9	..	9	129	3	132
12	..	12	12	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
39	3	42	80	80	9	..	9	76	7	83



## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. <sup>1</sup>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i> .. .. .	61	60	..	4	4
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	16	16	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	28	28	..	2	2
Intoxicated .. .. .	14	14	..	2	2
Other .. .. .	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i> .. .. .	290	84	..	5	5
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	180	49	..	2	2
Tyres .. .. .	40	12	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights .. .. .	11	4	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	59	19	..	3	3
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	16	14	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	5	4	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights .. .. .	5	4	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	28	28	..	2	2
Brakes .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights .. .. .	13	13	..	2	2
Other .. .. .	9	9	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i> .. .. .	75	26	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	6	3	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	69	23	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i> .. .. .	90	36	..	2	2
Loosely Gravelled .. .. .	12	3	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery .. .. .	50	18	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	28	15	..	2	2
<i>Weather</i> .. .. .	73	26	2	1	3
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c. ..	37	14	..	..	..
Glaring Sun .. .. .	36	12	2	1	3
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Parties Not Involved</i> .. .. .	309	110	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	260	94	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	49	16	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i> .. .. .	53	16	..	..	..
Trams .. .. .	53	16	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	6,615	2,738	56	64	120

<sup>1</sup> Accidents causing human death or injury.

## ACCIDENTS, 1957-58—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. <sup>1</sup>	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	
..	56	56	105	101	..	5	5	..	103	103	
..	16	16	21	21	..	..	..	..	21	21	
..	26	26	52	52	..	3	3	..	49	49	
..	12	12	16	16	..	2	2	..	15	15	
..	2	2	16	12	..	..	..	..	18	18	
6	128	134	1,141	407	1	30	31	12	594	606	
3	73	76	559	186	..	8	8	6	274	280	
..	21	21	289	104	..	9	9	..	154	154	
1	5	6	77	34	1	3	4	3	50	53	
2	29	31	216	83	..	10	10	3	116	119	
..	16	16	52	47	..	..	..	1	58	59	
..	3	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	
..	5	5	15	14	..	..	..	..	19	19	
..	4	4	18	14	..	..	..	1	16	17	
..	4	4	13	13	..	..	..	..	17	17	
..	26	26	56	56	..	5	5	..	53	53	
..	6	6	12	12	..	..	..	..	12	12	
..	11	11	29	29	..	5	5	..	26	26	
..	9	9	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	15	
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
..	33	33	720	94	..	3	3	..	113	113	
..	4	4	12	8	..	..	..	..	9	9	
..	29	29	708	86	..	3	3	..	104	104	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	43	43	779	280	..	14	14	3	370	373	
..	4	4	219	92	..	4	4	..	119	119	
..	24	24	274	85	..	3	3	3	114	117	
..	15	15	286	103	..	7	7	..	137	137	
3	22	25	306	104	2	3	5	8	119	127	
1	14	15	193	66	..	2	2	3	84	87	
2	8	10	95	33	2	1	3	4	31	35	
..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	1	4	5	
4	138	142	828	271	..	2	2	8	352	360	
3	121	124	673	236	..	2	2	6	313	319	
1	17	18	155	35	..	..	..	2	39	41	
1	24	25	54	16	..	..	..	1	24	25	
1	24	25	53	16	..	..	..	1	24	25	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
647	2,805	3,452	16,410	6,565	77	265	342	952	7,787	8,739	

*Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.*—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1957-58 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <sup>1</sup>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 5 .. ..	78	..	..	..	206	..	284	18.2
5-6 .. ..	77	..	..	9	72	..	158	26.4
7-16 .. ..	157	8	5	453	439	7	1,069	40.9
17-20 .. ..	53	367	580	122	568	6	1,696	217.5
21-29 .. ..	57	772	411	61	683	1	1,985	119.0
30-39 .. ..	104	620	129	57	502	2	1,414	70.8
40-49 .. ..	100	343	73	53	320	2	891	49.9
50-59 .. ..	146	231	27	44	250	3	701	52.1
60 and Over ..	239	160	9	51	262	2	723	42.8
Not Known ..	18	35	14	7	86	..	160	..
Total ..	1,029	2,536	1,248	857	3,388	23	9,081	64.7

<sup>1</sup> Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*Ages of Drivers.*—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Age Group.	Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <sup>1</sup>
Under 14 .. ..	2	..	..	..	205	10
14-16 .. ..	17	..	17	4	132	4
17-19 .. ..	853	..	370	358	58	9
20-24 .. ..	1,626	36	809	321	22	23
25-29 .. ..	1,092	38	721	139	16	30
30-34 .. ..	917	40	704	69	15	33
35-39 .. ..	847	40	539	31	14	25
40-44 .. ..	597	25	415	27	10	22
45-49 .. ..	525	21	319	19	4	23
50-54 .. ..	396	16	256	12	10	19
55-59 .. ..	310	13	181	7	9	7
60 and Over ..	495	10	187	3	23	6
Not Known ..	300	15	242	26	5	23
Total <sup>2</sup> ..	7,977	254	4,760	1,016	523	234

<sup>1</sup> Mainly animal-drawn vehicles, trams, and buses. <sup>2</sup> Excluding 792 accidents where a pedestrian was responsible, and 708 accidents where a straying animal was responsible.

*Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates.*—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties reported during the five years ended 30th June, 1958.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Percentage of Casualties in Age Group.										All Ages.
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-16.	17-20.	21-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and Over.	Not Stated	

## PEDESTRIANS.

1953-54	6.0	8.0	19.3	3.5	7.5	8.7	10.6	12.2	23.0	1.2	100.0
1954-55	7.1	8.2	18.4	4.3	7.1	9.3	10.0	13.1	21.6	0.9	100.0
1955-56	7.9	8.6	16.5	4.7	6.8	10.7	10.4	11.3	21.5	1.6	100.0
1956-57	7.6	7.4	16.5	3.3	6.6	8.9	10.5	13.0	22.4	3.8	100.0
1957-58	7.6	7.5	15.3	5.2	5.5	10.1	9.7	14.2	23.2	1.7	100.0

## MOTOR DRIVERS.

1953-54	..	..	0.4	8.7	33.3	23.6	17.4	10.8	5.8	..	100.0
1954-55	..	..	0.3	11.1	32.1	23.7	17.6	9.6	5.6	..	100.0
1955-56	..	..	0.5	11.4	30.0	25.0	17.3	9.1	6.5	0.2	100.0
1956-57	..	..	0.4	12.9	29.9	24.4	15.7	9.3	6.6	0.8	100.0
1957-58	..	..	0.3	14.5	30.4	24.5	13.5	9.1	6.3	1.4	100.0

## MOTOR CYCLISTS.

1953-54	..	..	0.9	40.1	40.7	10.5	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
1954-55	..	..	0.6	44.0	37.1	10.3	4.8	1.7	1.3	0.2	100.0
1955-56	..	..	0.6	47.3	34.6	9.8	4.3	2.3	1.0	0.1	100.0
1956-57	..	..	0.9	46.3	33.3	10.0	5.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	100.0
1957-58	..	..	0.4	46.5	32.9	10.3	5.9	2.2	0.7	1.1	100.0

## PEDAL CYCLISTS.

1953-54	..	0.7	47.4	13.5	9.5	8.4	7.3	5.6	7.5	0.1	100.0
1954-55	..	1.0	48.7	14.1	9.2	8.0	7.4	5.1	6.1	0.4	100.0
1955-56	..	1.3	50.4	12.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.9	0.5	100.0
1956-57	..	0.8	53.3	11.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	4.9	6.5	1.2	100.0
1957-58	..	1.1	52.9	14.2	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	6.0	0.8	100.0

OTHERS.<sup>1</sup>

1953-54	5.0	2.6	12.2	16.7	22.7	13.5	10.7	8.3	8.0	0.3	100.0
1954-55	4.9	2.2	13.1	16.2	21.2	14.5	11.2	7.8	8.4	0.5	100.0
1955-56	5.9	2.1	14.2	17.6	20.5	14.6	9.3	6.6	8.6	0.6	100.0
1956-57	5.7	2.7	13.9	19.1	19.8	12.2	10.2	7.0	7.3	2.1	100.0
1957-58	6.0	2.1	13.1	16.8	20.1	14.8	9.5	7.4	7.7	2.5	100.0

## ALL PERSONS.

1953-54	2.5	2.1	13.1	17.9	24.7	13.4	10.3	7.6	8.1	0.3	100.0
1954-55	2.7	2.0	13.0	18.6	23.1	14.1	10.7	7.4	8.0	0.4	100.0
1955-56	3.2	2.1	13.6	18.7	21.4	14.6	10.2	7.2	8.5	0.5	100.0
1956-57	3.0	1.9	13.5	19.2	21.4	13.8	10.5	7.1	7.8	1.7	100.0
1957-58	3.1	1.7	11.8	18.7	21.8	15.6	9.8	7.7	8.0	1.8	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Age trends in the main categories of road traffic accident casualties reported in 1957-58 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1957-58, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 56.1 per cent. of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons aged 60 and over comprised 23.2 per cent. of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years 54.9 per cent. of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years 79.4 per cent. of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years 52.9 per cent. of all pedal cyclist casualties.

By relating the number of casualties in 1957-58 to the average number of vehicles on register throughout the year, it appears that one motor-cyclist was killed or injured for every 16 motor-cycles on the register compared with one driver for every 133 of all other types of motor vehicles.

*Road Conditions.*—In 1957-58, 779 accidents, 280 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 219, and wet and slippery roads, 274.

#### 8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October, 1957, Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

In September, 1959, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. provided services between Queensland country towns, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities, and connecting with their round-the-world oversea services. Other companies provided services connecting Brisbane with towns in Central and Western Queensland and connecting Sydney and the Southern States with Coolangatta, Toowoomba, towns in South-Western Queensland, and Brisbane via New South Wales coastal and New

England towns. Mt. Isa is connected with Alice Springs in Central Australia. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 262 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Brisbane is connected by air with the Asian countries through Darwin. The scheduled travel times from Brisbane are: to Darwin 7 hours; Hong Kong, 21½; Tokyo, 25½; Singapore, 18½; Djakarta, 14½; Bangkok, 24½; and Calcutta, 29½ hours.

The air journey from Cairns to Port Moresby takes 2½ hours, to Rabaul 8½ and Hollandia 9½ hours.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State in the same manner as for road transport. Fees range from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings to nominal fixed annual fees. From 1st July, 1958, substantial reductions were made in license fees to air services operating in outback areas.

No civil aviation details are available for Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

## CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Registered Aircraft						
Owners <sup>1</sup> .. ..	No.	384	414	437	485	570
Registered Aircraft <sup>1</sup>	No.	845	887	934	1,054	1,180
Licensed Pilots <sup>1</sup> —						
Private .. ..	No.	2,035	2,245	2,453	2,592	2,628
Commercial ..	No.	552	582	665	829	963 <sup>5</sup>
Airline Transport	No.	917	963	1,003	1,027	1,045
Licensed Ground						
Engineers <sup>1</sup> ..	No.	1,757	1,747	1,818	1,915	2,016
Aerodromes <sup>1</sup> —						
Government ..	No.	198	185	188	169	168
Licensed <sup>2</sup> .. ..	No.	262	303	301	313	311
Flying Boat Bases <sup>3</sup>	No.	16	13	13	13	13
Accidents—						
Persons Killed ..	No.	36	27	22	24	28
Persons Injured ..	No.	27	19	27	36	31
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>						
Hours Flown .. ..	No.	251,019	257,787	251,900	251,139	237,981
Miles Flown .. ..	1,000	41,014	43,513	43,701	42,120	40,533
Paying Passengers ..	1,000	1,772	1,918	2,020	2,125	2,123
Paying Passenger-Miles	1,000	702,139	765,652	827,885	891,196	898,542
Freight .. ..	Short Tons	69,479	78,711	81,446	75,092	70,003
Mails <sup>4</sup> .. ..	Short Tons	2,316	2,317	2,478	2,514	2,642

<sup>1</sup> At 30th June. <sup>2</sup> Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. <sup>3</sup> Including alighting areas.

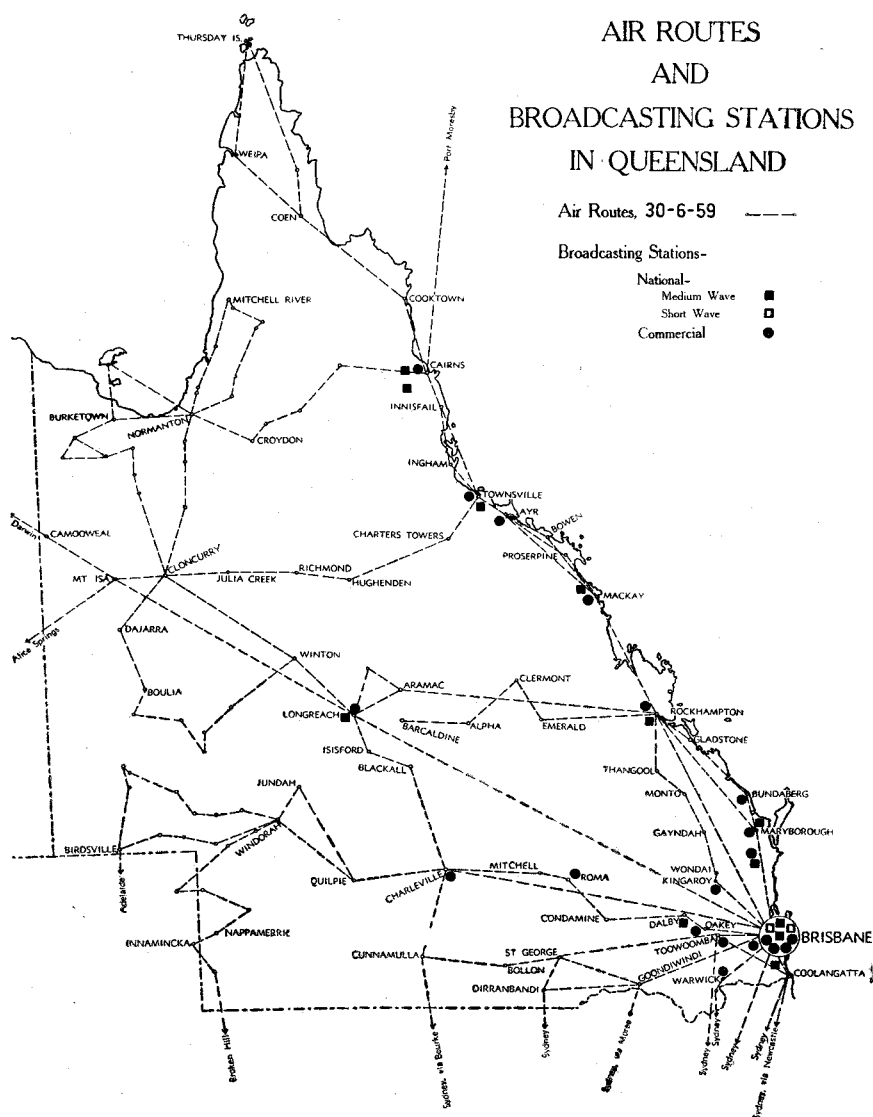
<sup>4</sup> Gross weight of internal mails. <sup>5</sup> Including 100 senior commercial and 13 commercial helicopter licenses.

# AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 30-6-59 ———

Broadcasting Stations—

National-  
Medium Wave ■  
Short Wave □  
Commercial ●



## 9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State.	Earnings. <sup>1</sup>				Total Working Expenses. <sup>1,2</sup>
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele-phone.	Total. <sup>2</sup>	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales <sup>3</sup> .. ..	13,589	2,027	22,304	37,920	35,900
Victoria .. ..	9,814	1,538	16,492	27,844	25,224
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>4,525</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>7,858</b>	<b>13,585</b>	<b>13,586</b>
South Australia <sup>4</sup> .. ..	2,987	694	5,035	8,716	8,073
Western Australia .. ..	2,198	598	3,192	5,988	6,026
Tasmania .. ..	901	190	1,624	2,715	3,104
<b>Australia</b> .. ..	<b>34,014</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>56,505</b>	<b>96,768</b>	<b>91,913</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Central Office are distributed over the States on a population basis except for the costs of conveyance of air mails which are distributed according to the volume of mail originating in each State. <sup>2</sup> Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch. <sup>3</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>4</sup> Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>1</sup>

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <sup>2</sup>	Newspapers, &c. <sup>3</sup>	Registered Articles. <sup>4</sup>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	.. <sup>5</sup>	n	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. <sup>5</sup>	n	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. <sup>5</sup>	n	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. <sup>5</sup>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. <sup>5</sup>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1953-54 ..	160,172,700	28,261,400	2,028,300	2,716,100	4,177,158
1954-55 ..	166,057,300	28,876,600	2,038,600	2,524,600	4,281,712
1955-56 ..	177,441,600	28,988,300	2,131,200	2,528,400	4,378,861
1956-57 ..	179,188,100	29,192,500	1,961,700	2,558,900	4,165,197
1957-58 ..	194,435,400	30,013,200	1,969,000	2,555,800	4,035,312

<sup>1</sup> These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas. <sup>2</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". <sup>3</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". <sup>4</sup> Other than registered parcels. <sup>5</sup> Included under other headings. n Not available.



Communications lodged at the 8,179 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1957-58 included 1,465,365,600 letters and postcards, 265,698,000 newspapers, &c., 14,214,900 registered articles, and 16,971,100 parcels. There were 21,454,300 telegrams and cablegrams sent through 9,708 telegraph offices.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	1,988,186	2,002,609	2,054,997	1,895,439	1,820,979
Value .. £	941,853	955,134	998,262	928,541	898,011
Commission £	36,074	36,427	37,572	35,062	32,986
Paid—					
Number ..	2,269,680	2,132,675	2,146,854	2,179,474	2,037,276
Value .. £	1,092,269	1,052,256	1,102,668	1,157,059	1,099,810
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	817,532	901,282	992,381	1,038,226	1,079,536
Value .. £	6,925,919	7,569,402	8,337,882	8,856,485	9,019,104
Commission £	55,830	62,232	69,424	73,240	74,549
Paid—					
Number ..	727,710	809,784	903,699	929,669	969,003
Value .. £	6,538,891	7,159,314	7,868,923	8,441,408	8,605,785

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1957-58 were £1,202,000, out of £6,249,000 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,225,000, out of £6,560,000. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

The earnings of the Telephone Branch for 1957-58 in Queensland were £7,858,000 out of an Australian total of £56,505,000, and working expenses £7,488,000 out of £49,413,000.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Telegrams—					
Sent within Australia—					
Number ..	4,098,455	4,198,446	4,291,965	4,076,162	3,948,610
Value .. £	634,679	677,915	684,067	792,173 <sup>1</sup>	794,127 <sup>1</sup>
Sent Overseas—					
Number ..	78,703	83,266	86,896	89,035	86,702
Value .. £	91,426	97,701	101,413	102,688	101,132
Received from Overseas No.	64,730	69,060	74,446	75,311	72,993
Telephones—					
Exchanges at end of Year No.	1,310	1,328	1,334	1,345	1,348
Lines Connected No.	140,473	152,360	163,973	173,641	181,985
Instruments Connected No.	188,515	203,303	218,156	231,205	243,034
Total Calls .. 1,000	135,573	147,401	156,275	163,507	168,694
Local Calls .. 1,000	121,900	131,730	133,929	144,383	148,587
Trunk Calls .. 1,000	13,673	15,671	17,346	18,624	20,107
Earnings .. £1,000	5,169	5,679	6,307	7,139	7,858

<sup>1</sup> Including meteorological telegrams which were previously transmitted free.

## 10. RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30th June of each of the last five years.

## RADIO LICENSES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE.

Type of License.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National <sup>1</sup> .. ..	14	14	14	14	14
Commercial .. ..	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners ..	287,683	293,542	301,371	312,527	320,626
Coast <sup>2</sup> .. ..	7	8	8	8	12
Amateur .. ..	318	322	330	363	402
Other Transmitting and					
Receiving .. ..	1,130	1,618	2,079	2,435	2,986
Other Receiving Only ..	69	70	87	88	88

<sup>1</sup> This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. <sup>2</sup> Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Six of the twelve coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1957-58. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1958, these stations sent 26,041 paying messages of 384,543 words, 13,406 weather messages of 436,826 words, and 5,476 free-traffic messages of 114,554 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes.

The Commission receives its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with funds from Consolidated Revenue to establish and operate the broadcasting stations, provide land lines, and perform other incidental services.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1958, there were thirty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen national stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, and Southport.

Since 1st. October, 1956, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and £1 8s. in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s. and 7s. respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and to schools. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1958.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commercial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metropolis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <sup>1</sup> ..	1	17	38	784,897	458,996	210	223
Victoria ..	3 <sup>2</sup>	5	20	557,960	368,101	204	213
Queensland ..	2	12	20	320,626	136,909	226	247
S. Australia <sup>3</sup> ..	..	9	8	238,916	154,323	261	280
W. Australia ..	2	7	14	159,551	101,626	226	266
Tasmania ..	..	4	8	75,915	27,787	226	264
Total ..	8	54	108	2,137,865	1,247,742	217	232

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>2</sup> Including two used for overseas broadcasts.

<sup>3</sup> Including Northern Territory.

*Television.*—Television in Queensland started on 16th August, 1959, when commercial station QTQ Channel 9 commenced regular transmission. A second commercial station BTQ Channel 7 began telecasting on 1st November, and the national station, ABQ Channel 2 on 2nd November.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides the programmes for the National Television Service, whilst the Postmaster-General's Department installs and maintains the technical facilities at the transmitting station. Officers of the Postmaster-General's Department also investigate complaints of interference to the reception of television programmes.

Television licenses are issued at Post Offices for a fee of £5 per year. Licenses are issued to pensioners at £1 5s. each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools.

From a special examination of the financial aspects of television, it was concluded that the revenue to be received from viewers' license fees and the excise duty of £6 on each cathode ray tube would ensure that the costs of the national service would be borne by those who use it, and that the programme of development would therefore impose no financial burden on the public in general. Commercial stations derive their income from advertising.

## Chapter 9.—TRADE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

Normally, about one-third of Queensland's exports and approximately three-quarters of the imports are interstate, although these proportions were lower in the years of high oversea export values.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail and road with the South, including exports of fruits and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as livestock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are a number of others serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March, 1940, until June, 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and, in July, 1953, a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. (See section 3, page 278.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6m. for exports and £7.2m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8m. and imports £10.2m., and in 1938-39 exports were £44.8m. and imports £31.9m. In 1957-58 exports

amounted to £252.6m. and imports to £246.0m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £179 19s. 11d. in 1957-58.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 100, as follows:—1945-46, 59; 1946-47, 81; 1947-48, 70; 1948-49, 105; 1949-50, 91; 1950-51, 83; 1951-52, 57; 1952-53, 92; 1953-54, 104; 1954-55, 104; 1955-56, 114; 1956-57, 123; 1957-58, 105. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of overseas export prices for Queensland (see page 285). The last war ended with the volume of overseas exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53, restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head in 1956-57 was still only 90 per cent. of the pre-war level, and, after a poor season, fell to 76 per cent. in 1957-58.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and livestock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Livestock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and in 1957-58 net total exports of livestock were worth £6.4m.

## 2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs*

*Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c., will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 45, 1959, pages 459 to 466).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in the appendix.

*Exports.*—Queensland's oversea exports in 1957-58 were worth £156.5m., compared with £48.3m. in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports. In recent years, oversea exports of meats and sugar have each been about half the value of wool exports, but in 1956-57 the return from wool was high and they were each about one-third of the wool value. Butter exports have been relatively low in the last few years, and their value has been exceeded by that of mineral products as exports of copper, silver-lead and mineral sands have risen to a high value.

While the proportion of Queensland's oversea exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years, both other Commonwealth countries and foreign countries have taken a greater proportion. From 1947-48 to 1957-58 the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 38.0 per cent., while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7.8 to 14.2 per cent., and for foreign countries from 38.2 to 47.8 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1957-58, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 270, and in total to all countries for the same items during the previous four years in the table on page 271.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Commodity.	United Kingdom. <sup>1</sup>	Other C'wealth Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—				
Beef and Veal .. .. .	10,733,084	1,882,333	2,008,143	14,623,560
Pork .. .. .	2,712	52,164	24,817	79,693
Offals .. .. .	741,627	142,947	104,201	988,775
Other Meat .. .. .	39,102	50,561	82,171	171,834
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned .. ..	2,285	74,154	8,100	84,539
Meat, Preserved in Tins, &c.—				
Beef and Veal .. .. .	3,449,031	1,670,549	319,206	5,438,786
Ham .. .. .	228,573	14,785	1,617	244,925
Tongues .. .. .	143,622	4,261	1,296	149,179
Other Meat and Poultry .. .. .	213,905	74,085	4,086	292,076
Meat Extracts .. .. .	242,830	238,251	90,339	571,420
Beef, Corned, &c. .. .. .	26,781	104,938	6,590	138,309
Other Meat and By-products .. .. .	8,424	16,994	27,575	52,993
Butter .. .. .	2,481,342	405,174	231,805	3,118,321
Cheese .. .. .	7,649	51,309	48,641	107,599
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell) .. ..	61,174	31,002	53,706	145,882
Honey .. .. .	25,318	125	31,345	56,788
Ghee .. .. .	..	260,414	11,664	272,078
Other Dairy Products .. .. .	39,162	22,354	43,287	104,803
Wheat .. .. .	..	57	..	57
Maize .. .. .	..	27,403	..	27,403
Millet and Panicum .. .. .	269,204	49,531	90,352	409,087
Sorghum .. .. .	..	482	..	482
Barley .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Flour, Wheaten .. .. .	36,932	89,655	..	126,587
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped .. ..	489,577	427,860	6,230	923,667
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped .. ..	..	23,300	866	24,166
Pineapple, Juice .. .. .	182,754	31,934	2,582	217,270
Sugar, Raw or Refined .. .. .	17,849,567	11,183,285	5,623,964	34,656,816
Live Animals .. .. .	..	35,266	504,072	539,338
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins .. .. .	121,856	2,238	1,022,554	1,146,648
Sheep and Lamb Skins .. .. .	154,278	..	750,864	905,142
Wool .. .. .	14,035,681	555,761	52,296,983	66,888,425
Pearl, &c. Shell .. .. .	16,747	26,409	417,725	460,881
Canary Seed .. .. .	51,912	37,611	16,520	106,043
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Tallow ..	147,052	68,966	145,000	361,018
Tallow, Inedible .. .. .	100,751	288,416	388,959	773,126
Whale Oil .. .. .	403,023	..	266,980	670,008
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c.	904,872	53,367	4,834,736	5,792,975
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c.	24,040	4,220	3,605,515	3,633,775
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c., Bullion, Scrap, &c. .. .. .	5,607,107	13,216	42,810	5,663,133
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter Ingots, &c.	243	390	4,471	5,104
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues and Metals	10,044	101,544	800,771	912,359
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	9,923	494,303	172,015	676,241
Leather and Leather Manufactures .. ..	242,890	201,225	3,580	447,695
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed ..	15,628	84,637	6,574	106,839
Plywood and Veneers .. .. .	80,584	18,013	..	98,597
Other Goods, n.e.i. .. .. .	293,689	3,255,945	728,844	4,278,478
<b>Total Exports (including Specie) .. ..</b>	<b>59,494,980</b>	<b>22,171,384</b>	<b>74,826,556</b>	<b>156,492,920</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including "For Orders", totalling £491,496.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—	£	£	£	£
Beef and Veal .. .. .	17,117,088	17,786,224	18,626,966	18,970,233
Pork .. .. .	295,188	393,564	117,362	77,288
Offals .. .. .	894,331	1,155,224	1,365,330	1,233,364
Other Meat .. .. .	295,157	164,457	127,127	205,657
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned .. .. .	238,515	152,367	107,626	99,477
Meat, Preserved in Tins, &c.—				
Beef and Veal .. .. .	6,745,073	8,118,402	7,928,083	5,247,336
Ham .. .. .	1,461,037	932,803	433,200	252,310
Tongues .. .. .	3,739 <sup>1</sup>	219,264	207,082	159,978
Other Meat and Poultry .. .. .	911,697	305,239	121,150	384,562
Meat Extracts .. .. .	<sup>2</sup>	567,723	454,224	218,033
Beef, Corned, &c. .. .. .	115,241	150,490	129,403	150,646
Other Meat and By-products .. .. .	521,488	57,987	44,714	71,024
Butter .. .. .	7,697,450	8,848,115	9,574,050	5,577,044
Cheese .. .. .	408,651	540,274	566,198	372,378
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell) .. .. .	664,759	371,508	254,985	452,225
Honey .. .. .	32,520	32,293	211,192	106,505
Ghee .. .. .	275,465	237,230	239,403	285,064
Other Dairy Products .. .. .	69,783	98,197	108,982	237,177
Wheat .. .. .	1,076,969	1,097,105	3,615,559	1,941,864
Maize .. .. .	350,036	241,178	109,535	21,081
Millet and Panicum .. .. .	352,998	554,956	444,029	421,728
Sorghum .. .. .	876,049	849,819	392,455	377,642
Barley .. .. .	66,895	604,625	1,119,847	485,835
Flour, Wheaten .. .. .	240,771	574,251	873,494	829,444
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped .. .. .	3,100,314	2,925,432	2,974,731	1,308,711
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped .. .. .	352,551	198,652	210,019	194,559
Pineapple, Juice .. .. .	668,833	280,568	190,472	195,558
Sugar, Raw or Refined .. .. .	31,168,007	30,773,520	24,298,891	28,275,848
Live Animals .. .. .	17,690	143,841	249,020	456,778
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins .. .. .	424,706	653,321	964,687	1,124,064
Sheep and Lamb Skins .. .. .	495,279	438,011	527,580	916,092
Wool .. .. .	71,632,839	57,144,504	48,889,942	86,144,695
Pearl, &c. Shell .. .. .	503,291	523,838	671,603	544,449
Canary Seed .. .. .	"	559,278	1,307,235	1,507,244
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Tallow	414,370	172,803	447,439	428,526
Tallow, Inedible .. .. .	485,396	295,305	678,310	896,714
Whale Oil .. .. .	512,551	597,670	509,722	532,835
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c.	1,565,279	2,679,325	4,723,616	8,384,626
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c.	3,723,120	2,058,030	6,504,325	5,853,500
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c., Bullion, Scrap, &c. .. .. .	4,800,197	6,432,142	4,912,212	8,495,761
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter Ingots, &c.	613,413	801,688	955,169	1,186,449
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues & Metals	384,591	150,387	196,798	1,100,165
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	388,282	417,448	588,747	479,268
Leather and Leather Manufactures .. .. .	221,215	208,668	223,447	308,619
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed .. .. .	185,727	198,444	167,471	88,750
Plywood and Veneers .. .. .	80,586	61,006	103,957	114,595
Other Goods, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,655,440	2,716,279	4,677,335	3,757,900
<b>Total Exports (including Specie) ..</b>	<b>165,104,577</b>	<b>154,483,455</b>	<b>152,144,724</b>	<b>190,383,601</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sheep's tongues only.  
available.<sup>2</sup> Included in Other Meat and By-products.

" Not



The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent. in 1947-48 to 77.1 per cent. in 1948-49 and has been fairly stable to 1957-58 when the figure was 73.4 per cent. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent. in 1947-48 to 21.0 per cent. in 1957-58, and butter from 98.2 per cent. to 79.6 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62.0 per cent. in 1947-48 to 78.9 per cent. in 1952-53, but has since declined to 51.5 per cent. in 1957-58, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.2 per cent. to 40.9 per cent.

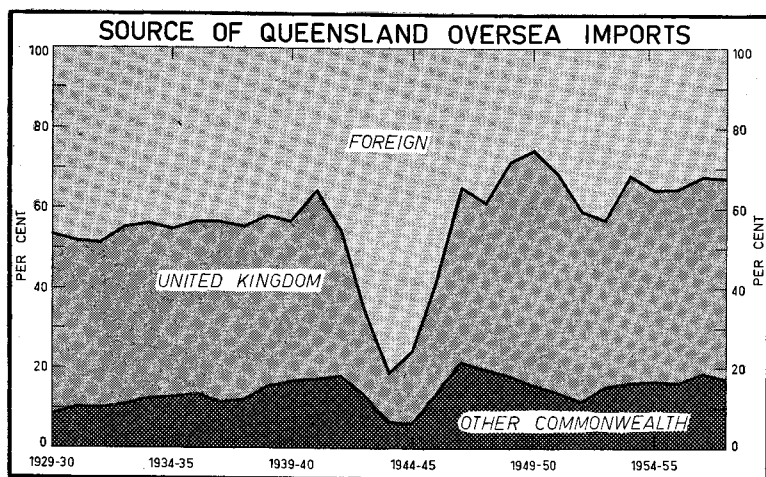
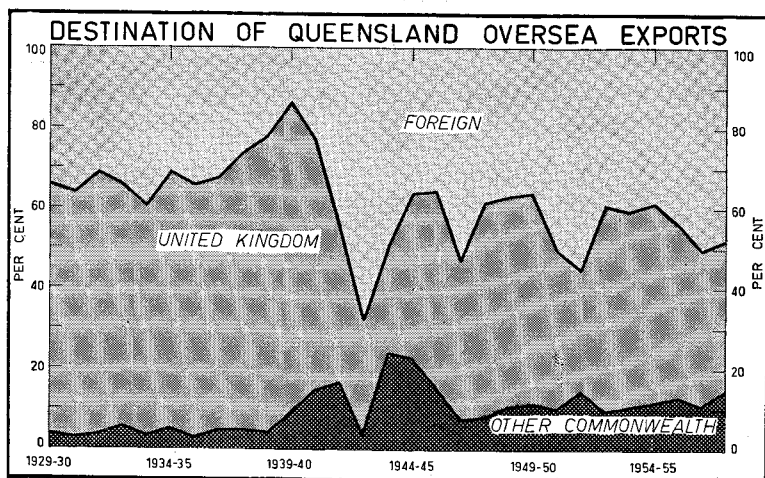
Sugar exports, principally to New Zealand and Canada, accounted for 50 per cent. of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1957-58. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£52.3m.), principally to Japan, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and U.S.A., and minerals (£9.3m.).

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	Unit.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Beef, Frozen, &c. .. ..	Cwt.	2,168,916	2,003,020	2,341,693	2,510,978	1,771,095
Animal Offals .. ..	Cwt.	124,209	138,235	150,489	148,706	118,478
Bacon and Hams .. ..	Cwt.	8,912	6,000	4,160	3,320	2,633
Canned Meats .. ..	Cwt.	516,644	542,855	512,808	422,051	409,286
Meat Extracts .. ..	Cwt.	n	9,293	8,210	5,419	5,945
Butter .. ..	Cwt.	374,501	426,755	550,721	372,610	226,336
Cheese .. ..	Cwt.	31,892	47,170	59,749	38,685	7,336
Eggs in Shell .. ..	Doz.	1,294,513	1,623,575	720,150	1,127,050	717,425
Eggs not in Shell .. ..	Cwt.	21,606	10,177	10,100	18,165	3,639
Wheat .. ..	Bush.	1,273,515	1,507,744	5,170,331	2,843,643	112
Sorghum .. ..	Tons	41,215	44,112	20,479	19,912	13
Flour, Wheaten .. ..	Tons	5,978	18,321	29,952	28,448	3,470
Preserved Pineapples ..	Cwt.	286,258	328,392	367,951	160,739	111,929
Fruit Juices .. ..	Gal.	1,779,413	938,767	721,099	786,987	808,664
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	Tons	699,206	730,782	585,313	668,374	703,258
Wool, Greasy .. ..	1,000 Lb.	171,408	155,245	153,244	219,705	197,597
Wool, Scoured and Other	1,000 Lb.	10,418	11,722	11,503	12,942	12,007
Pearl, &c. Shell .. ..	Cwt.	31,632	28,872	27,819	20,402	20,133
Animal Fats .. ..	Cwt.	384,927	105,663	250,712	309,595	256,114
Whale Oil .. ..	Gal.	1,219,843	1,505,831	787,759	1,121,029	1,455,454
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c.	Tons	12,806	5,281	14,589	15,599	16,526
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c.	Tons	37,786	44,102	32,405	56,006	49,719
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	35,704	28,374	42,534	53,371	68
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	56,960	95,620	113,089	184,072	128,758
Plywood .. ..	Sq. Ft.	773,611	352,036	704,077	739,381	596,344

Not available.



*Imports.*—The tables on pages 274 and 275 show direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1957-58 from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Commodity.	United Kingdom.	Other C'wealth Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total. <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved .. .. .	155,700	132,547	379,663	667,910
Tea .. .. .	..	1,374,678	210,873	1,585,551
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c. ..	23,334	7,463	27,136	57,933
Cotton, Raw .. .. .	..	6,922	102,142	109,064
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines ..	392,212	2,031	50,747	444,990
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	37	1,044,731	892	1,045,660
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels ..	1,924,394	874,465	1,388,943	4,187,802
Linoleum .. .. .	361,242	..	2,051	363,293
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i. ..	187,550	7,638	37,825	233,013
Apparel, including Footwear .. .. .	184,166	26,258	173,345	383,769
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c. .. ..	..	26,395	792,852	819,247
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. .. .	37,278	3	783,714	820,995
Petrol, including Aviation Spirit .. ..	9	113,850	1,579,109	1,692,968
Residual, Diesel and Furnace Oil .. ..	..	40,952	165,294	206,620
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly)	23,882	..	167,052	195,934
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes .. .. .	147,710	1,104	93,019	241,833
Asbestos .. .. .	623	524,809	..	525,432
Iron & Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c.	1,883,498	33,450	350,580	2,267,528
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	107,899	2,847	11,606	122,352
Hand Tools .. .. .	228,949	5,882	155,177	390,008
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	4,449,985	250,553	977,535	5,678,073
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machy. & Elec. Goods)	901,658	40,267	302,390	1,244,315
Electrical Wire and Cable .. .. .	80,099	..	499	80,598
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c. .. ..	1,894,855	9,828	216,294	2,120,977
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts ..	352,881	78,466	95,663	527,010
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	2,482,587	6,832	1,919,934	4,409,353
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, inc. Locos. ..	234,901	..	6,250	241,151
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators ..	77,977	1,002	35,883	114,862
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	153,082	110,146	221,353	484,581
Steam Turbines and Parts .. .. .	75,605	..	15,456	91,061
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery .. ..	216,534	2,219	149,402	368,155
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	2,171,925	31,883	1,135,555	3,339,363
Rubber, Unmanufactured .. .. .	..	680,569	243,435	924,004
Rubber Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	106,827	635	95,559	203,021
Logs .. .. .	..	318,709	351	319,060
Timber, Undressed and Dressed .. ..	1,087	155,015	124,734	280,836
Glass .. .. .	116,144	1,171	164,251	281,566
Glassware and Bottles .. .. .	109,527	17,006	73,857	200,390
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i. .. ..	324,389	470	96,838	421,697
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp .. .. .	837,908	974,746	569,300	2,381,954
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	800,031	4,372	107,774	929,426
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods	217,340	29,528	255,495	502,363
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	281,094	8,859	114,841	404,794
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c.	637,665	9,523	434,472	1,081,660
Fertilisers .. .. .	462,539	110,427	432,232	1,005,198
Other Goods, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,208,404	1,437,477	1,836,823	5,500,450
<b>Total Imports (including Specie) ..</b>	<b>24,858,527</b>	<b>8,505,728</b>	<b>16,098,196</b>	<b>49,497,820</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Origin Unknown, totalling £35,369.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved .. .. .	458,813	602,415	733,533	464,992
Tea .. .. .	1,486,804	2,847,210	1,723,670	2,263,464
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c.	829,589	478,826	130,406	49,949
Cotton, Raw .. .. .	152,102	140,993	152,188	137,110
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines ..	385,079	445,654	326,061	438,747
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,714,444	2,592,299	2,432,233	1,703,334
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels .. ..	4,306,088	5,418,540	4,812,567	3,476,479
Linoleum .. .. .	594,946	517,197	457,056	390,888
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i. ..	412,060	497,454	482,505	205,688
Apparel, including Footwear .. .. .	400,441	484,885	378,645	263,069
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c. .. ..	1,310,936	1,423,840	1,303,528	1,304,297
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. .. .	517,809	676,143	724,422	830,624
Petrol, including Aviation Spirit .. ..	5,890,929	5,801,045	5,774,031	3,013,634
Residual, Diesel and Furnace Oil .. ..	1,587,134	1,572,597	781,559	264,790
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly)	111,966	182,885	379,650	221,242
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes .. .. .	210,913	332,199	341,307	367,771
Asbestos .. .. .	391,221	514,015	355,420	258,338
Iron & Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c.	2,537,408	5,073,021	4,648,223	3,033,542
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	163,790	230,788	209,365	94,276
Hand Tools .. .. .	374,584	527,252	482,246	392,662
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	6,428,740	8,227,906	6,671,170	5,185,782
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machy. & Elec. Goods)	1,432,599	1,526,960	2,052,648	1,213,372
Electrical Wire and Cable .. .. .	236,162	427,033	434,075	134,372
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c. .. ..	1,672,976	2,003,775	2,185,554	1,716,037
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts ..	492,833	723,224	852,033	646,299
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	3,776,820	4,289,254	3,375,328	3,631,052
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locos.	2,543,385	361,613	121,828	304,349
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators ..	316,588	272,207	151,158	136,190
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	745,111	875,025	776,536	586,399
Steam Turbines and Parts .. .. .	416,848	361,340	410,625	213,647
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery .. ..	149,657	1,006,563	180,303	343,151
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	2,805,669	3,475,610	3,227,806	3,150,586
Rubber, Unmanufactured .. .. .	762,058	979,990	1,578,722	915,284
Rubber Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	186,904	284,488	154,347	218,805
Logs .. .. .	109,127	307,525	329,263	300,742
Timber, Undressed and Dressed .. ..	81,563	338,762	465,698	317,665
Glass .. .. .	241,033	343,807	280,571	332,386
Glassware and Bottles .. .. .	134,327	216,177	187,364	170,912
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i. .. ..	389,703	666,989	628,526	408,708
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp .. .. .	1,655,231	2,524,951	2,423,615	2,084,550
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	602,185	681,495	769,102	853,962
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods	355,737	619,232	607,535	387,358
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	265,593	368,476	458,446	363,843
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c.	533,288	845,773	959,398	906,338
Fertilisers .. .. .	591,332	1,019,357	740,159	911,276
Other Goods, n.e.i. .. .. .	4,869,325	5,776,361	5,087,541	4,276,075
<b>Total Imports (including Specie) ..</b>	<b>55,631,350</b>	<b>68,883,151</b>	<b>61,737,971</b>	<b>48,884,036</b>

*Oversea Trade at Ports.*—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

## OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	48,383,775	60,854,161	55,535,974	43,945,722	44,944,922
Exports ..	111,147,921	98,041,587	95,077,629	131,802,933	97,498,250
Maryborough					
Imports ..	21,270	40,301	25,337	21,655	15,518
Exports ..	3,196,253	3,129,043	3,445,914	3,437,135	3,309,771
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	4,696	2,998	2,798	3,243	2,656
Exports ..	14,164	27	139,187	147	7,765
Gladstone					
Imports ..	1,223,824	1,143,802	648,037	509,361	441,355
Exports ..	3,300,314	3,898,551	4,020,716	3,296,776	1,970,752
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	278,761	640,716	568,523	243,983	556,722
Exports ..	5,472,146	6,189,921	6,003,219	5,005,412	2,846,990
Mackay					
Imports ..	245,233	697,331	972,603	464,468	192,544
Exports ..	8,735,309	8,398,984	7,297,058	8,605,545	14,498,803
Bowen					
Imports ..	5,355	483	728	586	1,295
Exports ..	5,450,376	5,796,327	5,967,121	5,520,165	6,098,903
Townsville					
Imports ..	3,126,336	3,040,931	2,230,244	2,433,080	2,088,600
Exports ..	19,043,015	20,446,558	23,372,355	26,849,424	22,513,057
Cairns					
Imports ..	2,324,774	2,457,417	1,742,608	1,248,570	1,245,183
Exports ..	8,737,318	8,577,886	6,765,203	5,796,890	7,721,680
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	17,326	5,011	11,119	13,368	9,025
Exports ..	7,761	4,571	56,322	69,174	26,949
Total					
Imports ..	55,631,350	68,883,151	61,737,971	48,884,036	49,497,820
Exports ..	165,104,577	154,483,455	152,144,724	190,383,601	156,492,920

Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 90 per cent. of the imports and two-thirds of the exports. Townsville, with about one-twentieth of the import trade and about one-eighth of the export trade,

is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl- and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the oversea trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows the total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 285.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1948-49 .. ..	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50 .. ..	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51 .. ..	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52 .. ..	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53 .. ..	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54 .. ..	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55 .. ..	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304
1955-56 .. ..	213,882,695	61,737,971	152,144,724	90,406,753
1956-57 .. ..	239,267,637	48,884,036	190,383,601	141,499,565
1957-58 .. ..	205,990,740	49,497,820	156,492,920	106,995,100

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—The total oversea trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £10.3m., £13.2m., £13.5m., £14.2m., and £12.8m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer to chiefly currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1957-58 was only £72,286, while the value imported was £12,916. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

## OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,590	811,866	3,019	16,466	133,276	146,723
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578
1955-56 ..	818,293	770,837	2,796	11,027	-47,456	-39,225
1956-57 ..	716,682	972,998	2,309	19,908	256,316	273,915
1957-58 ..	789,261	811,507	2,679	7,644	22,246	27,211

## 3. OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE.

From July, 1953, a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1957-58 are shown in this section.

*Imports.*—While exports overseas from Queensland in 1957-58 were worth more than one-and-a-half times as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of overseas export, wool, sugar, and meat—imports from overseas were worth only one-quarter as much as imports from other States.

Much of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports make of the total, but in 1931-32, when a record was kept, 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin, which was equivalent to 40.5 per cent. of the direct overseas imports of that year. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is negligible, and in 1931-32 amounted to only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

*Quantities of Exports and Imports.*—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,  
QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Commodity.	Unit.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen or Chilled	cwt.	1,967,950	n
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c. . . . .	cwt.	471,930	28,390
Milk and Cream, including Infants' and Invalids' Food . . . . .	cwt.	n	105,222
Fish, Fresh or Preserved . . . . .	cwt.	n	55,534
Butter . . . . .	cwt.	318,492	n
Wheat <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	bushels	296,128	2,091,114
Maize . . . . .	bushels	120,920	n
Millet and Panicum . . . . .	tons	16,657	n
Sorghum . . . . .	tons	1,375	n
Flour, Wheaten . . . . .	tons	17,993	n
Potatoes . . . . .	tons	n	15,726
Pineapples, Fresh . . . . .	bushels	715,315	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c. . . . .	lb.	n	4,534,751
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits . . . . .	lb.	356,474	1,471,211
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid . . . . .	cwt.	316,226	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid . . . . .	cwt.	79,630	77,089
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste . . . . .	lb.	11,398,262	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined . . . . .	tons	1,142,908	n
Tea . . . . .	lb.	n	7,367,630
Confectionery . . . . .	lb.	n	14,400,913
Ale, Beer, and Porter . . . . .	gallons	n	1,360,527
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . . . . .	lb.	5,506,769	1,081,505
Cattle . . . . .	number	330,529	115,665
Sheep . . . . .	number	288,301	465,096
Wool, Greasy . . . . .	lb.	200,124,389	14,743,487
Wool, Scoured, &c. . . . .	lb.	12,047,781	801,002
Kerosene . . . . .	gallons	n	19,477,521
Other Fuel Oils . . . . .	gallons	n	144,278,937
Timber, including Logs . . . . .	sq. feet	8,832,662	22,915,842
Plywood . . . . .	sq. feet	89,407,086	n
Veneers . . . . .	sq. feet	12,768,092	n

<sup>1</sup> Including estimates for unrecorded interstate exports. n Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

*Value of Exports.*—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Oversea exports were discussed on page 269. As regards items sent to other States in 1957-58, sugar was the most important, while other large items were livestock, blister copper, fruit and vegetables, timber (including plywood and veneer), meat, butter, tobacco, peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £5.9m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c., were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1958, are given in the following table.



## EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Commodity.	Overseas.	Interstate.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> .. .. .	26,674,683	7,249,208	33,923,891
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal .. .. .	14,623,560	1,519,767	16,143,327
Pork .. .. .	79,693	125,130	204,823
Other Meat and Offals .. .. .	1,160,609	105,291	1,265,900
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned .. .. .	84,539	852,307	936,846
Meat, Poultry, &c., Preserved in Tins, &c.	6,124,966	1,194,111	7,319,077
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-products .. .. .	762,722	1	762,722
Butter .. .. .	3,118,321	2,151,025	5,269,346
Cheese .. .. .	107,599	428,161	535,760
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell) .. .. .	145,882	176	146,058
Honey .. .. .	56,788	2,523	59,311
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin .. .. .	410,004	870,717	1,280,721
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> .. .. .	36,659,322	34,939,443	71,598,765
Wheat .. .. .	57	222,511	222,568
Maize .. .. .	27,403	59,635	87,038
Millet and Panicum .. .. .	409,087	141,683	550,770
Sorghum .. .. .	482	43,202	43,684
Barley and Other Grains .. .. .	1,033	46,641	47,674
Flour, Wheaten .. .. .	126,587	532,912	659,499
Vegetables, Fresh .. .. .	16,964	2,435,674	2,452,638
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	63,465	1,686,335	1,749,800
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped .. .. .	923,667	1,762,517	2,686,184
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped .. .. .	24,166	802,129	826,295
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste .. .. .	..	1,102,299	1,102,299
Sugar, Raw or Refined .. .. .	34,656,816	24,056,364	58,713,180
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin .. .. .	409,595	2,047,541	2,457,136
<i>Tobacco</i> .. .. .	79,730	3,597,981	3,677,711
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. .. .	46,741	2,991,990	3,038,731
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	32,989	605,991	638,980
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i> .. .. .	70,132,294	11,173,978	81,306,272
Cattle .. .. .	513,420	7,675,363	8,188,783
Pigs .. .. .	676	818,144	818,820
Sheep .. .. .	..	907,666	907,666
Other Live Animals .. .. .	25,242	10,252	35,494
Furred Skins .. .. .	9,129	213,632	222,761
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins .. .. .	1,146,648	554,101	1,700,749
Sheep and Lamb Skins .. .. .	905,142	12,726	917,868
Wool, Greasy and Scoured .. .. .	66,888,425	724,603	67,613,028
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs .. .. .	643,612	257,491	901,103
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &amp;c. (not Foodstuffs)</i> .. .. .	252,309	642,849	895,153
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	71,213	2,485,030	2,556,243
<i>Apparel</i> .. .. .	99,857	2,921,418	3,021,275
<i>Oils, Fats and Waxes</i> .. .. .	1,834,646	2,275,039	4,109,685
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Edible			
Tallow .. .. .	361,018	575,013	936,031
Tallow, Inedible .. .. .	773,126	245,877	1,019,003
Vegetable Oils .. .. .	1,529	72,128	73,657
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. (incl. Whale Oil) .. .. .	698,973	1,382,021	2,080,994

## EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58—continued.

Commodity.	Overseas.	Interstate.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i> ..	17,598,054	14,167,187	31,765,241
Coal .. .. .	42,315	286,817	329,132
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals .. .. .	35,551	14,255	49,806
Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c.—			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite ..	5,792,975	7,999	5,800,974
Tungsten .. .. .	5,795	..	5,795
Copper .. .. .	435,139	89	435,228
Zinc .. .. .	4,731	..	4,731
Lead and Silver-Lead .. .. .	5,200	..	5,200
Tin .. .. .	2,500	677,070	679,570
Other .. .. .	11,056	1,237	12,293
Metals and Alloys—Scrap, Pig, Ingots, Bullion, &c.—			
Copper .. .. .	3,198,636	7,020,940	10,219,576
Zinc (Spelter) .. .. .	373	844	1,217
Lead .. .. .	5,657,933	41,801	5,699,734
Other Metals .. .. .	893,008	588,577	1,481,585
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts .. .. .	45,925	2,817,453	2,863,378
Hardware (incl. Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c.) .. .. .	38,786	1,000,475	1,039,261
Other Metal Manufactures .. .. .	1,428,131	1,709,630	3,137,761
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl. Electrical)</i> ..	676,241	3,472,166	4,148,407
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i> .. .. .	40,089	3,093,070	3,133,159
<i>Leather and Leather Manufactures</i> .. .. .	447,695	880,040	1,327,735
<i>Wood and Wicker</i> .. .. .	223,942	5,172,307	5,396,249
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed ..	106,040	579,554	685,594
Plywood and Veneers .. .. .	98,597	4,015,085	4,113,682
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i. .. .. .	19,305	577,668	596,973
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i> .. .. .	1,692,746	4,018,909	5,711,655
Total Exports (excluding Specie) ..	156,482,821	96,088,625	252,571,446

<sup>1</sup> Not recorded separately; included in "Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin."

*Value of Imports.*—Nearly half of the overseas imports consisted of metals, and metal manufactures, machinery, &c., which also made up about two-fifths of the interstate imports. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was more than three times that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in the total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery, and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c., and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included petrol, &c., tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, &c., fancygoods and jewellery, electrical goods, scientific &c. instruments, medical and toilet preparations, fertilisers, tobacco, and drugs. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1958, are given in the next table.

## IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> .. .. .	1,041,375	3,388,371	4,429,746
Meat, Poultry, &c., Fresh, Preserved, or Canned .. .. .	648	776,256	776,904
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl. Infants' and Invalids' Food .. .. .	2,261	1,777,220	1,779,481
Fish, Fresh or Preserved .. .. .	667,910	317,452	985,362
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin .. .. .	370,556	517,443	887,999
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	2,355,965	17,652,741	20,008,706
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	413,171	413,171
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	..	631,338	631,338
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	2,290,089	2,290,089
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated .. .. .	34,426	429,528	463,954
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c. .. .. .	16,986	1,854,907	1,871,893
Tea .. .. .	1,585,551	9,126	1,594,677
Coffee and Cocoa .. .. .	142,044	802,194	944,238
Confectionery .. .. .	8,293	2,314,492	2,322,785
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin .. .. .	456,094	6,625,385	7,081,479
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. .	6,538	1,163,071	1,169,609
Wine and Spirits .. .. .	106,033	1,119,440	1,225,473
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &amp;c.</i> ..	57,933	8,230,735	8,288,668
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	138,110	8,344,351	8,482,461
Live Animals .. .. .	2,451	3,512,882	3,515,333
Wool, Greasy or Scoured .. .. .	120,369	4,681,835	4,802,204
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured) .. .. .	15,290	149,634	164,924
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &amp;c.</i>	543,433	1,485,522	2,028,955
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i> .. ..	6,822,718	28,694,824	35,517,542
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines .. .. .	444,990	938,395	1,383,385
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,045,660	316,148	1,361,808
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels .. .. .	4,187,802	6,432,521	10,620,323
Linoleum .. .. .	363,293	472,496	835,789
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i. .. .. .	233,013	638,268	871,281
Textiles, n.e.i. .. .. .	164,191	2,133,041	2,297,232
Footwear .. .. .	63,647	3,409,718	3,473,365
Apparel, n.e.i. .. .. .	320,122	14,354,237	14,674,359
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &amp;c.</i> ..	4,203,030	13,034,010	17,237,040
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c. .. .. .	819,247	309,244	1,128,491
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. .. .	820,995	390,672	1,211,667
Petrol (incl. Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly) .. .. .	2,095,522	9,054,487	11,150,009
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. .. .. .	225,433	1,179,876	1,405,309
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c. .. .. .	241,833	2,099,731	2,341,564
<i>Rocks and Minerals (including Asbestos)</i> ..	721,769	876,559	1,598,328
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &amp;c.</i>	21,479,387	74,991,483	96,470,870
Iron and Steel, Pig. Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c. .. .. .	296,173	3,560,923	3,857,096
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c. .. .. .	..	3,313,395	3,313,395
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other .. .. .	1,695,108	3,254,025	4,949,133
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	99,012	2,141,884	2,240,896
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other .. .. .	177,235	5,034,847	5,211,582
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	46,043	1,363,898	1,409,941

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58—*continued*.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &amp;c.</i> <i>(continued)</i> —			
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric) .. .. .	122,352	1,412,507	1,534,859
Hand Tools .. .. .	390,008	656,856	1,046,864
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts .. .. .	5,681,208	19,355,598	25,036,806
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machinery and Electrical Goods) .. .. .	1,183,885	6,341,396	7,525,281
Electrical Wire and Cable .. .. .	80,598	1,891,873	1,972,471
Radios, Gramophones, &c., and Parts .. .. .	19,884	2,072,598	2,092,482
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances .. .. .	42,517	845,708	888,225
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	2,058,576	4,958,793	7,017,369
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts .. .. .	527,010	597,353	1,124,363
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	4,409,353	3,653,321	8,062,674
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locomotives .. .. .	252,403	308,618	561,021
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators .. .. .	114,862	5,137,943	5,252,805
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts .. .. .	484,581	3,759,648	4,244,229
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,798,579	5,330,799	9,129,378
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i> .. .. .	1,315,938	5,698,757	7,014,695
Rubber Unmanufactured .. .. .	924,004	117,032	1,041,036
Rubber Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	203,021	4,031,627	4,234,648
Other Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	188,913	1,550,098	1,739,011
<i>Wood and Wicker</i> .. .. .	810,625	523,758	1,334,383
Logs .. .. .	319,060	17,502	336,562
Timber, Undressed and Dressed .. .. .	269,358	181,018	450,376
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures	222,207	325,238	547,445
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	1,052,689	1,682,135	2,734,824
Portland Cement .. .. .	10,896	2,740	13,636
Glass .. .. .	281,566	343,850	625,416
Glassware and Bottles .. .. .	200,390	339,387	539,777
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i. .. .. .	421,697	310,608	732,305
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c.	138,140	685,550	823,690
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i> .. .. .	2,381,954	3,062,548	5,444,502
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i> .. .. .	929,426	2,744,807	3,674,233
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy &amp; Sporting Goods</i>	502,363	2,588,657	3,091,020
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i>	404,794	1,472,020	1,876,814
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	2,086,858	15,845,918	17,932,776
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps .. .. .	182,708	8,772,191	8,954,899
Other Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	898,952	4,338,377	5,237,329
Fertilisers .. .. .	1,005,198	2,735,350	3,740,548
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i> .. .. .	2,648,453	6,165,883	8,814,336
<b>Total Imports (excluding Specie) .. .. .</b>	<b>49,496,820</b>	<b>196,483,079</b>	<b>245,979,899</b>

## 4. TOTAL TRADE.

*Commodity Groups.*—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1957-58 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Exports or Imports(—).
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	33.9	4.4	38.3	29.5
Foodstuffs, &c., of Vegetable Origin	71.6	20.0	91.6	51.6
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs) ..	85.9	18.8	104.7	67.1
Apparel and Textiles .. ..	5.6	35.5	41.1	-29.9
Oils, Fats, and Waxes .. ..	4.1	14.9	19.0	-10.8
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof .. .. .	35.9	98.1	134.0	-62.2
Other Items .. .. .	15.6	54.3	69.9	-38.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>252.6</b>	<b>246.0</b>	<b>498.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was only about three-fifths of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

*Balance of Total Trade.*—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

**TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.**

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <sup>1</sup>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <sup>1</sup>	Inter-state. <sup>2</sup>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49 ..	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50 ..	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51 ..	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52 ..	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	325,243	-36,777
1952-53 ..	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	331,971	59,745
1953-54 ..	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	439,784	41,186
1954-55 ..	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	455,219	9,831
1955-56 ..	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	465,901	19,551
1956-57 ..	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,377	103,161	293,538	522,774	64,302
1957-58 ..	49,497	196,483	245,980	156,483	96,089	252,572	498,552	6,592

<sup>1</sup> Excluding specie.      <sup>2</sup> Including the net export of livestock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter, outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

## 5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the

weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

## OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

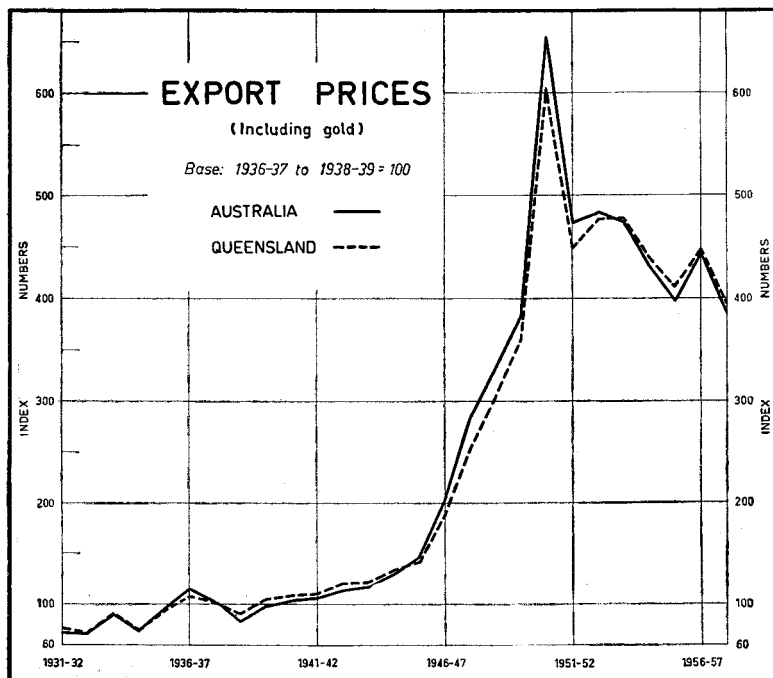
(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.				Queensland.	
	Wool.	Other Groups.	All Groups.		All Groups.	
			Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32 .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	72	72	76	76
1932-33 .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	70	71	72	72
1933-34 .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	96	90	91	91
1934-35 .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	74	75	74	75
1935-36 .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	94	95	93	93
1936-37 .. ..	122	108	116	115	108	108
1937-38 .. ..	99	105	102	102	101	101
1938-39 .. ..	79	87	82	83	91	91
1939-40 .. ..	98	98	96	98	105	105
1940-41 .. ..	101	106	103	104	108	109
1941-42 .. ..	101	110	105	106	111	111
1942-43 .. ..	117	112	114	114	121	121
1943-44 .. ..	117	118	117	117	122	123
1944-45 .. ..	117	141	130	130	135	134
1945-46 .. ..	117	171	148	146	143	142
1946-47 .. ..	173	228	209	203	191	188
1947-48 .. ..	287	280	296	283	258	252
1948-49 .. ..	365	305	348	332	313	305
1949-50 .. ..	473	308	399	383	369	360
1950-51 .. ..	999	365	690	654	623	604
1951-52 .. ..	564	397	495	473	459	448
1952-53 .. ..	616	371	505	483	489	476
1953-54 .. ..	615	356	496	474	490	477
1954-55 .. ..	538	342	450	431	449	438
1955-56 .. ..	464	342	414	397	420	410
1956-57 .. ..	578	331	464	444	459	447
1957-58 .. ..	471	313	400	385	400	392

*n* Not available.

The very rapid post-war rises in the prices of export commodities carried the export price index numbers to a peak, in 1950-51, which was more than six times the pre-war level. In that year wool prices more than doubled to average about 12s. per lb. greasy, and their fall in the following year, almost as steep as their rise, was mainly responsible for the decline in the index numbers to less than five times their pre-war average.

The movements of the index numbers since the depression years of the early 1930s are shown in the diagram below.





## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. It was under this legislation that the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing was set up.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1962-63 season (see page 304). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large overseas exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27.3 per cent. The international grain market has since changed radically, heavy carry-over stocks in exporting countries having been attended by a marked fall in prices.

*The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941*, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of *The Dairying Industry Act, 1952*,

which provided for a stabilisation scheme for the dairying industry by the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under the laws of the States relating to prices for sale of butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement contracted between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman (a judge of the Supreme Court), a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Six others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Plane Creek, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 17 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits only to shareholders.

*Control of Production.*—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929, and their aggregates (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	..	611,428 tons	1952	..	963,080 tons
1939-1946	..	737,000 tons	1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1947-1948	..	737,000 tons	1954-1956	..	1,170,900 tons
		plus 3 per cent. <sup>1</sup>	1957	..	1,203,900 tons
1949	..	848,600 tons	1958	..	1,207,400 tons
		plus 3 per cent. <sup>1</sup>	1959	..	1,213,000 tons
1950-1951	..	916,900 tons			
		plus 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup>For soldier settlement.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

*Assignments.*—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. Of the whole or "gross" area assigned, not more than three-quarters, representing the "net" area, may be harvested in any season. This is designed to provide for rotational fallowing of the land.

Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted. At 30th June, 1959, there were 8012 assignments having a gross area of 595,120 acres and a net area of 448,932 acres.

*Commonwealth-State Control.*—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1956 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1961 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price has since been increased by successive rises to £82 1s. (from 14th May, 1956).

A Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement became effective from the commencement of 1950, by which the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. This agreement remained in operation until the end of 1952. From the beginning of 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons.

When a new International Agreement became operative from 1st January, 1954, the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement and the Commonwealth exporting countries retained the overall quota of 2,375,000 tons provided for in the Commonwealth Agreement. The allocation of this total between exporting members of the British Commonwealth remained a matter for the countries

and territories themselves, Australia's share being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons were allotted to Australia as its portion of a "negotiated price" quota, the balance of 286,000 tons being available for sale to various destinations on the basis of World price plus preference. The Commonwealth allocation was increased to 2,450,000 tons in 1956 and to 2,500,000 tons in 1958. Australia's share of the additional 125,000 tons International quota, effective from 1958, is 31,962 tons, and is available for sale on the "free" market.

From 1957, due to altered marketing arrangements in New Zealand, Australia's negotiated price quota was reduced to 300,000 tons and the "free" market quota correspondingly increased.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 291. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds (£54 15s. per ton in 1958) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£40 9s. 8d. in 1958) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land is paid for at the price (£34 5s. in 1958) realised for exports other than "negotiated price" sugar, but sugar from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

*Bulk Handling.*—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar has been shipped in bulk since 1954, by "bleeding" bagged sugar into ships' holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner.

The economies to be effected in all processing and transport stages after the drier stage in the mills could not be achieved without bulk handling at the producing stage. An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The over-all plan is to provide, at an estimated cost of £6 million over five years, bulk-handling facilities for oversea shipments at Mackay and Cairns, and for interstate shipments at Lucinda Point, Mourilyan, Townsville, and Bundaberg; leaving Bowen, Urangan, and Brisbane to handle bagged shipments to oversea countries still requiring them. It is expected that nearly 80 per cent. of Queensland's production will then be handled in bulk.

The first installation was officially opened at Mackay on 27th June, 1957, and handled 311,000 tons in the 1957 season. In 1958, bulk terminals

were opened at Lucinda Point and at Bundaberg, and about half the Queensland production was handled in bulk.

The terminal at Townsville operated for the 1959 season, and Mourilyan is expected to be in use for the 1960 season.

Savings through bulk handling in the mills, in transport to terminals, and at the terminals themselves are all pooled for the benefit of the industry.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	“Excess” Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923 .. ..	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925 .. ..	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930 .. ..	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940 .. ..	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945 .. ..	456	210 <sup>1</sup>	666	32	19	9
1949 .. ..	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950 .. ..	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951 .. ..	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952 .. ..	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953 .. ..	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954 .. ..	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955 .. ..	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956 .. ..	531	676	1,207	56	68	10
1957 .. ..	550	742	1,292	57	132	18
1958 .. ..	557	813	1,370	59	107	13

<sup>1</sup> Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1958.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales.	Average. <sup>1</sup>	Average. <sup>2</sup>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 ..	25,533	29,339	54,872	47 1 0	37 8 0	42 9 11	41 4 7
1955 ..	25,568	24,156	49,724	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 14 2	42 6 5
1956 ..	28,459	27,942	56,401	53 11 6	41 6 5	47 1 9	46 10 6
1957 ..	29,796	34,033	63,829	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 17 2	49 4 11
1958 ..	30,511	32,935	63,446	54 15 0	40 9 8	47 4 5	46 3 2

<sup>1</sup> Excluding “excess” sugar; Queensland sugar only.

<sup>2</sup> Including “excess” sugar; Queensland sugar only.

*Sugar Board Accounts.*—The table below shows for each of the three years to 30th June, 1958, the expenditure incurred and the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are for financial years and do not coincide with the seasons.

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	37,262	40,903	42,207
Sales Overseas .. .. .	30,027	36,367	38,908
Total Sales .. .. .	67,289	77,270	81,115
Stocks at End of Year .. .. .	5,779	5,083	5,214
Charges on Australian Sales <sup>1</sup> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. .. ..	4,041	4,147	4,613
Refining .. .. .	4,655	4,755	4,784
Managing and Financing .. .. .	1,449	1,479	1,539
Selling .. .. .	295	237	252
Trade Discounts, &c. .. .. .	488	533	542
Syrup and Treacle Packages .. .. .	144	161	156
Refined Sugar Freights .. .. .	236	241	263
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. ..	4,336	6,741	3,654
Sacks and Exchange .. .. .	943	882	657
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. ..	407	368	310
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs .. .. .	..	..	379
Mills' Contributions .. .. .	..	..	Cr. 62
Contribution to Fruit Industries .. ..	216	261	286
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	217	340	79
Administration and Sundries (Net) .. ..	50	39	31
Interest .. .. .	..	..	Cr. 45
Total Expenses .. .. .	17,477	20,184	17,438
Raw Sugar Purchases .. .. .	49,727	56,403	63,832
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Sales .. .. .	26·0	26·1	21·5
Purchases .. .. .	35·1	35·8	27·3

<sup>1</sup> Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £23,776 was carried forward at 30th June, 1958, and the total excess of assets was then £365,918.

## 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

*Butter and Cheese.*—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January, 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1st May, 1934, by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and

Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January, 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government

**BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Rate per cwt.						Amount of Subsidy paid in Queensland.		
	Equalisation Price.		Subsidy.		Overall Return to Manufacturer.				
<i>Butter.</i>									
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	
1948-49	..	..	237	6·7	28	11·3	266	6·0	1,366
1949-50	..	..	247	4·3	45	10·0	293	2·3	2,209
1950-51	..	..	241	8·3	85	8·5	327	4·8	4,066
1951-52	..	..	307	8·9	121	4·2	429	1·1	3,380
1952-53	..	..	398	1·1	85	0·0	483	1·1	4,166
1953-54	..	..	400	5·1	89	10·3	490	3·4	3,756
1954-55	..	..	395	10·3	79	0·0	474	10·3	3,627
1955-56	..	..	400	10·4	65	1·0	465	11·4	3,137
1956-57	..	..	392	6·6	65	7·8	458	2·4	2,697
1957-58	..	..	380	9·3	71	7·8	452	5·1	2,313
<i>Cheese.</i>									
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	
1948-49	..	..	138	1·0	11	3·9	149	4·9	94
1949-50	..	..	141	4·8	23	10·9	165	3·7	206
1950-51	..	..	144	1·6	37	10·9	182	0·5	305
1951-52	..	..	208	11·6	31	4·6	240	4·2	132
1952-53	..	..	232	4·8	32	0·0	264	4·8	269
1953-54	..	..	232	4·7	32	0·0	264	4·7	200
1954-55	..	..	220	2·2	29	11·0	250	1·2	216
1955-56	..	..	262	4·1	31	5·6	293	9·7	216
1956-57	..	..	223	11·9	26	2·6	250	2·5	165 <sup>r</sup>
1957-58	..	..	240	0·7	35	11·2	275	11·9	165

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.



has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

Under a five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixed the ex-factory price of butter and cheese, guaranteed to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their cost of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus a quantity exported equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and hence determined the amount of subsidy it would make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

A further five-year stabilisation plan, embodying all the important features of the old plan, came into operation from 1st July, 1957. However, at the suggestion of dairy industry leaders the Government agreed that any subsidy made available under the new scheme would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year, this amount to be determined by the Government at the commencement of each year. This decision means that deferred bounty payments can be made almost immediately after the season's close—probably in September or October—when actual production of butter and cheese for the season is known. Under the previous arrangement the precise subsidy commitment was not known until up to six or eight months later.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese. Prices under the contract were subject to annual review on the request of either party. The prices for the last year of the contract (1954-55) ranged from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. for choice grade butter to 355s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 211s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 186s. 3d. according to grade for cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30th June, 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) export butter and cheese. The Board in England allocates supplies to selected agents who sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales

itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. At 30th June, 1958, the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,500,000. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry.

*The Butter Marketing Board.*—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Pro- portion Sold Overseas.
	Queens- land.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. <sup>1</sup>		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1948-49 .. ..	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50 .. ..	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51 .. ..	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52 .. ..	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53 .. ..	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54 .. ..	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55 .. ..	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1
1955-56 .. ..	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7
1956-57 .. ..	16,155 <sup>r</sup>	6,354	13,506	5,068 <sup>r</sup>	41,033 <sup>r</sup>	45.2
1957-58 <sup>s</sup> .. ..	14,597	3,579	11,613	2,490	32,279	43.7

<sup>1</sup> Including butter sold to tinniers for export, and butter for ships' stores.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.      <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

Dry conditions in the dairying districts resulted in low production in 1957-58 and the quantity sold, though greater than in 1951-52, was much less than in any of the previous five years.

Butter sales in 1957-58 were worth £11.8 m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £2.3m. The average net price returned to factories (about 3s. 5d. per lb.) was over 1d. less than in 1956-57.

Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 15,308 tons in 1957-58. The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafes, &c., averaged 24.9 lb. per head in 1957-58.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London. <sup>1</sup>		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1948-49 .. ..	26.79	33.48	23.13	25.45
1949-50 .. ..	28.93	36.16	23.13	26.67
1950-51 .. ..	30.54	38.17	23.13	25.90
1951-52 .. ..	32.79	40.98	33.50	32.97
1952-53 .. ..	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.65
1953-54 .. ..	36.64	45.80	44.75	42.90
1954-55 .. ..	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.41
1955-56 .. ..	36.67	45.84	48.38	42.95
1956-57 .. ..	29.77	37.21	49.88	42.06
1957-58 .. ..	26.86	33.57	49.88	40.80

<sup>1</sup> From 1939-40 to 1954-55 butter was sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges. Since 1954-55 the price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter.

*Cheese.*—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the

Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 294). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 295. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the table below.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS.

Market.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Local .. .. .	5,849	5,824	5,795	5,937	6,203
Interstate .. .. .	1,854	1,548	1,230	767	479
Processors for Australian Market .. .. .	4,379	4,129	3,570	4,332	3,382
Processors for Overseas .. .. .	750	621	579	575	577
Exported to U.K. .. .. .	1,238	3,973	4,613	3,064	212
Other Exports .. .. .	1,059	584	438	94	116
Total .. .. .	15,129	16,679	16,225	14,769	10,969

*Eggs.*—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1957-58 employed agents in seven of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of more than 250 birds up to March, 1957, 150 or more up to October, 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). Figures do not include eggs from the flocks of registered owners licensed to sell privately (whose sales in 1957-58 totalled 887,902 dozen, compared with 375,917 dozen in 1956-57), nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1957-58, receivals by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 6,620,333 dozen. The Central Queensland Board received 390,276 dozen.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1957-58 of £1,395,052 and £91,764, with average net payments for all grades of 43·36d. and 47·25d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. For the 1947-48 season the United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years; and early in 1948, entered into an agreement covering eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53.

For 1953-54 the Ministry of Food agreed to pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry. These realisations were nearly 25 per cent. below those of 1952-53, and to cushion the effect of the fall, the Commonwealth Government made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers in 1954.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In the 1957-58 season, the New South Wales Board joined the other State Boards for the export of egg pulp by the pool conducted by the Australian Egg Board, but continued to export shell eggs on its own behalf.

#### 4. WHEAT.

*State Wheat Board.*—The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. It took delivery of it each year as harvested and arranged for its grading, storage, and sale, including export sales in several years when the crop was in excess of local requirements. It made the necessary sale agreements with millers and others and provided seed wheat for purchase by farmers. It organised and conducted a hail insurance scheme, levying growers to obtain funds.

In 1940 the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop and the State Board was appointed its agent and sole licensed receiver for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board continued to receive, grade and store the crop and to arrange the loading and dispatch of grain to fulfil orders and for export. For these services the State Board receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account wheat, obtained from the Australian Board, to produce merchants and others. It has also continued to conduct its hail insurance scheme.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including nine concrete silos, situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas. These have been financed by means of moneys obtained by levies on growers. Wheat is delivered to these storages—other than small quantities sent direct to mills and merchants. Bulk handling commenced experimentally in 1951-52 and two bulkheads on the Downs were used for the 1952-53 crop. One was also set up in Brisbane chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. The first concrete silo on the Downs took in some grain at the end of the 1953-54 harvest, and two more were available in 1954-55. By the 30th June, 1959, nine silos and eight bulkheads with capacities of 2,640,000 and 890,000 bushels respectively were available on the Downs and, in addition, three more silos with a capacity of 720,000 bushels were under construction. The capacity at Brisbane was 1,800,000 bushels, including a bulk loading terminal of 1,300,000 bushels capacity, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 15,170,000 bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 20,500,000 bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools over the last eight seasons. The table also shows the net returns per bushel to growers at growers' sidings for Q1 quality milling wheat allowing for the inclusion of premium payments and for the deduction of railrage costs and of levies for the hail insurance and building funds.

DELIVERIES TO STATE WHEAT BOARD AND RETURN TO GROWERS,  
1951-52 TO 1958-59.

Season.	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat.			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel. <sup>1</sup>	
		Bulk.	Bagged.	Total.	Bulk.	Bagged.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	s. d.	s. d.
1951-52 ..	15	14,500	6,153,917	6,168,417	13 7-936 <sup>2</sup>	15 4-01 <sup>2</sup>
1952-53 ..	16	381,422	16,394,912	16,776,334	13 11-725	15 0-85
1953-54 ..	17	485,763	8,616,160	9,101,923	10 7-038	11 2-939
1954-55 ..	18	814,019	13,790,807	14,604,826	10 10	11 5-536
1955-56 ..	19	1,180,709	12,917,414	14,098,123	10 10-75 <sup>r</sup>	11 7-20 <sup>r</sup>
1956-57 <sup>3</sup> ..	20	1,038,168	4,798,496	5,836,664	11 0-325	11 8-075
1957-58 <sup>3</sup> ..	21	1,604,780	3,642,680 <sup>r</sup>	5,247,460 <sup>r</sup>	12 10-81 <sup>4</sup>	13 7-04 <sup>4</sup>
1958-59 ..	22	4,583,155 <sup>5</sup>	16,619,542 <sup>5</sup>	15,202,697 <sup>5</sup>	9 0 <sup>6</sup>	9 4-50 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, *plus* premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat, *less* railrage deduction, *less* hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. <sup>2</sup> Including refund of contributions to Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund—1s. 3.066d. (plus small amount of interest).

<sup>3</sup> The figures for these years do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the Pool. <sup>4</sup> Including 1s. per bushel emergency premium.

<sup>5</sup> Figures liable to slight revision should further deliveries be made. <sup>6</sup> First advance only. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown

in the table are bushels of 60 lb. calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the *Year Book* which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia, and over 95 per cent. of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 1st December, 1948, are given in the table below.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bulk.	Bagged. <sup>1</sup>	Quality Premium. <sup>2</sup>	Bulk. <sup>3</sup>	Bagged. <sup>1 3</sup>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948 ..	6 8	7 4	2½	6 8½	7 5½
11th December, 1950 ..	7 10	8 9	2½	7 10½	8 9½
1st July, 1951 ..	7 10	9 7	2½	7 10½	9 7½
1st December, 1951 ..	10 0	11 9	2½	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952 ..	10 0	11 6	2½	12 2	13 8½
20th October, 1952 ..	10 0	11 3	2½	12 2	13 5½
1st December, 1952 ..	11 11	13 0	2½	14 1	15 2
9th November, 1953 ..	11 11	12 11	2½	14 1	15 1
1st December, 1953 ..	14 1½	15 1½	2½	14 3½	15 3½
1st February, 1954 ..	14 1½	14 11	2½	14 3½	15 1
22nd February, 1954 ..	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
13th December, 1954 ..	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
16th May, 1955 ..	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
1st December, 1955 ..	13 5½	14 2½	2½	13 7½	14 4½
1st December, 1956 ..	13 9½	14 6½	2½	13 11½	14 8½
22nd January, 1957 ..	13 9½	14 6½	2½	16 11½ <sup>4</sup>	17 8½ <sup>4</sup>
1st December, 1957 ..	14 4	15 1	2½	16 11½ <sup>4</sup>	17 8½ <sup>4</sup>
4th December, 1957 ..	16 9½ <sup>5</sup>	17 6½ <sup>5</sup>	6	16 11½ <sup>4</sup>	17 8½ <sup>4</sup>
11th August, 1958 ..	15 2½ <sup>6</sup>	15 11½ <sup>6</sup>	6	15 5½	16 2½ <sup>4</sup>
1st December, 1958 ..	14 8	15 5	6	14 10	15 7½
22nd June, 1959 ..	14 8	15 4	6	14 10	15 6½

<sup>1</sup> Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. <sup>2</sup> An additional special premium of 2.5d. per bushel was paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs, up to 1-12-58.

<sup>3</sup> Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown.

<sup>4</sup> Including a surcharge to cover cost of importing wheat from other States: from 22-1-57, 3s. 0d.; 1-12-57, 2s. 5.5d.; 11-8-58, 11d.

<sup>5</sup> A surcharge of 2s. 5.25d. is included to cover an emergency premium of 1s., and a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States of 1s. 5.25d.

<sup>6</sup> A surcharge of 10.75d. is included as a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the

State Board to pay total premiums amounting to 6d. a bushel on the Q1 and 3d. a bushel on the Q2 deliveries by growers who supplied the 1954-55 and 1955-56 pools with these grades of grain, 4-5d. and 3d. respectively for the 1956-57 pool, and 6-38d. for both grades for the 1957-58 pool. In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s. to 2s. a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. Wheat imported from other States by the Board is excluded. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total.
	Flour.	Stock Feed.	Seed.	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain.	Wheat Products.	
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
1954 ..	5,921	2,255	266	121	44	433	9,040
1955 ..	6,365	1,634	187	121	4,201	1,236	13,744
1956 ..	6,361	1,599	109	122	5,333	1,522	15,046 <sup>2</sup>
1957 ..	6,131	432	227	82	1	475	7,348 <sup>2</sup>
1958 <sup>1</sup> ..	4,774	735	242	82	1	156	5,990 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1958 Queensland wheat was supplemented by sales of 1,620(000) bushels imported from other States and used for flour 1,477(000) bushels, breakfast foods 48(000) bushels, and stock food 95(000) bushels. <sup>2</sup> The figures for these years do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the 1956-57 and 1957-58 pools.

*Australian Wheat Board.*—All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools in the last ten years, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1949-50: 13s. 10d.	1952-53: 16s. 1d.	1955-56: 12s. 8d.
1950-51: 14s. 1d.	1953-54: 12s. 9d.	1956-57: 13s. 2d.
1951-52: 15s. 11d.	1954-55: 12s. 7d.	1957-58: 13s. 8d.
1958-59 (incomplete): 11s. 4d.		

The amounts include refunds of wheat tax on account of pools for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52.



*Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans.*—The first Australia-wide stabilisation plan operated for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49. A revised plan operated from 1948-49 to the 1952-53 season. Particulars of a further plan which operated from 1953-54 to 1957-58 were given in the 1958 *Year Book*.

Following negotiations during 1958, a new wheat industry stabilisation plan was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of that year. The new plan follows the lines of the earlier ones.

Details of the plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan will operate for five years. It will commence with the 1958-59 wheat crop and will end with the marketing of the 1962-63 crop.
- (ii) The Commonwealth will guarantee a return of 14s. 6d. per bushel to growers on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from the crop in the first year of the plan. The guaranteed return of 14s. 6d. is based on the findings of the recent survey of the economic structure of the wheat industry conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will be adjusted in each of the following years of the plan on up to 100 million bushels in accordance with the movements in costs based on a cost index established from the survey.
- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board will be maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia for the period of the plan.
- (iv) A Stabilisation Fund will be established. A tax will be collected on wheat exported which will be equivalent to the excess of the returns from export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax will be 1s. 6d. per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at £20 million; any excess beyond this figure will be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. The balance remaining in the wheat stabilisation fund at the termination of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 plan will be carried forward to the new plan as the nucleus of the new stabilisation fund. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency will be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 100 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.
- (v) The home consumption case price for 1958-59, the first year of the plan, has been established at 14s. 6d. per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 2d. per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (vi). There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following

- years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (ii).
- (vi) Provision is made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
  - (vii) A premium will be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. The premium will be 3d. per bushel.

By agreement between the parties concerned, the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation, the States, and the Commonwealth, a poll of growers as to acceptance of the plan was not considered necessary. The earlier plans had been approved by polls of growers.

The balance of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 stabilisation fund will first meet any payment needed for the 1957-58 wheat crop (the only pool not complete in this period) and then will form the nucleus of the fund for the latest plan, for which it may provide approximately £9m.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) is fixed at 14s. 8d. per bushel for 1958-59. In Queensland this price applies but millers pay, in addition, a quality premium of 6d. per bushel.

## 5. WOOL.

Details of the arrangements made for the disposal of the Australian wool clip during the 1939-1945 War appear on page 282 of the 1954 *Year Book*.

Wool sales were resumed in September, 1946. The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, rose from 24·49d. in 1946-47 to the record price of 144·19d. in 1950-51. For the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the prices were 62·45d. and 48·57d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

Practically all Queensland wool is sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers. All auction sales in Queensland are held in Brisbane, and, in 1957-58, there were eleven such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 208·6m. lb. of greasy and 2·2m. lb. of scoured, which realised £57·4m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 156. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and similarly a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the wool sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales.

## 6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1958 its oil mill treated 908 short tons of cotton-seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 90,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. In spite of efforts to extend it during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. There was increased production in each of the next three years and a very favourable season in 1953. In 1954 production fell, but it recovered in 1955, when, however, it was equivalent to only 5 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners. Production for the next three seasons averaged about 3,000 bales.

For the 1958 season 4,011,166 lb. of seed cotton were received and 1,491,609 lb. of lint were produced. Payments to growers were £249,284, averaging 14-915d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
			1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. <sup>1</sup>	Bales. <sup>1</sup>
1949	..	..	737	34.5	522	70,000
1950	..	..	1,107	36.3	806	70,000
1951	..	..	1,494	36.8	1,124	70,000
1952	..	..	2,156	35.0	1,483	80,000
1953	..	..	5,424	38.1	4,229	80,000
1954	..	..	3,688	37.0	2,819	80,000
1955	..	..	5,651	38.3	4,386	85,000
1956	..	..	3,936	37.1	3,046	85,000
1957	..	..	3,414	39.3	2,845	90,000
1958	..	..	4,011	37.2	3,073	90,000

<sup>1</sup> Bales of approximately 500 lb.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible, although they may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953 to 1958 crops, and has now been extended for a further five years from 1st January, 1959.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24·7d. in 1949, 31·4d. in 1950, and 58·1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32·4d., but rose again to 37·8d. in 1953, 38·5d. in 1954, 36·8d. in 1955, 38·6d. in 1956, 40·3d. in 1957, and 40·1d. in 1958. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4·0d. in 1939, 15·8d. in 1957, and 14·9d. in 1958. Commonwealth bounty was £75,835 for 1957, and £106,418 for 1958 season.

#### 7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

#### ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	12,699	13,513	9,606	5,954	11,506
Northern Sales ..	4,709	5,497	6,533	5,954	9,222
Average Net Payments to Growers per Ton	£ s. d. 20 15 8	£ s. d. 21 19 6	£ s. d. 19 16 3	£ s. d. 20 10 4	£ s. d. 24 14 0
Expenses per Ton <sup>1</sup> ..	8 16 4	8 2 4	8 5 0	7 18 9	6 16 11
Loan Liability at End of Season ..	£ 35,000	£ 58,000	£ 54,000	£ 53,000	£ 49,000

<sup>1</sup> Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. During the 1957-58 season, 1,044 tons were exported to New Zealand and 1,140 tons were shipped to New South Wales, the balance of the crop being sold on the North Queensland market. Total realisations were £363,393.

*Northern Pig Marketing Board.*—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	5,140	6,074	4,524	5,866	8,393
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	4,261	3,897	3,984	5,343	5,670
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs . . . . . Lb.	111	110	115	113	107
Average Price of First Grade Pigs . . . . . d. per Lb.	27.4	24.1 <sup>r</sup>	27.0	28.7 <sup>r</sup>	27.0
Amount Paid to Growers £	116,159	107,423 <sup>r</sup>	106,529	138,193	154,506

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced near Rockhampton and in the Atherton district, and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. Total capital investment in silos, plant, and ancillary buildings at Kingaroy is approximately £275,000. Approximately £41,000 has been spent on buildings and plant at Atherton, and £43,000 at Rockhampton.

The outstanding debt on all assets as at 30th June, 1959, was £45,450. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers. The Board also operates a Revolving Levy Scheme, under which levies collected from growers in past seasons are repaid, less proportionate depreciation charges, as funds become available. A revision of the scheme during 1957-58 now provides that, as from the 1957 crop, depreciation will be met from current funds and levies will be repaid in full. Levies collected in 1927-1945 have been repaid.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool may be crushed for oil. Two pools operated for 1957.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received .. ..	9,097	20,997	15,054	8,893	8,669
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised .. ..	13.25	10.96	10.19	13.56	15.27
Paid to Growers .. ..	11.16	9.03	8.00	11.23	12.39
Working Expenses .. ..	2.09	1.93	2.19	2.33	2.88

*Barley.*—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1957-58 season totalled 1,232,674 bushels, compared with 1,572,990 bushels in 1956-57. There has been a marked increase in the production of barley during recent years and the Barley Marketing Board has now developed a substantial export trade. This trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels, accounted for 2,300,439 bushels in 1955-56, but for only 866,662 bushels in 1956-57.

In 1957-58, because of the prevailing drought and the reduced supplies of alternative feed grains, the Barley Marketing Board reserved the whole of the crop for the local market. About 90 per cent. of the crop is grown on the Downs.

*Tobacco.*—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it

voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges.

From the 1957-58 crop the Board received 7,509,929 lb. of leaf, including 1,410,539 lb. from New South Wales, compared with 5,528,387 lb., including 1,083,276 lb. from New South Wales, received from the 1956-57 crop. The average price realised on sales by the Board for the 1957-58 crop was 130-61d. per lb. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by growers.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1957-58, 55 tons were sold for £7,165, compared with 63 tons for £14,446 in 1956-57.

*Grain Sorghum.*—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March, 1956. The Board decided to operate only one pool for the 1958 season.

Intake for this pool totalled 62,122 tons, 42,058 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 20,064 tons to Gladstone. The total quantity has been sold by the 18th December, 1958, the average selling price being £18 18s. 5d. per ton. The local market absorbed 13,762 tons, interstate sales totalled 865 tons, and 47,495 tons were exported. Total realisations for the season were £1,176,822, which returned to growers £15 8s. 4d. per ton for f.a.q. grain at Brisbane and Gladstone.

## 9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The business of the C.O.D. for the last three years is summarised below.

BUSINESS OF THE C.O.D., ALL DEPARTMENTS, 1955-56 TO 1957-58.

Department.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£
Wholesale—			
Queensland—			
Brisbane .. .. .	1,840,226	1,938,476	2,119,214
Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton .. .. .	678,413	681,192	682,451
Interstate—			
Sydney, Newcastle, Albury ..	2,703,714	2,645,250	2,400,790
Total Wholesale ..	5,222,353	5,264,918	5,202,455
Canneries—			
Sales in Australia .. .. .	2,796,000	3,314,879	3,351,954
Export Sales .. .. .	3,296,000	1,597,316	1,070,937
Total Canneries ..	6,092,000	4,912,195	4,422,891
Merchandise .. .. .	508,930	457,185	454,256
Retail .. .. .	502,083	558,443	564,174
Road Distribution Service .. .. .	181,162	219,978	280,714
Second-hand Cases .. .. .	9,804	18,583	23,018
Grand Total .. ..	12,516,332	11,431,302	10,947,508

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D., 1957-58.  
(C.O.D. Canneries and Others.)

Item.	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>	Item.	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
Pineapples .. ..	45,162	1,465,365	Plums .. ..	202	6,943
Strawberries .. ..	515	132,784	Apples .. ..	229	3,822
Papaws .. ..	1,624	90,258	Passion Fruit .. ..	25	2,024
Citrus .. ..	778	29,765	Pie Melons .. ..	220	1,432
Figs .. ..	101	7,070	Pears .. ..	4	199
			Total .. ..	48,860	1,739,662

<sup>1</sup> Amount paid by processors.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The following table shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in the year 1957-58.



## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1957-58.

Item.	Quantity.	Item.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
Apples .. .. .	4	Capsicums .. .. .	204
Avocadoes .. .. .	56	Chillies .. .. .	118
Bananas .. .. .	1,994	Chokos .. .. .	300
Citrus .. .. .	2,266	Cucumbers .. .. .	1,546
Custard Apples .. .. .	102	Egg Fruit .. .. .	212
Mangoes .. .. .	670	Marrows .. .. .	282
Papaws .. .. .	2,054	Onions .. .. .	347
Pineapples .. .. .	15,127	Peanuts .. .. .	644
Rockmelons .. .. .	550	Potatoes .. .. .	220
Strawberries .. .. .	8	Pumpkins .. .. .	1,458
Watermelons .. .. .	338	Sweet Potatoes .. .. .	102
Beans .. .. .	5,495	Tomatoes .. .. .	6,928
Beetroot .. .. .	356	Other .. .. .	202
		Total .. .. .	41,583

In addition, the C.O.D. consigned interstate by air, 192 tons of strawberries, 285 tons of beans, and 20 tons of other vegetables; and 128 tons of apples were sent by road.

Canned fruits were decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1st January, 1955, and contracts of sale and shipment are now conducted on a trader to trader basis, subject to terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Canned Fruits Board as to such matters as minimum prices, insurance requirements, and mode of payment.

*Navy Beans.*—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. Much larger areas were planted on the Downs in 1957-58, but exceptionally dry weather resulted in large acreages being fed off to sheep. In 1957 the intake totalled 548 tons gross, from which 468 tons of merchantable beans were received. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 8s. 3d. per bushel. The average return to growers was £2 5s. per bushel of cleaned beans, less inward freight and cleaning charges amounting to approximately 5s. per bushel (on the basis of cleaned weight), yielding average net return at growers' sidings of £2 per bushel.

## 10. COAL.

The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act*, 1948, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate

supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Ample coal supplies are now available. Considerable improvement has been effected to colliery installations, mine layouts, and mine transport, and in the output of coal per manshift worked. Most collieries are now equipped with some form of surface treatment and sizing plants, and several collieries in the West Moreton district have installed modern high efficiency washing plants.

Of the total Queensland production of 2,577,817 tons of coal during 1958, electricity undertakings consumed 1,141,324 tons, the Railways Department 522,577 tons, and gasworks 194,582 tons. Exports amounted to 76,178 tons in 1958. Most of this coal was exported from the Callide field to Victoria.

#### 11. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1920, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act*, 1939, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6th September, 1948, under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1948. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, and further amended in 1957. The Acts are now cited as *The Profiteering Prevention Acts*, 1948 to 1957. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Acts.

Since 1948 a number of goods and services have been released from control. Goods remaining under control are in the essential group, mainly basic foodstuffs, closely associated with organised marketing of primary products.

*The Queensland Meat Industry Board.*—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase livestock and sell the resultant meat, but kills livestock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter.

The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

QUEENSLAND MEAT INDUSTRY BOARD OPERATIONS.

Item.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
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*Livestock Sold through Board's Stockyards.*

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. ..	129,416	129,841	149,421	165,902	148,005
Calves .. ..	70,215	64,048	78,182	83,404	74,772
Sheep .. ..	466,776	396,358	411,137	390,676	452,817
Lambs .. ..	90,652	70,182	82,558	104,854	129,953
Pigs .. ..	71,989	86,207	99,414	87,648	99,555

*Livestock Slaughtered at Brisbane Abattoir.*

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. ..	305,555	291,429	287,325	299,944	289,307
Calves .. ..	186,119	142,283	139,202	128,072	111,637
Sheep .. ..	453,673	359,304	427,542	401,917	482,180
Lambs .. ..	91,544	87,630	112,171	140,338	157,628
Pigs .. ..	97,286	101,938	89,789	88,629	95,937

*Meat Prepared for Metropolitan Market.*

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beef .. ..	26,605	26,148	29,072	30,847	28,556
Veal .. ..	3,042	2,556	2,474	2,273	2,094
Mutton .. ..	8,224	6,513	8,177	7,732	7,731
Lamb .. ..	1,221	1,176	1,577	1,974	2,100
Pork .. ..	810	1,301	1,277	1,125	1,196

*Meat Prepared for Other Purposes<sup>1</sup>.*

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beef .. ..	44,828	37,180	38,525	42,050	34,057
Veal .. ..	1,780	1,457	1,231	1,221	1,014
Mutton .. ..	161	51	173	223	802
Lamb .. ..					
Pork .. ..					
	4,084	3,336	2,930	3,162	3,097

<sup>1</sup> For export, boning, cutting, processing, and interstate trades.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. In 1957-58 a loss of £15,025 resulted from the Board's activities, compared with a surplus of £25,124 in 1956-57. An amount of £3,775 was applied to scientific research during 1957-58. At 30th June, 1958, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £786,019, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,190,052.

*Australian Marketing Arrangements.*—Details of marketing during the 1939-1945 War and in the post-war period up to July, 1952, are given in earlier *Year Books*.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. For beef and veal, the minimum price was fixed at 13-18d. stg. f.o.b., per lb. up to 30th September, 1958, 12-52d. for the 1958-59 to 1960-61 seasons and 11-39d. per lb. for the 1961-62 to 1963-64 seasons.

From the 1954-55 to the 1956-57 season, the average prices received for beef on the United Kingdom market fell below the guaranteed minimum. This resulted in the United Kingdom making deficiency payments to Australia of £-15m. in 1954-55; £3-25m. in 1955-56; and £5-93m. in 1956-57. No deficiency payments were received in 1957-58. These payments have been passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounty on beef exported to the United Kingdom. (The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government. In the event of these advances exceeding the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports is to be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year.)

Bounty payments and levies up to December, 1957, are shown on page 310 of the 1958 *Year Book*. From the beginning of 1958 the bounty varied from 3d. to 5d. per lb. according to the grade and class of beef, and a new "chiller" grade of export beef was introduced. The bounty ceased on 27th December, 1958.

Negotiations which commenced in June, 1958, with the United Kingdom Government resulted in agreement on the following points:—

- (i) Beef minimum prices for the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64 will be at the 1958-59 to 1960-61 level, less 9 per cent.
- (ii) Beef export "free quota" for the three seasons 1958-59 to 1960-61. Australia will be entitled to export to destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Colonies and Dependencies a maximum quota of 7,500 tons annually of first and second quality beef, with no restriction as to the quantity of lower grades that may be exported. Australia is free to choose the markets where this quota will be sold.

The beef industry received a substantial lift during the last quarter of 1958 when, as a result of the relaxing of the United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades, advantage could be taken of the demand for lean beef in the higher priced North American market. Sales of the third grade lean meat to North America reacted on the local store cattle market. Prices reached records, as supplies of cattle were well below the demands.

*The Fish Board.*—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1957-58 the Board also operated for the receipt and distribution of the fishermen's harvest through nineteen markets and eight agencies, extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Port Douglas. A profit of £2,710 resulted from operations during 1957-58. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1958, was £137,312.

The Fish Boards' operations in the year ended 30th June, 1958, included:—Quantity of fish received, 8,184,841 lb.; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c.) marketed, £1,068,212; fish marketed, £673,685; revenue from commission and market dues, £108,169; sales by processing department, £307,499.

Since 1955-56, the Board has exported Queensland "Banana" and "King" prawns from the Hervey Bay and Fraser Island areas to U.S.A., the quantity increasing from 79,200 lb. in 1955-56 to 259,850 lb. in 1957-58. The processing of these prawns is done at Bundaberg and at the Brisbane Market. A new section has been provided at the Brisbane Market for the heading, grading, peeling and packing of prawns for interstate and oversea markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops and the processing of fish fillets.

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## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 319 a wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of livestock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

#### AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks .. ..	40 18 8	40 4 6	36 9 2	36 10 10	40 13 10
Cows .. ..	21 11 10	21 7 8	21 17 2	21 13 6	22 5 3
Steers .. ..	27 12 9	29 6 11	30 2 4	30 13 10	32 0 0
Heifers .. ..	21 0 2	21 6 0	23 11 1	23 16 7	24 17 10
Vealers and Yearlings	12 10 0	11 5 2	10 12 1	10 2 11	9 17 1
Calves .. ..	2 14 8	3 1 3	3 3 7	3 5 1	3 5 9
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers, Merino ..	3 12 7	3 5 6	3 2 0	3 10 1	2 16 6
Wethers, All Kinds	3 12 11	3 6 1	3 2 0	3 9 10	2 16 4
Ewes, Merino ..	2 9 6	2 10 3	2 5 1	2 16 7	1 19 6
Ewes, All Kinds ..	2 10 4	2 10 10	2 7 4	2 12 5	2 2 11
Hoggets .. ..	3 9 4	3 2 9	2 17 3	3 12 11	2 15 8
Lambs .. ..	3 19 1	4 3 8	4 4 1	4 7 4	4 0 10
Rams .. ..	3 11 3	3 0 7	2 14 5	2 18 0	2 15 0
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers .. ..	15 8 10	10 13 11	14 1 11	16 8 9	12 15 1
Porkers .. ..	10 3 7	7 8 9	9 15 10	11 5 5	8 0 7
Stores .. ..	6 13 7	3 18 1	5 1 11	6 5 9	4 3 4

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1957-58. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,  
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beans, Green .. ..	lb.	1 3	1 3½	1 5	1 1	1 4
Cabbages .. ..	dozen	16 8	15 5	16 8	10 7	16 3
Cauliflowers .. ..	dozen	24 5	22 3	27 4	22 0	17 11
Chaff—						
Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	26 8	18 10	19 6	26 7	32 2
Oaten .. ..	cwt.	21 2	27 9	23 11	25 9	38 6
Mixed .. ..	cwt.	22 3	17 8	15 10	19 11	23 11
Hay, Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	16 2	10 11	11 2	14 11	21 5
Maize .. ..	bushel	14 3	13 2	13 6	13 5	16 6
Onions .. ..	cwt.	36 1	29 8	50 6	69 0	18 6
Peas, Green .. ..	lb.	1 4	1 3½	1 6	1 1½	1 4
Potatoes .. ..	cwt.	30 10	28 0	59 3	48 9	23 0
Pumpkins .. ..	cwt.	14 9	14 7	25 3	27 4	14 5
Sweet Potatoes .. ..	cwt.	33 2	27 2	45 5	63 7	37 3
Tomatoes .. ..	½-bush.	20 7	21 3	25 4	19 6	25 3
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples .. ..	bushel	37 4	35 4	33 5	39 10	42 10
Bananas .. ..	bushel	37 6	34 6	23 2	42 4	48 3
Grapes .. ..	bushel	44 5	45 8	58 2	58 6	63 0
Lemons .. ..	bushel	32 10	31 1	26 6	43 0	44 9
Mandarins .. ..	bushel	34 8	33 2	32 2	39 7	39 8
Mangoes .. ..	bushel	29 6	28 6	29 8	47 2	39 5
Oranges .. ..	bushel	23 4	26 8	24 0	29 0	37 1
Papaws .. ..	bushel	16 10	16 4	17 6	20 0	23 4
Passion Fruit .. ..	½-bush.	38 4	42 5	42 8	44 10	41 11
Peaches .. ..	½-bush.	16 5	16 6	18 1	21 11	24 2
Pineapples .. ..	dozen	18 4	15 6	14 3	18 3	20 1
Strawberries .. ..	dozen boxes	30 5	28 10	34 2	31 0	29 10
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran .. ..	ton	504 11	483 0	428 9	430 0	486 8
Flour .. ..	ton	571 11	613 9	617 11	633 7	738 0
Pollard .. ..	ton	511 2	490 0	431 8	430 0	486 8
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon .. ..	lb.	3 10	3 3	3 9	4 3	4 2
Butter .. ..	lb.	3 10	3 10	4 1	4 3	4 3
Cheese .. ..	lb.	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 9
Eggs .. ..	dozen	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1	4 4
Ham .. ..	lb.	5 1	4 8	4 10	5 5	5 3
Honey .. ..	lb.	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 1
Milk, Bottled <sup>1</sup> .. ..	gallon	3 10	3 10	3 10	4 0	4 4
Pork .. ..	lb.	2 9½	2 1	2 4	2 11	2 6½
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks .. ..	lb.	1 3½	1 2½	1 6	1 6	1 7
Fowls .. ..	lb.	1 7	1 6	1 10½	1 7½	1 5½
Geese .. ..	lb.	0 10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Turkeys .. ..	lb.	2 3	2 1½	2 6	2 2	2 7

<sup>1</sup> Prices charged to retail milk vendors.*n* Not available.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. An index of prices in Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. These price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "*Foodstuffs and Tobacco*" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.  
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1938-39 ..	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1949-50 ..	214	184	434	187	143	225	196	223	196	204
1950-51 ..	256	196	641 <sup>1</sup>	242	292	268	229	256	240	244
1951-52 ..	343	220	577	314	298	370	276	288	300	297
1952-53 ..	392	234	607	350	224	404	293	292	331	319
1953-54 ..	388	222	566	323	191	363	308	271	339	319
1954-55 ..	391	214	510	314	246	372	315	277	340	322
1955-56 ..	404	220	456	317	328	415	325	292	352	334
1956-57 ..	409	241	520	344	302	463	324	311	357	344
1957-58 ..	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339
1958-59 ..	392	231	362	327	293	423	332	283	358	336

<sup>1</sup> Including effective prices paid for raw wool for Australian manufacture while they were reduced by bounty from August, 1950, to June, 1951. Including auction-room prices for wool the indexes were:—textiles, 835; goods principally home produced, 250; all groups, 251.



From 1938-39 to 1958-59, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 236 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1959, in the "C" Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 195 per cent. (see page 328). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 229 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 240 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 341 per cent., chiefly due to the rise in wool prices, against 301 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

## 2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The official retail price index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 321 and 322.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

*The Present Regimen.*—The complete regimen in the June quarter of 1959, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 40 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 323 and 324. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, vests, panties, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items".

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As there are relatively very few brick houses in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of Abnormal Conditions\*.*—Under variable conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has

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\* From the Commonwealth Statistician's *Labour Report* No. 42.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the indexes. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of an "Interim Retail Price Index" (see page 331).

*Food Prices.*—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1958, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1958.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	15-33	16-33	16-33	15-83	17-33	15-83
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	11-49	12-52	13-55	11-61	14-18	11-71
Flour, Self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	20-08	22-80	23-19	21-41	22-99	22-03
Tea .. ..	1 lb. pkt.	76-07	77-57	77-26	76-19	78-72	77-75
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	9-93	9-95	10-28	10-38	11-50	10-77
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	12-00	13-02	12-96	12-83	12-90	12-75
Seed Tapioca ..	1 lb.	14-40	14-96	15-52	14-35	15-92	16-99
Jam, Plum ..	1½ lb. tin	33-90	36-70	36-01	34-63	35-00	35-70
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	18-95	19-78	22-28	20-86	24-43	21-65
Oats, Flaked ..	1 lb.	12-37	13-20	12-66	12-78	12-20	13-36

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1958—*continued.*

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Raisins, Seeded ..	1lb. pkt.	29.52	31.10	30.30	29.73	30.94	31.22
Currants ..	1 lb.	25.04	27.75	27.66	25.57	28.00	29.00
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	62.44	64.39	64.83	58.92	64.38	66.00
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	45.24	47.29	47.65	46.37	47.03	46.77
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	42.40	44.80	43.83	43.61	44.25	43.29
Salmon, in Tins <sup>1</sup> ..	1 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	37.67	38.62	36.47	27.73	34.53	34.29
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	5.86	6.69	6.47	5.67	6.58	7.27
Soap ..	1 lb.	18.54	18.75	18.60	19.02	18.62	19.22
Kerosene ..	1 quart	8.77	10.84	10.73	9.76	9.71	11.24
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	54.90	54.90	54.71	54.50	55.48	55.00
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	35.41	37.28	39.93	35.78	41.33	37.02
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	68.42	66.20	65.76	57.21	75.14	64.97
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	73.97	72.90	72.19	68.95	71.03	72.44
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	24.15	24.99	25.27	24.57	24.48	25.39
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	17.10	17.00	16.90	17.57	19.00	17.00
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	36.23	36.67	33.27	39.54	36.45	38.37
Rib (bone out) ..	1 lb.	32.72	29.97	27.08	33.21	29.78	30.87
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	48.32	46.20	42.21	48.20	44.82	46.87
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	25.84	24.15	20.75	26.27	23.18	24.55
Sausages ..	1 lb.	22.13	22.47	22.50	22.28	22.50	22.87
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	36.13	34.20	30.42	37.03	33.42	35.37
Brisket ..	1 lb.	24.73	23.07	20.19	26.26	22.60	24.60
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	26.67	31.67	27.63	28.05	30.08	27.17
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	13.03	15.57	13.73	14.59	15.48	15.82
Loin ..	1 lb.	26.28	29.73	25.51	25.72	27.62	24.42
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	26.64	31.40	27.90	28.39	29.93	26.05
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	26.58	31.40	26.96	28.09	29.93	26.85
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	51.91	46.00	43.07	42.42	53.40	41.40
Loin ..	1 lb.	50.76	43.30	43.07	42.22	50.40	41.00
Chops ..	1 lb.	50.53	45.40	43.25	42.45	50.40	41.00

<sup>1</sup> Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items.

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1933, for each of the years from 1945 to 1958, and for each quarter of 1958. Comparative figures for 1956 to 1958 excluding price movements of potatoes and onions are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <sup>1</sup>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>2</sup>	Australia. <sup>3</sup>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901 .. ..	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912 .. ..	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914 .. ..	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918 .. ..	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920 .. ..	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925 .. ..	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933 .. ..	699	802 <sup>1</sup>	749	678	804	727	706	751
1945 .. ..	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946 .. ..	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947 .. ..	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948 .. ..	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949 .. ..	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950 .. ..	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951 .. ..	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952 .. ..	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953 .. ..	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
1954 .. ..	2,451	2,532	2,542	2,487	2,647	2,534	2,476	2,671
1955 .. ..	2,526	2,607	2,591	2,595	2,702	2,615	2,549	2,811
1956 .. ..	2,719	2,753	2,724	2,791	2,846	2,784	2,734	3,084
1957 .. ..	2,648	2,686	2,655	2,691	2,769	2,700	2,661	2,971
1958 .. ..	2,816	2,876	2,768	2,809	2,932	2,821	2,822	2,993
<i>Quarter.</i>								
1st, 1958 ..	2,788	2,841	2,751	2,813	2,881	2,803	2,795	2,988
2nd, 1958 ..	2,782	2,864	2,740	2,784	2,896	2,806	2,789	2,982
3rd, 1958 ..	2,820	2,884	2,758	2,780	2,922	2,820	2,821	2,981
4th, 1958 ..	2,874	2,916	2,822	2,858	3,030	2,856	2,881	3,022

*Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.<sup>4</sup>*

1956 .. ..	2,598	2,622	2,601	2,660	2,731	2,652	2,612	2,923
1957 .. ..	2,699	2,727	2,697	2,744	2,819	2,737	2,710	2,973
1958 .. ..	2,886	2,946	2,834	2,876	3,016	2,878	2,892	3,021
<i>Quarter.</i>								
1st, 1958 ..	2,851	2,895	2,806	2,871	2,946	2,858	2,856	3,012
2nd, 1958 ..	2,867	2,947	2,821	2,866	2,982	2,877	2,874	3,018
3rd, 1958 ..	2,888	2,965	2,825	2,852	3,015	2,887	2,891	3,017
4th, 1958 ..	2,939	2,975	2,882	2,916	3,121	2,890	2,946	3,037

<sup>1</sup> Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1945 onwards they are for Bundaberg. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average of "five towns". The

Queensland towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. Townsville and Bundaberg replaced Charters Towers and Warwick in 1937. <sup>3</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities. <sup>4</sup> Excluded as from

September quarter, 1955. *n* Not available.

*Rent.*—The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1954 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1954.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.			Rural.	All Queens- land.
	Metro- politan.	Other Incor- porated Cities and Towns.	Unin- corporated Towns. <sup>1</sup>		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Houses.</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Roomed .. ..	31 6	28 4	24 1	18 8	24 6
4 Roomed .. ..	33 1	32 0	28 6	20 10	28 9
5 Roomed .. ..	36 10	34 1	30 11	23 6	32 8
6 Roomed .. ..	37 10	36 8	29 2	25 1	34 5
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	36 4	34 3	29 4	22 7	31 11
Walls of Fibro-cement—					
3 Roomed .. ..	29 0	34 11	28 6	22 7	28 6
4 Roomed .. ..	40 0	37 6	34 2	26 11	35 1
5 Roomed .. ..	47 4	40 1	37 2	28 7	40 2
6 Roomed .. ..	44 11	43 5	34 9	26 7	40 0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42 9	39 8	34 10	26 8	37 2
<i>Flats.</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Roomed .. ..	40 1	39 11	35 5	30 6	38 11
4 Roomed .. ..	45 6	42 3	36 6	31 3	42 6
5 Roomed .. ..	49 7	44 7	36 6	27 1	45 5
6 Roomed .. ..	56 1	46 1	39 0	35 9	49 10
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	46 4	42 7	36 4	30 6	42 11
Walls of Fibro-cement—					
3 Roomed .. ..	39 0	44 10	40 4	35 1	41 2
4 Roomed .. ..	41 8	44 9	47 2	38 11	43 1
5 Roomed .. ..	43 8	46 11	49 1	36 8	44 10
6 Roomed .. ..	45 9	51 4	43 0	60 0	47 8
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42 0	45 9	45 3	38 5	43 5

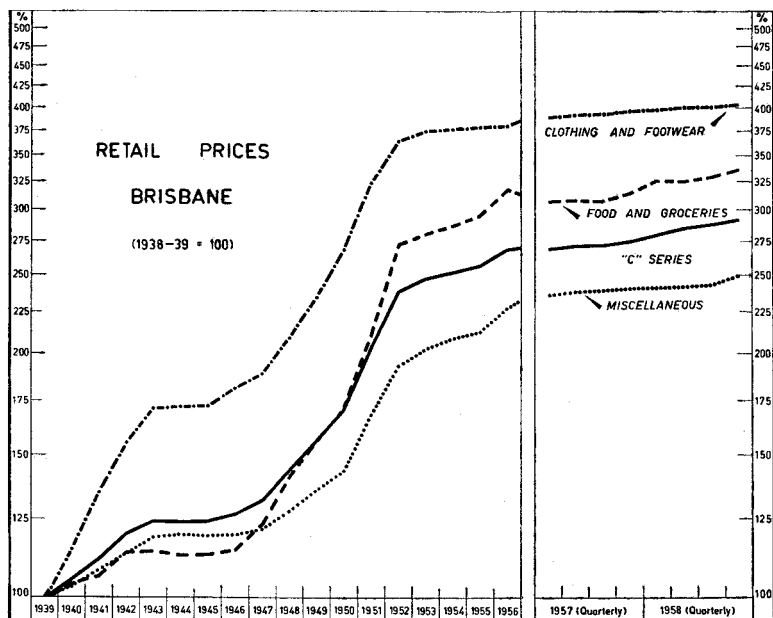
<sup>1</sup> Towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as Cities or Towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

An exhaustive analysis of the 1933 Census results determined the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). In calculating subsequent fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers in these principal cities, the average rent for each type of house, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who furnish regular returns. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation. Rentals of tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

**"C" Series.**—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the "C" Series Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series was constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the "C" Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1958-59, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945), and the September, 1952, quarter when the post-war inflationary spiral began to flatten out.

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and September, 1945, rose by 70 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 19 per cent.; food and groceries by 13 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1959, clothing had risen by 302 per cent.; food and groceries by 241 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 149 per cent.; and housing by 64 per cent.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale. It should be noted that the horizontal scale for 1957 and 1958 is four times that for the earlier years. Allowance should be made for the consequent flattening and lengthening of the curve when making comparisons between the two sections of the diagram.



RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. <sup>1</sup>	Australia. <sup>2</sup>
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## FOOD AND GROCERIES.

September, 1939	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
September, 1945	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1952	2,367	2,398	2,409	2,401	2,531	2,384	2,592
September, 1958	2,820	2,884	2,758	2,780	2,922	2,821	2,981
December, 1958	2,874	2,916	2,822	2,858	3,030	2,881	3,022
March, 1959 ..	2,945	2,995	2,952	2,898	3,195	2,961	3,067
June, 1959 ..	2,919	3,003	2,953	2,870	3,119	2,934	3,086

*Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.<sup>3</sup>*

September, 1958	2,888	2,965	2,825	2,852	3,015	2,891	3,017
December, 1958	2,939	2,975	2,882	2,916	3,121	2,946	3,037
March, 1959 ..	2,981	3,010	2,972	2,916	3,242	2,994	3,057
June, 1959 ..	2,987	3,057	3,010	2,923	3,185	2,999	3,096

## HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).

September, 1939	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
September, 1945	863	674	768	860	865	851	775
September, 1952	963	743	890	946	948	949	1,070
September, 1958	1,347	1,050	1,182	1,134	1,335	1,311	1,476
December, 1958	1,373	1,050	1,231	1,154	1,365	1,338	1,495
March, 1959 ..	1,378	1,093	1,233	1,154	1,436	1,347	1,510
June, 1959 ..	1,402	1,093	1,233	1,164	1,506	1,372	1,524

## CLOTHING.

September, 1939	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
September, 1945	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1952	3,049	3,102	3,070	3,020	3,045	3,050	3,115
September, 1958	3,322	3,371	3,334	3,354	3,324	3,327	3,426
December, 1958	3,340	3,390	3,351	3,373	3,340	3,344	3,429
March, 1959 ..	3,331	3,369	3,346	3,347	3,337	3,334	3,420
June, 1959 ..	3,353	3,386	3,360	3,366	3,363	3,356	3,440

## MISCELLANEOUS.

September, 1939	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
September, 1945	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1952	1,883	1,953	1,965	1,946	2,028	1,905	2,018
September, 1958	2,306	2,394	2,470	2,377	2,536	2,340	2,423
December, 1958	2,368	2,486	2,556	2,434	2,638	2,408	2,475
March, 1959 ..	2,374	2,488	2,563	2,442	2,616	2,412	2,474
June, 1959 ..	2,375	2,487	2,564	2,442	2,617	2,413	2,473

## "C" SERIES.

September, 1939	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
September, 1945	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1952	2,094	2,078	2,112	2,107	2,175	2,101	2,238
September, 1958	2,484	2,465	2,456	2,440	2,561	2,483	2,616
December, 1958	2,525	2,498	2,510	2,488	2,629	2,527	2,646
March, 1959 ..	2,550	2,532	2,558	2,497	2,700	2,557	2,663
June, 1959 ..	2,552	2,538	2,561	2,494	2,695	2,558	2,677

*All Groups Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.<sup>3</sup>*

September, 1958	2,508	2,494	2,481	2,466	2,594	2,508	2,630
December, 1958	2,547	2,519	2,533	2,508	2,660	2,550	2,652
March, 1959 ..	2,562	2,537	2,564	2,504	2,714	2,568	2,660
June, 1959 ..	2,575	2,557	2,581	2,513	2,718	2,580	2,681

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average of five towns.<sup>2</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.<sup>3</sup> Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. Index numbers in the section above include these movements.

The next table gives annual averages of the "C" Series Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia for selected significant years before 1936, and for each year thereafter.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES, QUEENSLAND TOWNS.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>1</sup>	Australia. <sup>2</sup>
1914 <sup>3</sup>	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 <sup>3</sup>	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1925	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1929	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1933	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1936	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302
1954	2,170	2,157	n	2,206	2,191	2,284	2,178	2,181	2,326
1955	2,211	2,202	n	2,253	2,247	2,333	2,218	2,225	2,393
1956	2,316	2,293	n	2,346	2,356	2,434	2,312	2,328	2,547
1957	2,343	2,331	n	2,374	2,371	2,462	2,326	2,355	2,565
1958	2,471	2,451	n	2,456	2,449	2,564	2,416	2,474	2,615

*Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.<sup>4</sup>*

1956	2,272	2,248	n	2,303	2,309	2,393	2,264	2,284	2,489
1957	2,361	2,347	n	2,391	2,391	2,482	2,339	2,373	2,567
1958	2,495	2,476	n	2,480	2,473	2,594	2,437	2,498	2,626

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

<sup>3</sup> Month of November only.

<sup>4</sup> Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index numbers shown include these movements.

n Not available.

The table below shows the "C" Series Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES, CAPITAL CITIES.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Aus- tralia. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	712	671	<b>611</b>	699	707	687	687
1921 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	1,046	1,003	<b>923</b>	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1925 .. ..	1,016	984	<b>923</b>	1,028	994	1,028	997
1929 .. ..	1,073	1,017	<b>923</b>	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1933 .. ..	832	789	<b>751</b>	789	811	825	804
1936 .. ..	866	844	<b>804</b>	839	856	860	850
1937 .. ..	889	868	<b>837</b>	859	869	875	873
1938 .. ..	913	896	<b>852</b>	888	882	887	897
1939 .. ..	936	924	<b>870</b>	906	901	908	920
1940 .. ..	974	964	<b>908</b>	936	932	945	957
1941 .. ..	1,028	1,008	<b>963</b>	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942 .. ..	1,107	1,100	<b>1,033</b>	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943 .. ..	1,151	1,139	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944 .. ..	1,144	1,135	<b>1,071</b>	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945 .. ..	1,142	1,135	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946 .. ..	1,165	1,149	<b>1,093</b>	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947 .. ..	1,212	1,188	<b>1,137</b>	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948 .. ..	1,318	1,294	<b>1,241</b>	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949 .. ..	1,439	1,415	<b>1,348</b>	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950 .. ..	1,593	1,565	<b>1,472</b>	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951 .. ..	1,933	1,880	<b>1,760</b>	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
1952 .. ..	2,265	2,170	<b>2,063</b>	2,159	2,170	2,180	2,196
1953 .. ..	2,368	2,285	<b>2,135</b>	2,246	2,295	2,399	2,302
1954 .. ..	2,382	2,288	<b>2,170</b>	2,277	2,459	2,406	2,326
1955 .. ..	2,439	2,365	<b>2,211</b>	2,354	2,554	2,458	2,393
1956 .. ..	2,584	2,567	<b>2,316</b>	2,466	2,655	2,663	2,547
1957 .. ..	2,614	2,562	<b>2,343</b>	2,463	2,729	2,690	2,565
1958 .. ..	2,663	2,590	<b>2,471</b>	2,536	2,743	2,728	2,615
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
March, 1958 ..	2,665	2,564	<b>2,411</b>	2,466	2,712	2,707	2,592
June, 1958 ..	2,661	2,574	<b>2,462</b>	2,522	2,747	2,712	2,607
Sept., 1958 ..	2,654	2,588	<b>2,484</b>	2,563	2,758	2,727	2,616
Dec., 1958 ..	2,673	2,635	<b>2,525</b>	2,591	2,755	2,767	2,646
<i>Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.<sup>3</sup></i>							
1956 .. ..	2,525	2,492	<b>2,272</b>	2,408	2,653	2,622	2,489
1957 .. ..	2,618	2,555	<b>2,361</b>	2,466	2,726	2,699	2,567
1958 .. ..	2,677	2,595	<b>2,495</b>	2,545	2,748	2,749	2,626
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
March, 1958 ..	2,677	2,566	<b>2,432</b>	2,472	2,718	2,716	2,601
June, 1958 ..	2,676	2,581	<b>2,492</b>	2,537	2,753	2,735	2,620
Sept., 1958 ..	2,671	2,597	<b>2,508</b>	2,577	2,764	2,755	2,630
Dec., 1958 ..	2,682	2,634	<b>2,547</b>	2,593	2,758	2,788	2,652

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

<sup>2</sup> Month of November only.

<sup>3</sup> Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index numbers shown include these movements.

*Interim Retail Price Index.*—Since 1948 prices have been regularly collected for about 100 additional items not included in the "C" Series Retail Price Index. Concurrently, estimates of consumption of individual items of food have been made, and aggregate retail sales, by groups of items, have been recorded. An interim revision of the retail prices index numbers based on these investigations was first published in March, 1954, showing price changes as from July, 1950. The new index is designed to measure retail price variations (with 1952-53 as base year) on the basis of (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index; (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index; and (c) individual city weights for electricity, gas, fares, &c.

The new index has shown much the same trend as has the "C" Series Index, as will be seen by the comparison provided in the following table.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BRISBANE.  
GROUP INDEXES<sup>1</sup> AND COMPARISON WITH "C" SERIES INDEX.

Period.	Interim Index.						"C" Series Index. All Groups <sup>2</sup>	
	Food. <sup>2</sup>		Clothing and Drapery.	Rent.	Other Items.	All Groups. <sup>2</sup>		
	A	B				A	B	
Year—								
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	102.2	104.1	101.7	102.9	103.0	102.3	103.0	103.2
1954-55 ..	103.4	104.2	102.9	105.2	104.5	103.7	104.0	103.9
1955-56 ..	104.7	108.1	103.3	107.0	110.1	105.9	107.1	107.2
1956-57 ..	108.4	112.1	105.8	111.0	110.3	111.7	110.3	111.4
1957-58 ..	113.3	113.4	109.2	120.8	120.0	114.5	114.5	115.3
1958-59 ..	118.4	119.0	110.9	141.9	124.8	119.9	120.2	121.3
Quarter Ended—								
Sept., 1958	116.0	116.3	110.3	139.0	121.8	117.9	118.0	119.4
Dec., 1958	117.6	118.1	110.9	141.7	125.4	119.8	120.0	121.3
Mar., 1959	119.6	120.9	110.7	142.2	125.8	120.7	121.1	122.0
June, 1959	120.2	120.6	111.5	144.8	126.2	121.4	121.5	122.6

<sup>1</sup> Base for each group: Year 1952-53 = 100.0, with the "C" Series Index converted to the same base. <sup>2</sup> Indexes in columns A exclude price movements of potatoes and onions throughout; those in column C exclude them from September quarter, 1955; and those in columns B include them throughout.

The weights of some of the main items in the Food Group (e.g., milk, eggs, meat, potatoes, and flour) in the Interim Index are substantially different from those of the "C" Series Index to accord with average consumption in the years 1949-50 to 1952-53. Of the 40 items included in the Food and Groceries Group of the "C" Series Index, two non-food items have been transferred to the Household Sundries Group of the Interim Index, and two items have been excluded. Twenty-four new items have been added, including lamb, packaged breakfast foods, biscuits, ice cream, processed cheese, honey, sandwich spreads, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, and certain types of confectionery.

Seventeen new items have been added to the Clothing and Drapery Group, and 25 items each formerly represented by one type of article are now each represented by two or more types. Consequential adjustments

have been made in weights of individual items. The new items include sports coat, sports trousers, cardigan (and other types of knitted wear), overalls, piece goods (rayon, cotton, and woollen), and knitting wool.

Only minor changes relating to the combining weights have been made in the Rent Group, which is almost identical in both indexes.

Six new sub-groups are included in the Interim Index to replace three sections of the Miscellaneous Group of the "C" Series Index. These six sub-groups of the new index comprise 75 items, compared with 32 in the old index, substantially enlarging their representativeness. The principal new items are garden tools, floor coverings, shaving cream, toilet soap, &c., patent medicines, baby foods, haircuts, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, postage, &c. The weight of this group is much greater than it was in the "C" Series Index.

The Interim Price Index numbers for each capital city are shown below. Common weights are adopted for all groups and items in the index for each city except in respect of fares, gas, electricity, and some minor items. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis appropriate to that city. They do not provide a measure of the relative "cost of living" in one city compared with another. For that reason the Interim Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100.0.

#### INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS <sup>1</sup>.

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals <sup>2</sup>
<b>Year—</b>							
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	102.2	102.4	<b>103.0</b>	102.0	103.9	106.6	102.5
1954-55 ..	103.1	102.7	<b>104.0</b>	103.6	109.6	105.6	103.6
1955-56 ..	106.1	109.5	<b>107.1</b>	107.2	112.7	111.5	108.0
1956-57 ..	114.1	115.1	<b>111.7</b>	110.9	118.3	119.1	114.3
1957-58 ..	115.7	115.6	<b>114.5</b>	112.5	119.8	119.5	115.6
1958-59 ..	117.0	119.4	<b>120.2</b>	116.4	121.7	122.6	118.5
<b>Quarter—</b>							
Sept., 1958 ..	116.2	116.7	<b>118.0</b>	115.2	121.2	120.9	116.9
Dec., 1958 ..	116.9	119.4	<b>120.0</b>	116.0	121.1	122.5	118.3
Mar., 1959 ..	117.3	120.3	<b>121.1</b>	116.8	121.7	123.4	119.0
June, 1959 ..	117.8	121.3	<b>121.5</b>	117.5	122.9	123.5	119.7

#### *Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.*

<b>Year—</b>							
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	101.9	102.1	<b>102.3</b>	101.6	103.9	106.3	102.2
1954-55 ..	103.2	102.9	<b>103.7</b>	103.6	109.5	105.6	103.7
1955-56 ..	105.3	108.4	<b>105.9</b>	106.3	112.6	110.6	107.0
1956-57 ..	113.0	113.5	<b>110.3</b>	109.5	117.9	118.0	113.0
1957-58 ..	116.0	115.5	<b>114.5</b>	112.6	119.7	119.7	115.7
1958-59 ..	117.2	119.3	<b>119.9</b>	116.4	121.6	122.6	118.4
<b>Quarter—</b>							
Sept., 1958 ..	116.6	116.8	<b>117.9</b>	115.4	121.2	121.3	117.1
Dec., 1958 ..	117.1	119.2	<b>119.8</b>	115.9	121.0	122.8	118.3
Mar., 1959 ..	117.3	119.9	<b>120.7</b>	116.6	121.6	123.0	118.8
June, 1959 ..	117.9	121.0	<b>121.4</b>	117.6	122.7	123.4	119.7

<sup>1</sup> Base for each index, year 1952-53 = 100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

## Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

### 2. WORKING POPULATION.

*Industries and Occupations.*—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

*Industries.*—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1954 Census.

## INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i> .. .. .	100,932	7,306	108,238
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping .. .. .	1,911	28	1,939
Sugar Growing .. .. .	19,641	414	20,055
Fruit Growing .. .. .	5,472	310	5,782
Vegetable Growing and Market Gardening .. .. .	2,226	132	2,358
Other Farming .. .. .	14,944	858	15,802
Grazing .. .. .	25,358	2,317	27,675
Dairying .. .. .	27,543	3,236	30,779
Forestry .. .. .	3,837	11	3,848
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	9,109	170	9,279
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining .. .. .	2,277	72	2,349
Coal Mining .. .. .	3,994	31	4,025
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	2,838	67	2,905
<i>Manufacturing</i> .. .. .	90,838	18,405	109,243
Agricultural and Earth Moving Machines .. .. .	1,709	140	1,849
Other Founding, Engineering, and Metal-working .. .. .	13,340	1,222	14,562
Ship and Boat Building; Marine Engineering .. .. .	1,794	34	1,828
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tramcars .. .. .	7,670	47	7,717
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	6,970	290	7,260
Other Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	210	15	225
Textiles and Fibrous Materials (not Dress) .. .. .	888	1,161	2,049
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking) .. .. .	1,235	6,418	7,653
Boots, Shoes, and Accessories .. .. .	1,499	773	2,272
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering .. .. .	2,153	59	2,212
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning .. .. .	5,594	669	6,263
Milk Processing .. .. .	1,725	272	1,997
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry .. .. .	2,753	648	3,401
Sugar Milling and Refining .. .. .	8,707	199	8,906
Other Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	6,063	2,109	8,172
Sawmilling .. .. .	8,032	325	8,357
Other Wood Products (not Furniture) .. .. .	2,850	207	3,057
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal) .. .. .	3,022	164	3,186
Newspapers and Periodicals .. .. .	2,078	469	2,547
Job and General Printing .. .. .	1,803	801	2,604
Other Paper, Paper Products, Photography, &c. .. .. .	775	754	1,529
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, &c. .. .. .	1,692	394	2,086
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing) .. .. .	1,472	391	1,863
Other and Unspecified .. .. .	6,804	844	7,648
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water, &amp;c. Services</i> .. .. .	7,406	411	7,817
Gas Making .. .. .	952	82	1,034
Electricity .. .. .	4,246	315	4,561
Water and Sanitary Services .. .. .	2,208	14	2,222
<i>Building and Construction</i> .. .. .	49,579	460	50,039
Construction and Repair of Buildings .. .. .	28,168	356	28,524
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	6,908	18	6,926
Construction and Maintenance of Rail and Tram Permanent Way .. .. .	5,634	3	5,637
Water, Irrigation, and Sewerage Construction .. .. .	2,154	23	2,177
Other Construction Works and Maintenance .. .. .	6,715	60	6,775

## INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Transport and Storage</i> .. .. .	37,602	2,175	39,777
Taxi and Hire Services .. .. .	2,190	86	2,276
Carrying and Cartage Services .. .. .	6,675	312	6,987
Tramway, Bus, and Car Services .. .. .	3,410	105	3,515
Coastal and Oversea Shipping .. .. .	3,155	205	3,360
Loading and Discharging Vessels .. .. .	5,365	24	5,389
Rail Services .. .. .	14,454	1,100	15,554
Air Transport (including Maintenance) .. .. .	1,490	271	1,761
Other Transport and Storage .. .. .	863	72	935
<i>Communication</i> .. .. .	9,163	2,505	11,668
<i>Finance and Property</i> .. .. .	8,437	4,307	12,744
Banking .. .. .	4,360	1,717	6,077
Insurance .. .. .	2,386	1,465	3,851
Other Finance and Property .. .. .	1,691	1,125	2,816
<i>Commerce</i> .. .. .	53,864	25,990	79,854
Wholesale Trade .. .. .	17,449	5,212	22,661
Live Stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c. .. .. .	3,512	934	4,446
Retail Trade .. .. .	32,903	19,844	52,747
<i>Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional</i> .. .. .	36,283	26,309	62,592
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	10,296	3,721	14,017
Law, Order, and Public Safety .. .. .	3,969	964	4,933
Religion and Social Welfare .. .. .	1,889	1,248	3,137
Health, Hospitals, &c. .. .. .	5,930	11,603	17,533
Education .. .. .	5,321	6,964	12,285
Other Professional .. .. .	8,878	1,809	10,687
<i>Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	13,123	20,054	33,177
Amusement, Sport, &c. .. .. .	4,271	1,419	5,690
Private Domestic Service .. .. .	701	5,187	5,888
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c. .. .. .	5,590	11,240	16,830
Other Personal Services .. .. .	2,561	2,208	4,769
<i>Other and Inadequately Described</i> .. .. .	3,881	1,545	5,426
<b>Total Working Population</b> .. .. .	<b>420,217</b>	<b>109,637</b>	<b>529,854</b>

*Grade of Occupation.*—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1954, according to the Census results.

## GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Work Force—</b>			
Employer .. .. .	36,692	4,975	41,667
Self Employed .. .. .	59,069	7,398	66,467
Employee (on Wage or Salary) .. .. .	311,872	92,241	404,113
Helper (not on Wage or Salary) .. .. .	4,226	1,971	6,197
Not at Work .. .. .	7,451	2,597	10,048
Not Stated .. .. .	907	455	1,362
<b>Not in Work Force</b> .. .. .	<b>256,035</b>	<b>532,370</b>	<b>788,405</b>
<b>Total Population</b> .. .. .	<b>676,252</b>	<b>642,007</b>	<b>1,318,259</b>



*Occupations.*—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 333, of the working population of Queensland at the 1947 Census. No occupational classification is available for the 1954 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	<i>93,014</i>	<i>5,142</i>	<i>98,156</i>
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers .. .. .	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen .. .. .	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen .. .. .	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters .. .. .	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i> ..	<i>11,009</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>22,109</i>
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i. .. .. .	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners .. .. .	720	59	779
Dentists .. .. .	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs .. .. .	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies .. .. .	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists .. .. .	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons .. .. .	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers .. .. .	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges .. .. .	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers .. .. .	67	..	67
Architects .. .. .	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) .. .. .	249	..	249
Draftsmen .. .. .	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers .. .. .	132	124	256
Photographers .. .. .	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers .. .. .	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers .. .. .	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers) .. .. .	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described) .. .. .	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers .. .. .	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i> .. .. .	<i>17,635</i>	<i>3,964</i>	<i>21,599</i>
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i. .. .. .	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described) .. .. .	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers .. .. .	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i> .. .. .	<i>58,401</i>	<i>35,551</i>	<i>93,952</i>
Clerks, n.e.i. .. .. .	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers .. .. .	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries .. .. .	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers .. .. .	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists .. .. .	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described) .. .. .	84	391	475
Librarians .. .. .	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i. .. .. .	14	533	547
Messengers .. .. .	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators .. .. .	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen .. .. .	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers .. .. .	40	21	61
Weighmen .. .. .	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i. .. .. .	124	22	146

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Officers, n.e.i. . . . .	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police) . . . .	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i. . . . .	2,477	613	3,090
Postmasters . . . . .	306	174	480
Stationmasters . . . . .	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers . . . . .	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers . . . . .	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers . . . .	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen . . . . .	110	1	111
Bookmakers . . . . .	333	..	333
Butchers . . . . .	2,937	7	2,944
Cafe, Canteen Workers, n.e.i. . . . .	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers . .	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations . .</i>	<i>18,671</i>	<i>20,236</i>	<i>38,907</i>
Housekeepers . . . . .	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons . . . . .	..	246	246
Cooks . . . . .	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters . . . . .	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen . . . . .	611	869	1,480
Stewards . . . . .	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i. . . . .	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants . . . . .	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen . .	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners . . . . .	1,453	922	2,375
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists . .	6	632	638
Ushers . . . . .	12	199	211
Porters . . . . .	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers . . . . .	171	..	171
Hairdressers . . . . .	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers . . . . .	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys . . . . .	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations . . . . .	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades) . . . . .	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men . . . . .	310	2	312
Police (including Private) . . . . .	1,709	8	1,717
Warders . . . . .	122	6	128
Other Service Workers . . . . .	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces . . . . .	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen . . . . .</i>	<i>64,021</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>65,987</i>
Foremen, n.e.i. . . . .	5,174	254	5,428
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners . .	11,460	1	11,461
Bricklayers and Stonemasons . . . . .	892	..	892
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers	4,507	9	4,516
Plasterers . . . . .	580	..	580
Plumbers, Gasfitters . . . . .	2,469	..	2,469
Glaziers . . . . .	93	..	93
Mechanics (so described) . . . . .	368	..	368
Radio Mechanics . . . . .	745	1	746
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers	730	..	730
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers . . . .	5,886	1	5,887
Electricians, Electrical Engineers . . . .	2,054	..	2,054
Mechanics, n.e.i. . . . .	971	..	971
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described)	3,332	10	3,342

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Electrical Fitters .. .. .	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,558	20	1,578
Dental Mechanics .. .. .	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics .. .. .	114	2	116
Optometrists .. .. .	146	10	156
Watchmakers .. .. .	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i. .. .. .	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	101	83	184
Piano Tuners .. .. .	125	1	126
Printers .. .. .	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators .. .. .	783	1	784
Stereotypers and Engravers .. .. .	214	6	220
Engineers (so described) .. .. .	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described) .. .. .	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers) .. .. .	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers .. .. .	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers .. .. .	822	6	828
Welders .. .. .	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters .. .. .	582	..	582
Pattern Makers .. .. .	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers .. .. .	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners .. .. .	189	..	189
Shipwrights .. .. .	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers .. .. .	302	..	302
Tailors (so described) .. .. .	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described) .. .. .	456	7	463
Saddlers .. .. .	366	2	368
Upholsterers .. .. .	256	4	260
Coopers .. .. .	113	..	113
Bakers .. .. .	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers .. .. .	136	11	147
Signalmen .. .. .	148	..	148
Linesmen .. .. .	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers .. .. .	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen .. .. .	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>			
Blacksmiths' Strikers .. .. .	66,416	11,761	78,177
Boilermakers' Assistants .. .. .	402	..	402
Moulders' Assistants .. .. .	479	..	479
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants .. .. .	93	..	93
Fitters' Assistants .. .. .	59	..	59
Engineers' Assistants .. .. .	471	..	471
Electricians' Assistants .. .. .	94	..	94
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	472	..	472
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i. .. .. .	4,058	..	4,058
Firemen (not Fire Brigades) .. .. .	1,111	166	1,277
Furnacemen, Stokers .. .. .	1,673	..	1,673
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners .. .. .	339	..	339
Oilers (Machinery) .. .. .	362	..	362
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers) .. .. .	212	..	212
Conductors .. .. .	14,863	48	14,911
Guards .. .. .	636	3	639
Shunters .. .. .	699	..	699
.. .. .	455	..	455

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Storemen .. .. .	4,982	30	5,012
Cellarmen .. .. .	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners .. .. .	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i. .. .. .	285	10	295
Binders .. .. .	121	211	332
Chainmen .. .. .	185	..	185
Cutters .. .. .	343	88	431
Fettlers .. .. .	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers .. .. .	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers .. .. .	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described) .. .. .	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers .. .. .	467	119	586
Projectionists .. .. .	337	2	339
Prospectors .. .. .	196	..	196
Riggers (so described) .. .. .	191	..	191
Sawyers .. .. .	762	..	762
Seamen .. .. .	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers .. .. .	621	14	635
Slaughtermen .. .. .	608	..	608
Tailors-out .. .. .	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	135	109	244
Trimmers .. .. .	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners .. .. .	454	45	499
Wheelers .. .. .	47	1	48
Wool Sorters .. .. .	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described) .. .. .	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i. .. .. .	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers .. .. .</i>	<i>27,939</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>28,019</i>
Wharf Labourers .. .. .	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers (so described) .. .. .	15,660	53	15,713
Labourers, n.e.i. .. .. .	5,455	18	5,473
Other Labouring Occupations .. .. .	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated .. ..</i>	<i>10,882</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>13,868</i>
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied .. ..</i>	<i>199,433</i>	<i>446,158</i>	<i>645,641</i>
Children Not Attending School .. .. .	62,643	60,060	122,703
Full-time Students or Scholars .. .. .	92,523	86,443	178,966
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation .. .. .	23,680	29,889	53,569
Independent Means .. .. .	7,116	6,100	13,216
Inmates of Institutions .. .. .	4,136	3,114	7,250
Others Not Engaged in Industry .. .. .	9,385	6,443	15,828
Total Population .. .. .	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

## 3. PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

*Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.*—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. 1945 figures include civilians only, but in all other years, defence forces and national servicemen are included. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1933, 1947, and 1954 figures are from the respective Censuses.

## PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	110,400	102,700	107,300
Mining .. .. .	7,400	10,100	6,400	7,800	9,200
Manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	49,900	70,700	78,300	91,800	113,700
Building and Construction <sup>2</sup>	18,000	27,900	24,800	41,000	51,600
Transport and Communication <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	33,500	36,400	38,400	46,800	51,200
Property and Finance .. .. .	6,400	6,400	6,500	10,000	12,800
Commerce .. .. .	43,100	52,400	45,900	58,000	79,300
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	49,400	55,900	68,000
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	29,400	28,800	26,700
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	389,500	442,800	519,800

<sup>1</sup> Including electricity and gas. <sup>2</sup> At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945, 1947, and 1954 they were included with Building and Construction, which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

*Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.*—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employers, or full-time helpers.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared from the National Register of that date. Those for 1949-50 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly from Pay-roll Tax data.

Use of this material allows the tabulation of employment by industry groups and by sex on a basis which is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £200 or more per week (£20 to 1st October, 1953, £80 from then until 1st September, 1954, and £120 from then until 1st September, 1957) in wages and salaries. Agriculture, where most of the employers have insufficient employees

to be liable for tax, is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. It is therefore necessary to make estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of employers and workers on own account.

In the period since 1945, unemployment has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. Apart from these annual seasonal fluctuations, moderate temporary increases in unemployment have occurred on occasions since the 1939-1945 War. In late 1957 and 1958, for example, unemployment rose appreciably, mainly because of a severe drought throughout most of the State.

During 1958-59, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 2,894 at the end of October, 1958, to 8,359 at the end of January, 1959. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits see pages 360-361.)

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year <sup>1</sup> —							
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	389,900	493,700
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	407,200	511,600
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	414,100	519,100
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	407,500	514,000
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	411,900	519,700
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	422,500	530,600
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	431,700	540,300
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	434,700 <sup>r</sup>	544,000 <sup>r</sup>
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	432,400 <sup>r</sup>	542,300 <sup>r</sup>
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	438,300	548,700
Quarter—							
3rd, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	439,800	550,000
4th, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	437,300	547,700
1st, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	433,400	543,900
2nd, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	442,600	553,300

<sup>1</sup> Monthly average for year. r Revised since last issue.

*Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.*—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

The estimates in the table show the employment position at the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 and in the last four years.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1945. <sup>1</sup>	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	3.4	5.8	6.0	5.1	5.5
Mining and Quarrying ..	5.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.1
Manufacturing, &c. ..	57.4	91.8	92.3	93.7 <sup>r</sup>	93.8
Building and Construction ..	14.6	35.9	36.3	35.0	36.2
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.8
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	24.3	36.0	37.4	36.8	36.0
Communication .. ..	4.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.9
Retail Trade .. ..	9.9	15.5	15.8	15.6	15.6
Other Commerce .. ..	13.1	29.2	30.2	30.5	30.4
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	12.2	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9
Other Industries .. ..	16.4	24.5	24.7	25.1	25.6
All Industries .. ..	169.0	278.2	282.4	282.6 <sup>r</sup>	282.8
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Manufacturing, &c. ..	15.0	19.5	19.6	19.7 <sup>r</sup>	19.2
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Communication .. ..	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Retail Trade .. ..	12.4	15.8	16.1	16.6	16.8
Other Commerce .. ..	7.4	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.0
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	7.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Other Industries <sup>2</sup> .. ..	27.9	35.6	36.3	37.4	37.7
All Industries .. ..	75.1	92.1	93.7	95.8 <sup>r</sup>	95.9
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	3.4	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	5.8	9.8	10.1	10.2	9.4
Manufacturing, &c. ..	72.4	111.3	111.9	113.4 <sup>r</sup>	113.0
Building and Construction ..	15.1	36.5	36.9	35.6	36.8
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7.8	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	26.5	38.8	40.2	39.6	38.8
Communication .. ..	7.4	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.7
Retail Trade .. ..	22.3	31.3	31.9	32.2	32.4
Other Commerce .. ..	20.5	40.5	41.9	42.6	42.4
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	19.5	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.5
Other Industries .. ..	43.4	58.9	59.7	61.2	62.0
All Industries .. ..	244.1	370.3	376.1	378.4 <sup>r</sup>	378.7

<sup>1</sup> Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	June, 1945. <sup>1</sup>	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957. <sup>2</sup>	June, 1958.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	536.0	794.2	808.5	810.5	814.5
Victoria .. ..	359.2	576.2	583.2	586.0	592.9
Queensland .. ..	169.0	278.2	282.4	282.6	282.8
South Australia .. ..	109.4	180.8	187.9	186.4	186.0
Western Australia .. ..	75.9	141.5	140.5	138.4	138.6
Tasmania .. ..	39.5	65.1	65.7	66.0	67.0
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1,296.3	2,049.5	2,081.7	2,085.0	2,097.5
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	247.9	297.4	305.9	309.3	314.5
Victoria .. ..	193.2	232.4	238.5	240.4	244.5
Queensland .. ..	75.1	92.1	93.7	95.8	95.9
South Australia .. ..	49.0	59.8	62.5	62.4	63.4
Western Australia .. ..	35.6	44.3	45.1	44.5	45.6
Tasmania .. ..	16.6	21.8	23.2	22.9	23.5
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	619.4	751.7	773.1	779.8	792.1
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	783.9	1,091.6	1,114.4	1,119.8	1,129.0
Victoria .. ..	552.4	808.6	821.7	826.4	837.4
Queensland .. ..	244.1	370.3	376.1	378.4	378.7
South Australia .. ..	158.4	240.6	250.4	248.8	249.4
Western Australia .. ..	111.5	185.8	185.6	182.9	184.2
Tasmania .. ..	56.1	86.9	88.9	88.9	90.5
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1,915.7	2,801.2	2,854.8	2,864.8	2,889.6

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>2</sup> Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1958*. It has a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members, and existing legislation permits the appointment of a fourth Member, when necessary. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. There is no appeal to any superior authority.



The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. It controls most of the employment in the State, and one of its important functions is to determine from time to time a basic wage, which prescribes minimum rates payable to adult male and female workers under its awards (see page 351).

Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards and who issue permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage them at a lesser rate than the award wage when they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

#### BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Applications for—										
New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations ..	443	341	343	614	407	453	477	536	459	498
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	22	21	29	35	65	84	95	60	49	42
Apprentices or Improvers ..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Deregistration of Industrial Unions .. .. .	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions .. ..	..	..	..	47	103	79	13	60	27	19
Injunction and Restraint Orders	9	5	5	5	14	13	13	18	21	21
Appeals from Decisions of—										
Industrial Registrar .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts	5	8	1	6	6	6	10	3	7	9
Industrial Arbitration Acts	20	8	28	15	39	39	37	35	49	24
Workers' Accommodation Acts									1	..
Apprentices and Minors Acts									1	..
Miscellaneous Applications <sup>1</sup> ..	33	13	193	35	63	1,148	45	43	13	14
Total Cases .. ..	536	403	601	757 <sup>r</sup>	697	1,823	690	757	627	628

<sup>1</sup> Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1954, 1,121 complaints by export meat industry employers against employees for non-observance of Court orders. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. Based on a survey which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April, 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

*Industrial Disputes.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workers involved, and the time and wages lost for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1949 ..	38	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953 ..	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954 ..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955 ..	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
1956 ..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
1957 ..	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
1958 ..	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662

A comparison with the other States for 1958 is given in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1958.

State.	Disputes.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832,644
Victoria ..	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	310,346
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>60,208</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>62,232</b>	<b>87,866</b>	<b>343,662</b>
S. Australia ..	22	8,129	62	8,191	9,338	34,540
W. Australia	20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10,382
Tasmania ..	24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15,066
<b>Australia <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>987</b>	<b>275,573</b>	<b>7,276</b>	<b>282,849</b>	<b>439,890</b>	<b>1,590,603</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*Unions Registered in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1958.

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

### EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,877	7,769	7,660	7,577	7,489
United Graziers' .. ..	4,713	4,893	5,118	5,157	5,389
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,572	4,805	4,967	5,167	5,341
Q'land Assn. of Grocers, Drapers, & General Stores	2,505	2,328	2,398	2,924	2,890
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,604	1,661	1,655	1,694	1,610
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,110	1,085	1,122	1,126	1,211
Other Unions .. ..	4,407	4,700	4,647	5,179	5,193
Total <sup>1</sup> .. ..	26,788	27,241	27,567	28,824	29,123

<sup>1</sup> 23 unions in 1954 to 1956, and 24 in 1957 and 1958.

Practically all unions of employees are also registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

### EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	79,287	83,219	82,523	82,770	80,368
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	22,361	21,573	20,512	19,682	19,677
Queensland Shop Assistants'	13,223	13,383	13,788	14,440	14,896
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	10,296	10,723	11,019	11,259	11,129
Amalgamated Engineering ..	10,037	10,279	10,309	11,004	10,910
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	9,722	10,195	9,987	10,417	10,883
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	10,600	11,000	10,500	11,350	10,500
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	7,995	8,184	8,325	8,150	8,265
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	7,281	7,117	7,367	7,545	7,645
Queensland Teachers' ..	5,478	5,416	5,760	6,551	7,005
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	5,818	4,683	5,000	5,401	6,313
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's .. ..	4,610	5,500	5,824	6,071	6,184
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	5,467	5,750	5,396	5,777	5,876
Queensland State Service ..	5,416	5,507	5,541	5,641	5,698
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.)	5,761	6,222	6,382	6,017	5,390
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	4,019	4,212	4,420	4,374	4,468
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	3,367	3,523	3,994	4,004	4,000
Q'land Railway Maintenance	2,737	3,019	3,367	3,185	3,564
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,973	3,107	3,171	3,267	3,390
Clothing and Allied Trades	3,775	2,640	3,055	3,290	3,305

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	2,808	2,817	3,078	3,069	3,121
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,628	2,850	3,061	2,985	3,045
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	2,373	2,597	2,812	2,901	3,041
Queensland Colliery ..	3,365	3,400	3,336	3,116	2,970
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,669	2,771	2,735	2,764	2,790
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	3,500	3,700	3,700	3,200	2,783
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemen ..	2,815	2,916	3,060	2,929	2,775
Federal Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	2,603	2,850	2,990	2,918	2,761
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,973	2,149	2,354	2,524	2,708
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,818	2,029	2,050	2,050	2,455
Queensland Police ..	2,268	2,251	2,276	2,300	2,438
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,642	2,678	2,695	2,555	2,324
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	2,026	2,054	2,066	2,083	2,113
Queensland Railway Traffic Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	2,072	2,060	2,125	2,057	2,010
	1,700	2,010	2,002	2,000	2,005
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.) ..	1,839	1,777	1,905	2,215	1,965
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,958	2,004	2,047	2,089	1,820
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,967	1,920	1,844	1,834	1,758
Hospital Employees' ..	1,278	1,428	1,472	1,599	1,624
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,005	775	795	1,174	1,195
Queensland Railway Station-masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	1,038	1,109	1,173	1,172	1,193
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	1,565	1,378	1,321	1,189	1,030
Musicians of Aust. (Q.) ..	652	963	915	1,001	1,029
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,037	1,037	1,040	1,015	1,027
Other Unions ..	9,013	9,274	9,349	9,834	9,572
Total <sup>1</sup> .. ..	278,835	286,049	288,441	292,768	291,018

<sup>1</sup> 76 unions in 1954 and 77 in 1955 to 1958.

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The following table shows, for five years, the membership of all trade unions in Australia, grouped industrially. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1958, there were 370 unions with 1,811,218 members. Queensland figures for December, 1958, were 131 unions with a membership of 313,744. This last figure included the members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards and not registered with the Queensland Industrial Court. It was therefore in excess of the total of 291,018 shown above.

## TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	43,572	47,678	46,081	45,460	42,631
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	258,838	266,897	267,141	270,798	275,273
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c...	104,335	106,865	105,230	107,999	110,563
Clothing, Textiles, &c. ..	117,292	107,618	105,064	101,967	96,239
Books, Printing, &c. ..	38,912	41,514	42,464	43,312	45,455
Other Manufacturing ..	84,456	85,023	83,537	86,115	86,816
Building .. ..	143,071	134,224	145,448	135,541	132,492
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	49,833	46,641	47,081	42,221	38,332
Railway & Tramway Services	143,680	146,401	145,791	141,566	137,438
Other Transport .. ..	62,025	66,627	60,293	59,985	62,104
Shipping, &c. .. ..	40,372	41,612	39,328	38,162	38,131
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. ..	63,831	66,224	64,717	62,028	61,120
Domestic, Hotels, &c. ..	36,611	37,722	38,209	39,196	40,441
Public Service .. ..	202,797	203,437	209,497	216,200	227,033
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	112,946	114,218	110,734	112,722	110,747
Retail and Wholesale ..	72,664	71,583	72,635	73,238	74,736
Municipal, Labouring, &c. ..	81,115	83,572	86,231	87,740	82,260
Other .. .. .	131,154	134,006	141,927	145,904	149,407
Total .. .. .	1,787,504	1,801,862	1,811,408	1,810,154	1,811,218

## 5. WAGES.

*Commonwealth Basic Wage.*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied quarterly in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922 the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the "C" Series Index, which includes clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment. The Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the "needs" wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

In December, 1946, a new "Court" Index (Second Series) derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was adopted.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week, and declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. In Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was thus increased by 19s. to £7 14s. Adjustments were to be made on a new "Court" Index (Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

The following table gives annual averages of the Commonwealth basic wage for males in Brisbane, and each change from 1st November, 1949, to 11th June, 1959. Further details are given in the Summary, page 449.

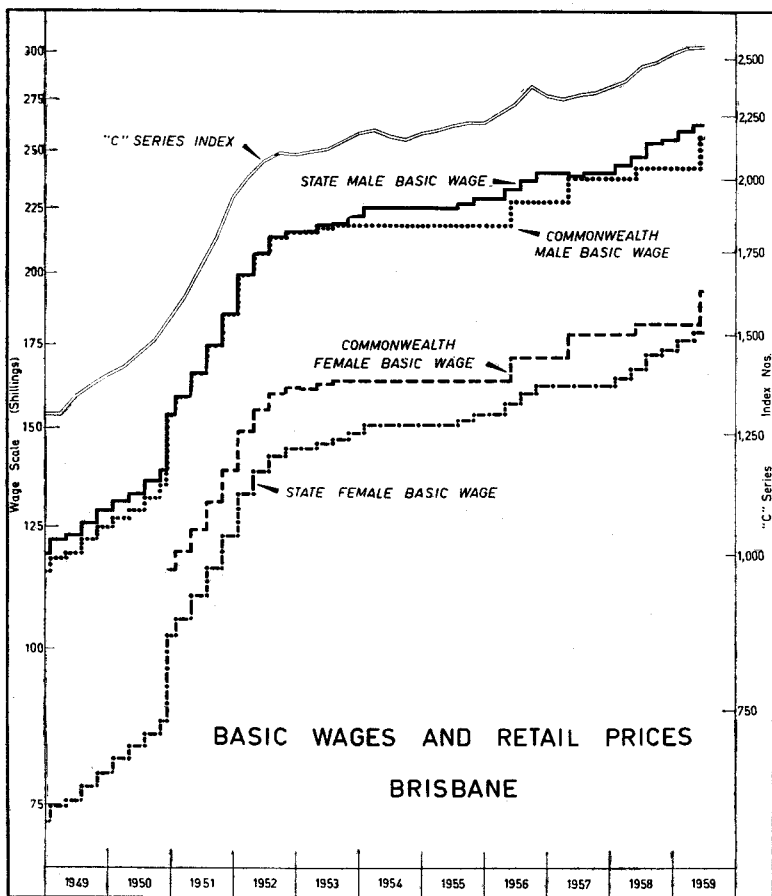
COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <sup>1</sup>	Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <sup>1</sup>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921 .. ..	3 18 0	1st November, 1949 ..	6 5 0
1922 .. ..	3 11 11	1st February, 1950 ..	6 7 0
1929 .. ..	4 0 5	1st May, 1950 ..	6 9 0
1932 .. ..	2 18 0	1st August, 1950 ..	6 12 0
1939 .. ..	3 15 10	1st November, 1950 ..	6 15 0
		1st December, 1950 ..	7 14 0 <sup>2</sup>
1946 .. ..	4 14 3	1st February, 1951 ..	7 19 0
1947 .. ..	5 3 8	1st May, 1951 ..	8 6 0
1948 .. ..	5 10 6	1st August, 1951 ..	8 15 0
1949 .. ..	6 0 3	1st November, 1951 ..	9 5 0
1950 .. ..	6 11 4	1st February, 1952 ..	9 19 0
		1st May, 1952 ..	10 7 0
1951 .. ..	8 8 7	1st August, 1952 ..	10 13 0
1952 .. ..	10 5 9	1st November, 1952 ..	10 16 0
1953 .. ..	10 16 10	1st February, 1953 ..	10 15 0
1954 .. ..	10 18 0	1st May, 1953 ..	10 17 0
1955 .. ..	10 18 0	1st August, 1953 ..	10 18 0
		1st June, 1956 ..	11 8 0 <sup>2</sup>
1956 .. ..	11 3 10	15th May, 1957 ..	11 18 0 <sup>2</sup>
1957 .. ..	11 14 2	21st May, 1958 ..	12 3 0 <sup>2</sup>
1958 .. ..	12 1 0	11th June, 1959 ..	12 18 0 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate. <sup>2</sup> Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions. Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided that, in the case of certain awards, automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. In a series of subsequent applications to the Court, the majority of other awards were varied in a similar manner.

At a subsequent Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court reiterated its opinion that "so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified" and intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the basic wage. Since then, later inquiries have varied the basic wage without departing from these principles.



NOTES: The "C" Series Index numbers have been plotted on a different scale from that used for the various Wage rates. The actual levels are not, therefore, directly comparable, but, as both scales are logarithmic, equal vertical distances represent equal percentage variations.

The female Commonwealth Basic Wage rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate; then, for some years, it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. Since 1st December, 1950, it has been 75 per cent. of the male rate.

*State Basic Wage.*—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until February, 1960, are as follows:—

## STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

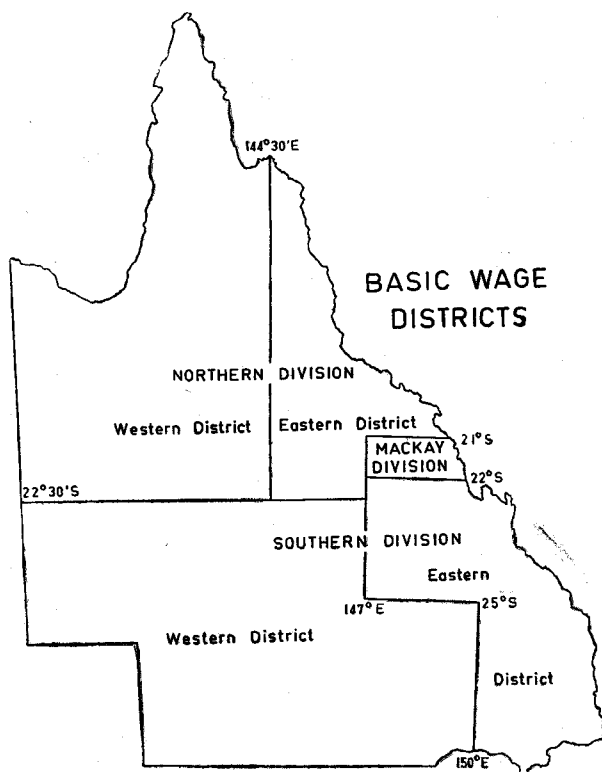
Date of Operation.	Males.	Females.	Date of Operation.	Males.	Females.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1921 ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	31st July, 1950 ..	6 16 0	4 5 6
1st March, 1922 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	30th October, 1950 ..	6 19 0	4 7 6
28th September, 1925 <sup>1</sup> ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	7th December, 1950 ..	7 14 0	5 2 6
1st August, 1930 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	5th February, 1951 ..	7 19 0	5 5 6
1st December, 1930 ..	3 17 0	1 19 6	30th April, 1951 ..	8 6 0	5 10 0
1st July, 1931 ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	30th July, 1951 ..	8 15 0	5 16 0
1st April, 1937 ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	29th October, 1951 ..	9 5 0	6 3 0
1st April, 1938 ..	4 1 0	2 3 0	4th February, 1952 ..	9 19 0	6 13 0
7th August, 1939 ..	4 4 0	2 5 0	28th April, 1952 ..	10 7 0	6 18 6
31st March, 1941 ..	4 9 0	2 8 0	28th July, 1952 ..	10 13 0	7 2 6
4th May, 1942 ..	4 11 0	2 9 6	3rd November, 1952 ..	10 16 0	7 4 6
3rd August, 1942 ..	4 12 0	2 10 0	4th May, 1953 ..	10 18 0	7 6 0
2nd November, 1942 ..	4 14 0	2 11 6	3rd August, 1953 ..	10 19 0	7 7 0
3rd May, 1943 ..	4 15 0	2 12 6	2nd November, 1953 ..	11 2 0	7 9 0
2nd August, 1943 ..	4 17 0	2 14 6	1st February, 1954 ..	11 5 0	7 11 0
5th August, 1946 ..	4 18 0	2 15 6	1st August, 1955 ..	11 7 0	7 12 6
23rd December, 1946 ..	5 5 0	3 0 6	24th October, 1955 ..	11 9 0	7 14 0
10th February, 1947 ..	5 7 0	3 2 6	23rd April, 1956 ..	11 13 0	7 17 0
28th April, 1947 ..	5 8 0	3 3 6	23rd July, 1956 ..	11 17 0	8 0 0
27th October, 1947 ..	5 9 0	3 4 6	29th October, 1956 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
2nd February, 1948 ..	5 11 0	3 6 6	29th April, 1957 ..	11 19 0	8 2 6
26th April, 1948 ..	5 14 0	3 8 6	29th July, 1957 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
2nd August, 1948 ..	5 17 0	3 10 6	27th January, 1958 ..	12 4 0	8 4 6
1st November, 1948 ..	5 19 0	3 12 6	28th April, 1958 ..	12 8 0	8 7 6
31st January, 1949 ..	6 2 0	3 14 6	28th July, 1958 ..	12 14 0	8 12 0
2nd May, 1949 ..	6 3 0	3 15 6	27th October, 1958 ..	12 16 0	8 13 6
1st August, 1949 ..	6 6 0	3 17 6	2nd February, 1959 ..	13 0 0	8 16 6
31st October, 1949 ..	6 9 0	3 19 6	27th April, 1959 ..	13 3 0	8 19 0
30th January, 1950 ..	6 11 0	4 1 6	26th October, 1959 ..	13 7 0	9 2 0
1st May, 1950 ..	6 13 0	4 3 6	1st February, 1960 ..	13 9 0	9 4 0

<sup>1</sup> Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



From 1942 to 1945, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of £1 a week (see page 349), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown above.

In subsequent judgments, the Court has made it clear that, while it considers the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it does not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.



*Parities and Allowances.*—The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the South-Eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts which are termed parities or allowances were increased as from the 2nd February, 1959, this being the first alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases were:—South Western District from 7s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. per week; Mackay 5s. 6d. to 9s.; North Eastern 10s. to 10s. 6d.; and North Western 17s. 4d. to 32s. 6d. Half the amounts are allowed for females.

*Average Minimum Wage Rates.*—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills.

The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES<sup>1</sup>.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1948 ..	160 3	155 11	153 2	152 2	152 4	151 10	156 6
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 5	168 5	165 2	164 5	168 4	164 4	168 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	206 2	201 9	195 2	197 11	200 7	198 0	202 0
31st Dec., 1951 ..	250 2	240 6	229 11	236 0	241 6	238 3	242 5
31st Dec., 1952 ..	280 2	270 8	258 6	270 10	275 6	272 3	273 2
31st Dec., 1953 ..	287 4	278 7	264 8	273 6	283 8	283 4	280 2
31st Dec., 1954 ..	293 3	284 10	275 7	281 7	287 2	287 8	286 10
31st Dec., 1955 ..	305 3	295 7	283 6	285 0	300 1	293 7	297 0
31st Dec., 1956 ..	322 9	309 7	302 9	296 4	312 10	313 11	313 0
31st Dec., 1957 ..	324 6	316 0	304 4	306 11	321 7	318 6	317 5
31st Mar., 1958 ..	323 10	316 5	306 5	306 11	318 4	318 9	317 4
30th June, 1958 ..	329 1	319 1	310 8	312 0	319 6	322 8	321 4
30th Sept., 1958 ..	329 2	319 7	315 8	312 3	322 8	322 8	322 5
31st Dec., 1958 ..	328 8	319 8	317 8	312 4	324 0	323 3	322 8

<sup>1</sup> Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

*Wage Rates and Total Earnings.*—In the next table, minimum wage rates for adult males for Queensland have been shown for a number of

years since 1911 and for each quarter of the year 1958. The adjoining column shows the same rates of wages expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for all States in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the increase in average wage rates in terms of money received, their increase in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding "C" Series retail price index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 for the six capitals as base) and the result multiplied by 1,000. The indexes thus show the average of "real" adult male wage rates at various dates with the average for all States in 1954 as 100.

The last column shows the total weekly earnings of all salary and wage earners, male and female, in Queensland. The totals are derived from employment and wages recorded on Payroll tax returns which cover approximately 73 per cent. of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded. The figures include overtime and other special wage payments.

#### WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND TOTAL EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Minimum Weekly Adult Male Wage Rate.			Average Weekly Total Wages Paid. <sup>3</sup>
	Nominal Rate. <sup>1</sup>	Index of Nominal Rate. <sup>2</sup>	Index of "Real" Rate. <sup>2</sup>	
Year—	s. d.			£
1911-12 .. .. .	51 1	18.1	76.4	n
1921-22 .. .. .	96 8	34.2	86.1	n
1929-30 .. .. .	101 2	35.8	90.4	n
1933-34 .. .. .	88 1	31.2	96.3	n
1938-39 .. .. .	95 10	33.9	92.1	n
1948-49 .. .. .	153 2	54.2	97.7	2,523,000
1949-50 .. .. .	165 2	58.5	97.7	2,904,000
1950-51 .. .. .	195 2	69.1	103.9	3,588,000
1951-52 .. .. .	229 11	81.4	98.0	4,391,000
1952-53 .. .. .	258 6	91.5	101.9	4,868,000
1953-54 .. .. .	264 8	93.7	100.1	5,227,000
1954-55 .. .. .	275 7	97.6	104.3	5,601,000
1955-56 .. .. .	283 6	100.4	105.0	6,033,000
1956-57 .. .. .	302 9	107.2	106.8	6,457,000
1957-58 .. .. .	304 4	107.8	105.8	6,585,000
Quarters, 1958—				
March .. .. .	306 5	108.5	104.6	6,091,000
June .. .. .	310 8	110.0	104.0	6,764,000
September .. .. .	315 8	111.8	104.7	7,016,000
December .. .. .	317 8	112.5	103.6	7,424,000

<sup>1</sup> As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown.

<sup>2</sup> Base: weighted average wage for Australia, 1954 = 100.

<sup>3</sup> See text

above. n Not available.

*Award Wage Rates.*—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

## AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.

1ST JANUARY, 1959.

*Males.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Furniture Making—</i>			
Station Hands (General)	13	8	7 <sup>5</sup>	Cabinet Makers, Carvers,			
Shearing Shed Hands ..	19	11	10 <sup>5</sup>	Upholsterers, &c. ..	16	8	0
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Bedding Makers ..	16	1	7
Field Workers ..	14	17	0	Storemen and Labourers	14	3	0
Sugar Mill Workers ..	15	2	0	Glass Bevellers and			
Fugalmen ..	15	14	0	Silverers ..	17	1	9
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				<i>Building—</i>			
Machinists, First Class	15	11	6	Tradesmen ..	17	2	9
Ordermen ..	15	1	6	Labourers ..	15	3	3
Sawyers, No. 1 ..	16	6	6	<i>Joinery Works—</i>			
Tailers-out ..	14	16	6	Joiners, Glaziers ..	16	16	0
Labourers ..	13	18	6	<i>Engine Drivers—</i>			
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Locomotive ..	15	17	6
Installation Electricians	18	6	9	Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	15	12	0
Electrical Fitters ..	18	1	3	Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	16	10	0
Power-house Labourers	15	15	11	Fork Lift ..	15	6	0
Electrical Labourers ..	14	17	6	<i>Road Construction—</i>			
Radio Mechanics ..	17	18	6	Tool Sharpeners ..	14	17	1
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>				Concrete Pavers ..	14	16	6
Boilermakers ..	17	18	6	Labourers ..	13	18	6
Fitters or Turners ..	17	18	6	<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Moulders ..	17	18	6	Motor Vehicle up to 25			
Patternmakers ..	19	1	0	Cwt. ..	14	15	0
Toolmakers ..	18	13	6	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt.			
Engineering Labourers	14	15	4	to Three Tons ..	15	4	6
Motor Mechanics ..	17	18	6	Motor Vehicle Three to			
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>				Six Tons ..	15	14	0
Butter Makers ..	15	12	0	<i>Waterside Workers</i> ..	0	10	4
Graders ..	15	6	0	per hour <sup>1</sup>			
Testers ..	14	18	6	<i>Distribution—</i>			
Pasteurisers ..	14	18	6	Shop Assistants (21			
Cheese Makers ..	15	12	0	years and over) ..	15	3	0
Other Male Employees	14	1	0	Storemen and Packers.			
<i>Baking—</i>				Warehouse Labourers	14	13	0
Doughmakers ..	15	3	6				
Ovensmen ..	15	1	0				

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued*.*Males.—continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Clerks (21 years and over)	15	6	0	Chief Cooks ..	..	15	0 0
Draftsmen				Cooks ..	..	14	5 0
Assistant Architects	1st Year:	16	11 0	Barmen <sup>3</sup> ..	..	14	3 0 <sup>1</sup>
Assistant Engineers		4th Year:	20 15 0	Yardmen ..	..	13	10 0
Assistant Quantity Surveyors							
Journalists <sup>2</sup> ..	..	18	0 3 <sup>1</sup>	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
	to	38	8 9 <sup>1</sup>	Chief Cooks ..	..	15	10 0 <sup>4</sup>
Pharmaceutical Chemists	to	17	3 6	Other Cooks ..	..	15	0 0 <sup>4</sup>

*Females.*

<i>Clothing Trade—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters ..	..	14	1 6 <sup>1</sup>	Shop Assistants (21 years and over)	..	10	9 6
Machinists (ready-made dressmaking)	..	10	15 6 <sup>1</sup>				
	to	11	5 0 <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
Minimum Wage	..	9	17 6 <sup>1</sup>	Cooks ..	..	11	5 0
				Others ..	..	9	10 6
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I.	..	11	11 6 <sup>5</sup>	Cooks ..	..	10	16 0
	to	12	5 6 <sup>5</sup>	Barmaids <sup>3</sup> ..	..	10	19 6 <sup>1</sup>
Sisters, Grade II.	..	11	1 6 <sup>5</sup>	Waitresses ..	..	9	10 0
	to	11	7 6 <sup>5</sup>	Generals ..	..	9	15 0
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Laundresses ..	..	10	9 3	Chief Cooks ..	..	11	13 6 <sup>4</sup>
Cooks ..	..	10	14 0	Other Cooks ..	..	10	18 6 <sup>4</sup>
	to	11	8 0	Laundresses ..	..	9	15 6 <sup>4</sup>
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, &c. ..	..	10	9 3	Waitresses, Housemaids	9	11	6 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth award. <sup>2</sup> Metropolitan dailies. <sup>3</sup> Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females. <sup>4</sup> Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates. <sup>5</sup> Board and lodging provided free.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These rules are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

*Hours.*—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required.

The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth industrial authority has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 ..	47-51	47-19	<b>45-63</b>	47-29	46-53	47-33	47-07
1925 ..	46-76	46-98	<b>43-88</b>	46-97	46-26	47-25	46-44
1930 ..	45-64	46-85	<b>44-43</b>	46-83	45-55	47-09	45-98
1935 ..	44-18	46-69	<b>43-69</b>	46-63	45-48	46-75	45-26
1940 ..	43-70	44-28	<b>43-46</b>	45-23	44-09	44-92	44-04
1945 ..	43-50	43-91	<b>43-18</b>	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-59
1950 ..	39-99	39-99	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-54	40-00	39-96
1955 ..	39-99	39-98	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95
1958 ..	39-99	39-98	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95

### 7. APPRENTICESHIP.

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts*, 1929 to 1959, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Education Department. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 27 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1958, there were 4,928 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 3,286 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 2,960 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31st December, 1957, the numbers were 5,095, 3,240, and 2,902 respectively. In 1958 supervisory classes at 43 country centres provided personal assistance for 1,649 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 83 per cent. of the 1958 candidates being successful.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1949-50 to 1958-59.

#### APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <sup>1</sup>	Indentures Completed. <sup>1</sup>	Indentures Cancelled. <sup>2</sup>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1949-50 .. ..	2,349	54	1,753	630	8,320
1950-51 .. ..	2,478	..	1,716	551	8,531
1951-52 .. ..	2,501	..	1,621	500	8,911
1952-53 .. ..	3,158	..	1,825	562	9,682
1953-54 .. ..	3,325	..	1,716	577	10,714
1954-55 .. ..	2,575	..	1,531	603	11,155
1955-56 .. ..	3,295	..	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57 .. ..	2,355	..	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58 .. ..	2,797	..	2,500	618	10,681
1958-59 .. ..	2,587	..	2,042	609	10,617

<sup>1</sup> Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption. Suspension of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—Died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527. <sup>2</sup> Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

#### 8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments. The service is now being maintained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

## 9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.<sup>1</sup></i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal .. .. No.	203	208	247	243	226
Non-fatal .. No.	41,381	43,533	54,831	56,261	50,876
Compensation Paid £	2,398,726	3,017,115	3,670,776	3,851,340	3,839,987
Premiums Received £	3,697,841	3,756,056	4,104,235	4,629,434	4,876,809
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.<sup>2</sup></i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	27	25	9	15	8
Recipients <sup>3</sup> —					
Incapacitated .. No.	291	280	270	250	223
Dependent .. No.	337	346	339	346	354
Compensation Paid £	80,749	115,000	137,480	132,751	126,049
Premiums Received £	98,975	102,625	126,944	140,029	150,184

<sup>1</sup> Including industrial diseases. <sup>2</sup> Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries. <sup>3</sup> Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £3,000 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £3,300. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £9 14s. and £10 14s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and between £7 19s. and £8 19s. for an adult female worker without



dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £3,000 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

#### 10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

*Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.*—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable were amended in October, 1957, from which date they were as follows:—For unmarried persons, £1 15s. a week at 16 and 17 years of age, £2 7s. 6d. at ages 18 to 20, and £3 5s. in all other cases; for married persons, £3 5s. and an additional £2 7s. 6d. for a dependent wife or husband and 10s. for one or more dependent children. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to £1 for unmarried persons under 21, and £2 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1958-59.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND,  
1958-59.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30th June, 1959.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	31,529	5,434	36,963	1,153,218	3,447	1,030	4,477
Sickness ..	7,775	2,055	9,830	346,383	1,026	353	1,379
Special <sup>1</sup> ..	665	177	842	82,259	129	281	410
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>39,969</b>	<b>7,666</b>	<b>47,635</b>	<b>1,581,860</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>6,266</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Special Benefits to migrants in Reception and Training Centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <sup>1</sup>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <sup>2</sup>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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## PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1954-55	635	200	<b>997</b>	43	111	39	2,025
1955-56	893	345	<b>1,319</b>	89	431	38	3,115
1956-57	2,409	1,995	<b>1,796</b>	543	1,153	107	8,003
1957-58	4,208	2,198	<b>3,269</b>	884	1,140	291	11,990
1958-59	4,651	2,042	<b>3,080</b>	733	1,269	310	12,085

## PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1954-55	1,443	538	<b>1,408</b>	67	153	81	3,690
1955-56	1,368	479	<b>1,511</b>	84	515	57	4,014
1956-57	4,166	3,349	<b>2,343</b>	702	1,972	134	12,666
1957-58	8,738	5,127	<b>5,588</b>	1,575	2,360	512	23,900
1958-59	11,628	5,743	<b>4,883</b>	1,608	2,838	611	27,311

## PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1954-55	21,214	8,275	<b>22,535</b>	1,041	2,226	1,329	56,620
1955-56	18,034	5,806	<b>23,989</b>	919	6,407	830	55,985
1956-57	56,036	44,247	<b>34,916</b>	9,480	28,071	1,920	174,670
1957-58	144,345	84,317	<b>106,813</b>	25,627	40,228	8,651	409,981
1958-59	202,437	102,025	<b>96,102</b>	30,288	54,513	11,239	496,604

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

## Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

### 2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 368). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.				
		1927-28.	1937-38.	1947-48.	1957-58.	Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,704,133	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,281,956	34,543
Queensland	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,727,231	23,410
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,371,570	15,535
W. Australia	560,639 <sup>1</sup>	551,991	635,956	670,564	970,749	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	593,864	7,511
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,649,503	163,865

<sup>1</sup> Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

*The Australian Loan Council.*—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Prior to the 1939-1945 War, loans were floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes. Loans during the war were floated more frequently than previously, and this practice has continued to the present. In addition to the raising of loans from the Australian public and overseas, the Commonwealth Government has adopted the policy of lending surplus revenue to the States, most of its own works being carried out from revenue. The lending of surplus revenue to the States is not included in the following table which shows only details of loans actually obtained from the public.

#### AUSTRALIAN LOANS RAISED.

Year.	Raised in Australia.			Raised Overseas.		Total.
	Cash.	Con-version.	Counter Sales.	Cash.	Con-version.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1953-54 .. ..	118,384	43,173	1,312	16,018	10,796	189,683
1954-55 .. ..	127,753	253,797	8,139	16,979	5,137	411,805
1955-56 .. ..	100,714	113,701	5,498	13,373	3,761	237,047
1956-57 .. ..	97,854	228,260 <sup>r</sup>	1,211	4,836	10,467	342,628 <sup>r</sup>
1957-58 .. ..	103,237	344,353	3,300	13,375	16,000	480,265

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

On loans floated in Australia during 1957-58, the return to the investor varied from £4 to £4 9s. per cent. on short-term loans, while the return on long-term loans was £5 per cent.

At 30th June, 1958, £16,004,000 was outstanding on Savings Certificates which had been issued between March, 1940, and 31st January, 1949. Since 1st February, 1949, a National Savings Groups Scheme has operated. Employees may have their employers deduct amounts from their wages and pay them into their savings bank accounts.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30th June, 1958, the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £128,715,004.

*International Loans.*—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development: \$100m., August, 1950; \$50m., July, 1952; \$54m., March, 1954; \$54.5m., March, 1955; \$9.23m., November, 1956; and \$50m., in December, 1956. A Loan of \$15m. (Canadian) was raised in Canada in November, 1955. Two public loans each of 60m. Swiss francs were raised in Switzerland in November, 1953, and February, 1955.

*Commonwealth Payments to States.*—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 363. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement. As taxpayers of some States may be at a disadvantage through their payments under uniform tax rates being out of proportion to the reimbursements received by their State Governments under the agreement, if a State considers that it is not being equitably treated under the taxation reimbursement plan (see page 368 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1957-58.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to or for the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1957-58.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
(a) <i>Tax Reimbursement</i> ..	61,721	43,996	25,919	15,259	13,061	5,864	165,820
(b) <i>Other General Financial Assistance.</i>							
<i>Financial Agreement—</i>							
Interest .. ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	1,787	1,155	631	668	497	327	5,065
Special Assistance ..	10,978	7,467	4,899	2,589	2,217	995	29,145
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	5,700	10,150	3,650	19,500
Total .. ..	15,682	10,749	6,626	9,661	13,338	5,239	61,295
(c) <i>Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i>							
<i>C'wealth Aid Roads—</i>							
Grants to States ..	9,495	6,264	6,585	3,879	6,658	1,733	34,614
Other <sup>1</sup> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Public Hospital Benefits	1,950	1,545	1,223	475	480	226	5,899
Mental Instit'ns Benefits	324	545	114	152	29	92	1,256
Tuberculosis Benefits ..	1,715	1,027	770	357	444	182	4,495
Tuberculosis Act, 1948 <sup>2</sup> ..	593	76	678	108	683	4	2,142
Pharmaceutical Benefits	500	369	273	62	125	48	1,377
Nutrition of Children ..	1,138	675	400	212	153	159	2,737
Vaccines .. ..	192	114	83	45	47	18	499
Long Service Leave (Coal)	472	1	80	..	28	9	590
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	93	..	5	..	98
Eradication ArgentineAnts	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
W. Australian Waterworks	..	..	..	..	677	..	677
Grants to Universities ..	1,195	665	425	414	253	123	3,075
Total .. ..	17,574	11,281	10,724	5,704	9,583	2,594	58,460
(d) <i>Assistance for Producers.</i>							
Cotton Bounty .. ..	..	..	76	..	..	..	76
Tractor Bounty .. ..	..	338	..	..	129	..	467
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy .. ..	2,290	6,750	2,345	845	545	725	13,500
Extension Grant .. ..	55	60	70	13	15	6	219
Cattle Tick Control ..	536	..	..	..	..	..	536
Tobacco Industry .. ..	2	3	6	..	4	..	15
Drought, Flood, and Bush							
Fire Relief .. ..	20	..	8	225	..	..	253
Expansion of Agricultural							
Advisory Services ..	75	69	58	24	27	12	265
Flax Fibre .. ..	..	58	..	..	4	..	62
Sulphuric Acid .. ..	133	156	21	303	96	..	709
Total .. ..	3,111	7,434	2,584	1,410	820	743	16,102
Total All Payments ..	98,088	73,460	45,853	32,034	36,802	14,440	301,677

<sup>1</sup> Strategic Roads and Road Safety, not allocated between States.

<sup>2</sup> Reimburse-ment of capital expenditure.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1958, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	47,732,911	50,697,089	54,209,017	58,342,295	61,721,349
Victoria ..	29,351,601	32,397,126	36,043,922	40,228,170	43,996,294
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>19,257,017</b>	<b>20,897,300</b>	<b>22,518,181</b>	<b>24,367,186</b>	<b>25,918,695</b>
S. Australia	10,384,255	11,413,920	12,681,193	14,048,234	15,258,398
W. Australia	9,623,017	10,238,101	11,251,429	12,250,928	13,061,264
Tasmania	4,066,344	4,402,697	4,874,300	5,385,136	5,863,830
Total ..	120,415,145	130,046,233	141,578,042	154,621,949	165,819,830

OTHER PAYMENTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	26,562,847	29,411,073	30,189,137	31,305,776	36,366,906
Victoria ..	22,232,744	22,381,975	22,180,381	25,855,185	29,463,912
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>14,857,891</b>	<b>15,916,885</b>	<b>15,619,079</b>	<b>17,989,081</b>	<b>19,934,309</b>
S. Australia	13,377,846	9,898,751	13,308,122	15,301,528	16,775,443
W. Australia	16,087,555	16,853,585	19,194,306	20,962,553	23,740,976
Tasmania	5,165,855	6,138,357	7,796,603	7,679,030	8,575,471
Total ..	103,884,738 <sup>1</sup>	101,500,626 <sup>1</sup>	109,237,628 <sup>1</sup>	120,043,153 <sup>1</sup>	135,857,017 <sup>1</sup>

TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	74,295,758	80,108,162	84,398,154	89,648,071	98,088,255
Victoria ..	51,584,345	54,779,101	58,224,303	66,083,355	73,460,206
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>34,114,908</b>	<b>36,814,185</b>	<b>38,137,260</b>	<b>42,356,267</b>	<b>45,853,004</b>
S. Australia	23,762,101	21,312,671	25,989,315	29,349,762	32,033,841
W. Australia	25,710,572	27,091,686	30,445,735	33,213,481	36,802,240
Tasmania	9,232,199	10,541,054	12,670,903	13,064,166	14,439,301
Total ..	224,299,883 <sup>1</sup>	231,546,859 <sup>1</sup>	250,815,670 <sup>1</sup>	274,665,102 <sup>1</sup>	301,676,847 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including £600,000 in 1953-54, £900,000 in 1954-55, £950,000 in 1955-56 and 1956-57, and £1,000,000 in 1957-58 for Strategic Roads and Road Safety, and, in 1953-54, £5,000,000 payment to Commonwealth Aid Roads Supplementary Trust Account, not allocated between States.

The total payments of £1,283,004,361 during the five years ended June, 1958, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. Of the total, £59,348,886 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £712,481,199 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £189,915,028 as special money grants, £139,719,175 for roads, and £181,540,073 for various other specified purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1957-58 (£301,676,847) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £165,819,830 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced



in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments were continued after the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £61,295,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1957-58.

*Reimbursements of Taxation.*—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Some details of the *Commonwealth State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, and the sums payable to each State were shown in the 1958 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The *Commonwealth State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it was increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution was partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population took into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions were 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58 and 1958-59, when the whole reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1958-59, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1958-59 was £174,562,754. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48. £1,000.	1957-58. £1,000.	1958-59. £1,000.
New South Wales ..	16,477	61,747	64,796
Victoria .. ..	8,860	44,000	46,479
Queensland .. ..	6,601	25,921	27,159
South Australia ..	3,458	15,259	16,166
Western Australia ..	3,384	13,064	13,773
Tasmania .. ..	1,220	5,864	6,190
Total .. ..	<u>40,000</u>	<u>165,855</u>	<u>174,563</u>

Subsequent to a Premiers' Conference in June, 1959, the *States Grants Act*, 1959, was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Acts* of 1946, 1947, and 1948, and made provision for future grants of financial assistance to the States.

The new Act specified the amount payable to each State for the year 1959-60.

	Amount Payable. £1,000.
New South Wales .. ..	83,450
Victoria .. ..	60,625
Queensland .. ..	36,375
South Australia .. ..	27,675
Western Australia .. ..	25,462
Tasmania .. ..	10,913
Total .. ..	<u>244,500</u>

It was provided that the amount payable to each State in subsequent years will be calculated as follows.

(1) The amount payable to each State will be varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1st July of any year is to be taken as the population on the preceding 30th June, unless there has been a census during June or July when the census results will be taken as the population on 1st July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above will be increased by one and one-tenth times the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

It is intended that these arrangements shall operate until the year 1964-65. Provision is made for them to be reviewed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the States after that year on the request of any State or on the Commonwealth's initiative, or before that year if there should be a change in Commonwealth-State relations having a major effect on State finances.

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. However, if special or unexpected circumstances endanger the budgetary position of any non-claimant State it still has the right to apply for a special grant. Tasmania and Western Australia will remain claimant States under Section 96.

### 3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 377.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for other State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.

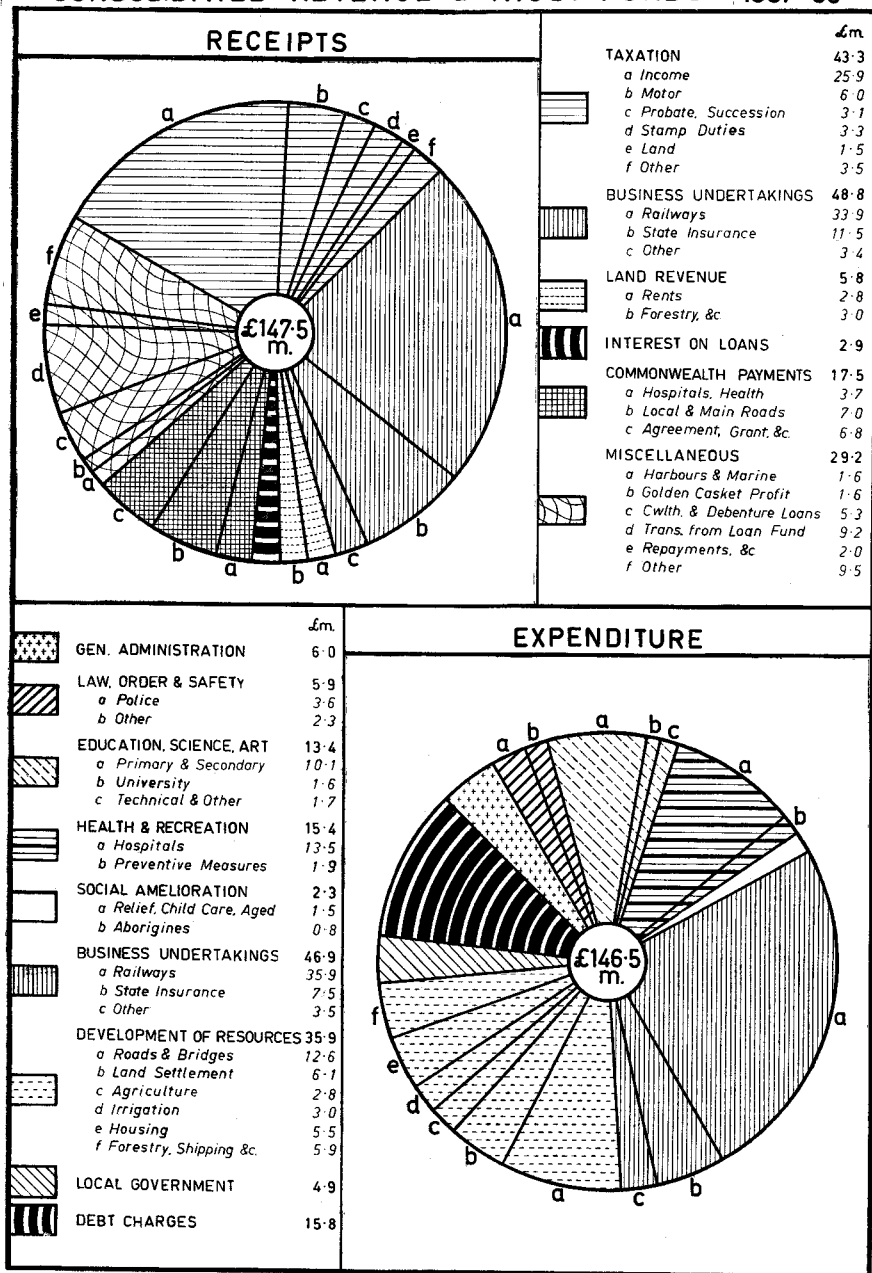
Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
<b>Taxation<sup>1</sup>—</b>	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reim- bursement) .. .. .	25,921,161	..	25,921,161
Motor .. .. .	1,014,884	4,947,932	5,962,816
Other .. .. .	9,862,191	1,543,700	11,405,891
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>			
Railways .. .. .	33,934,914	..	33,934,914
Other .. .. .	..	14,905,114	14,905,114
Land Revenue .. .. .	4,619,385	1,210,002	5,829,387
<b>Interest on Loans and Public Bal- ances .. .. .</b>	1,247,433 <sup>2</sup>	1,627,295	2,874,728
Commonwealth Payments .. .. .	6,311,520	11,178,585 <sup>3</sup>	17,490,105 <sup>3</sup>
Other .. .. .	3,545,760	25,588,448	29,134,208
<b>Net Total Receipts<sup>4</sup> .. .. .</b>	86,457,248	61,001,076 <sup>3</sup>	147,458,324 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Gross Total Receipts<sup>4</sup> .. .. .</b>	87,955,575	63,677,499 <sup>3</sup>	151,633,074 <sup>3</sup>

**EXPENDITURE.**

	£	£	£
<b>General Administration<sup>5</sup> .. .. .</b>	8,936,621	2,258,947	11,195,568
<b>Education .. .. .</b>	12,548,542	633,327	13,181,869
<b>Public Health and Recreation .. .. .</b>	9,702,694	5,651,442	15,354,136
<b>Social Amelioration .. .. .</b>	1,902,567	381,110	2,283,677
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>			
Railways .. .. .	35,756,906	130,667	35,887,573
Other .. .. .	..	11,035,816	11,035,816
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	12,619,084	12,619,084
Land Settlement .. .. .	660,492	5,435,914	6,096,406
Forestry .. .. .	348,850	1,137,235	1,486,085
Agriculture .. .. .	1,051,512	1,768,252	2,819,764
Irrigation .. .. .	632,255	2,398,821	3,031,076
Other Development .. .. .	1,665,245 <sup>6</sup>	8,162,939 <sup>7</sup>	9,828,184
Debt Charges .. .. .	13,443,800	2,351,761	15,795,561
Other .. .. .	557,362	5,283,936 <sup>8</sup>	5,841,298
<b>Net Total Expenditure<sup>4</sup> .. .. .</b>	87,206,846	59,249,251 <sup>3</sup>	146,456,097 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Gross Total Expenditure<sup>4</sup> .. .. .</b>	89,469,883	61,160,964 <sup>3</sup>	150,630,847 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For details see page 386.<sup>2</sup> Excluding £197,663 capitalised interest transferred from Loan Fund—included in "Other."<sup>3</sup> Including £3,056,029 provided by the Commonwealth Government but not shown in the State accounts.<sup>4</sup> Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.<sup>5</sup> Including law, order, and public safety.<sup>6</sup> Including subsidies to Local Bodies, £677,000.<sup>7</sup> Including housing, £5,524,295.<sup>8</sup> Including loans to Local Bodies and investments, £4,873,716.

# CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS - 1957-58



In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49 .. ..	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50 .. ..	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51 .. ..	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52 .. ..	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53 .. ..	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54 .. ..	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55 .. ..	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644
1955-56 .. ..	74,503	48,149	122,652	76,145	54,333	130,478
1956-57 .. ..	83,987	54,135	138,122	83,830	56,043	139,873
1957-58 .. ..	86,457	61,001	147,458	87,207	59,249	146,456

Receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 War as the direct result of war activities in Queensland, railways and Commonwealth defence moneys being the main factors. During the war years railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-war Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to delayed railway maintenance work. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers from other revenue took the fund to its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945. At 30th June, 1958, it stood at £1,810,021.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 5·3 per cent. in 1957-58. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1949-50, rising to £4·6m. in 1957-58.

Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax." Some Commonwealth grants are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<b>Taxation—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Probate and Succession Duties ..	2,352,384	2,512,895	2,947,743	2,913,723	3,138,006
Lottery Tax ..	288,000	304,375	305,000	305,125	336,750
Other Stamp Duties ..	2,547,395	2,613,038	2,549,161	2,994,296	3,295,093
Land Tax ..	1,079,624	1,205,531	1,386,451	1,428,413	1,468,047
Income Tax <sup>1</sup> ..	19,278,457	20,906,636	22,531,483	24,369,425	25,921,161
Racing Taxes ..	297,506	284,782	293,993	300,453	327,816
Transport Taxes ..	1,195,490	1,224,015	1,192,146	1,302,577	1,238,648
Liquor Taxes ..	399,495	443,187	793,571	805,970	915,460
Licenses, Other Taxes ..	117,749	137,635	145,012	146,404	157,255
<b>Total Taxation ..</b>	<b>27,556,100</b>	<b>29,632,094</b>	<b>32,144,560</b>	<b>34,566,386</b>	<b>36,798,236</b>
<b>Railways .. ..</b>	<b>28,951,990</b>	<b>30,804,558</b>	<b>30,404,083</b>	<b>35,582,910</b>	<b>34,134,914</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents .. ..	2,254,036	2,399,583	2,377,341	2,681,250	2,722,196
Forestry .. ..	1,523,910	1,205,318	1,091,955	1,382,954	1,397,221
Other .. ..	189,348	222,406	278,892	387,945	499,968
<b>Total Lands ..</b>	<b>3,967,294</b>	<b>3,827,307</b>	<b>3,748,192</b>	<b>4,452,149</b>	<b>4,619,385</b>
<b>Interest<sup>2</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>1,461,834</b>	<b>1,720,002</b>	<b>1,972,572</b>	<b>2,293,713</b>	<b>2,553,534</b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt.—</b>					
Contribution to Interest on Debt ..	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Special Financial Assistance ..	3,438,356	3,198,235	2,123,117	2,892,430	4,898,809
Grants for Specific Purposes .. ..	643,312	711,416	789,390	956,018	316,476
<b>Total C'wealth ..</b>	<b>5,177,903</b>	<b>5,005,886</b>	<b>4,008,742</b>	<b>4,944,683</b>	<b>6,311,520</b>
<b>Fees for Services ..</b>	<b>1,122,480</b>	<b>1,236,818</b>	<b>1,283,120</b>	<b>1,456,721</b>	<b>1,748,936</b>
<b>Other<sup>3</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>1,458,479</b>	<b>1,593,058</b>	<b>2,107,410</b>	<b>1,861,538</b>	<b>1,789,050</b>
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>69,696,080</b>	<b>73,819,723</b>	<b>75,668,679</b>	<b>85,158,100</b>	<b>87,955,575</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth. <sup>2</sup> Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 371 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds. <sup>3</sup> Receipts of Government Printing Office and various institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, &c., and, in 1955-56 and 1956-57, loan repayments used for sinking fund.

*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The table on pages 375-76 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under “Other Development of State Resources”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April, 1952, then by the

Mines and Immigration Department and is now under the Minister for Labour and Industry.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown under "Business Undertakings" does not include the expenditure on such undertakings as the State Government Insurance Office, State Coal Mines, State Coke Works, Fish Supply, and the Tourist Bureau, for which all transactions are passed through trust funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals excludes amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.<sup>1</sup>

Function.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Legislative and General Administration—</b>					
Parliament, including Governor ..	272,976	288,945	338,647	346,343	364,552
Electoral .. ..	34,892	45,034	113,767	54,283	138,745
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	..	15,522	18,927	7,695	..
Other .. ..	3,234,692	2,660,531	3,531,020	3,808,738	4,002,968
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,542,560</b>	<b>3,010,032</b>	<b>4,002,361</b>	<b>4,217,059</b>	<b>4,506,265</b>
<b>Law, Order, and Public Safety—</b>					
Police .. ..	2,776,833	2,916,326	3,269,883	3,467,917	3,611,842
Prisons .. ..	181,946	192,477	229,820	254,092	295,661
Other .. ..	998,089	1,042,775	1,212,935	1,221,862	1,241,992
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,956,868</b>	<b>4,151,578</b>	<b>4,712,638</b>	<b>4,943,871</b>	<b>5,149,495</b>
<b>Regulation of Trade and Industry—</b>					
Factories, Shops, & Labour Legislation	175,912	174,080	210,855	233,377	249,562
Price Fixing, &c. ..	102,876	92,611	101,232	101,155	97,253
Weights & Measures	31,723	34,841	34,173	31,561	34,202
Transport Control	55,935	63,912	64,108	64,652	77,861
Liquor Control ..	16,347	18,512	23,763	26,219	29,101
Other .. ..	150	150	150	150	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>382,943</b>	<b>384,106</b>	<b>434,281</b>	<b>457,114</b>	<b>487,979</b>
<b>Education—</b>					
State Schools ..	6,362,127	6,985,554	8,213,684	9,145,521	9,991,343
Technical Colleges	764,870	802,538	950,853	1,029,303	1,103,005
University ..	643,274	665,547	771,217	947,405	1,018,813
Agricultural ..	286,877	230,567	256,518	270,647	274,376
Other .. ..	122,583	134,702	151,768	159,119	161,005
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,179,731</b>	<b>8,818,908</b>	<b>10,344,040</b>	<b>11,551,995</b>	<b>12,548,542</b>



QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE<sup>1</sup>—continued.

Function.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Science and Art—	£	£	£	£	£
Libraries, Museum	96,148	104,715	106,999	139,553	147,316
Art Gallery .. ..	7,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other .. ..	15,234	15,923	20,014	18,498	18,867
Total .. ..	118,382	127,638	137,013	168,051	176,183
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public					
Hospitals ..	5,519,852	6,099,571	5,082,050	6,003,388	6,423,327
Mental Hospitals ..	1,338,393	1,512,403	1,812,050	1,924,345	2,031,890
Baby Clinics ..	259,188	251,458	271,753	291,291	296,454
Other .. ..	706,680	784,875	890,209	942,766	1,023,023
Total .. ..	7,824,113	8,648,307	8,056,062	9,161,790	9,774,694
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	339,717	388,592	442,634	464,447	471,054
Aboriginals ..	512,549	592,218	632,107	657,917	672,798
Relief Assistance &c.	99,127	103,626	112,994	115,297	263,560
Homes for Aged &c.	506,621	528,791	586,525	626,639	635,155
Total .. ..	1,458,014	1,613,227	1,774,260	1,864,300	2,042,567
Development of State					
Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	1,030,406	1,075,059	1,261,117	1,324,784	1,292,747
Mining .. ..	237,533	244,767	282,365	287,943	284,424
Agricultural, Pas-					
toral, Dairying ..	1,075,918	1,012,560	1,117,836	1,107,416	1,367,121
Forestry .. ..	453,683	538,323	327,633	332,686	348,850
Other .. ..	1,900,811	1,911,369	608,121	642,053	703,821
Total .. ..	4,698,351	4,782,078	3,597,072	3,694,882	3,996,963
Business Undertakings					
Railways .. ..	28,303,027	30,040,780	32,899,023	36,738,153	35,756,906
Mining .. ..	327,832	250,000	..	..	598,920
Other .. ..	82,834	..	..	..	165,935
Total .. ..	28,713,693	30,290,780	32,899,023	36,738,153	36,521,761
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest .. ..	6,648,552	7,637,444	8,440,773	9,181,651	10,254,971
Exchange & Comn.	679,743	745,348	717,106	724,450	960,444
Sinking Fund ..	1,637,210	1,775,470	1,895,289	2,052,896	2,220,408
Total .. ..	8,965,505	10,158,262	11,053,168	11,958,997	13,435,823
Other .. ..	1,512,986	1,617,084	382,199	386,658	829,611
Total Expenditure	69,353,146	73,602,000	77,392,117	85,142,870	89,469,883

<sup>1</sup> Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included in this table according to their appropriate function. On page 371 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

*Trust Funds.*—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1958.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare .. .. .	160,825	165,881	34,700
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	3,770,232	3,558,230	997,364
Barrier Fences .. .. .	100,481	142,692	64,609
Buffalo Fly Control .. .. .	34,441	29,115	30,649
Burdekin River Authority .. .. .	134,567	65,646	135,827
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads ..	1,250,000	1,278,399	333,110
Commonwealth-State Housing .. .. .	4,445,098	4,057,738	375,440
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction .. .. .	535,013	492,820	134,709
Dairy Cattle Improvement .. .. .	70,397	72,910	—15,464
Drought Relief .. .. .	160,881	364,020	32,218
Electricity .. .. .	184,535	169,761	46,853
Federal Aid Rehabilitation .. .. .	19,599	..	688,517
Fish Supply .. .. .	1,196,972	1,267,871	—194,221
Forestry and Lumbering .. .. .	1,077,932	1,077,932	..
Hamilton Lands Development .. .. .	26,693	17,876	88,868
Harbour Dues .. .. .	1,412,902	1,390,362	97,504
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	192,000	190,510	24,009
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,568,216	2,026,232	680,901
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	2,318,500	2,333,173	2,205
Irvinebank State Treatment Works ..	63,553	27,222	—6,378
Land Act Improvement .. .. .	114,222	107,424	60,470
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	..	..	35,350
Liquor Acts .. .. .	50,125	17,371	397,593
Main Roads .. .. .	12,706,817	12,052,552	654,676
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge .. .. .	98,874	86,498	27,501
Police Superannuation .. .. .	424,364	253,814	885,201
Port Development .. .. .	3,390	2,163	65,672
Post-war Reconstruction .. .. .	469,180	299,119	1,810,021
Public Service Superannuation .. .. .	543,260	219,917	6,034,007
Queensland Housing Commission .. ..	3,290,720	2,752,090	440,393
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	61,168	31,968	409,499
State Coal Mines .. .. .	1,258,706	709,810	224,420
State Coke Works .. .. .	351,058	294,144	—50,118
State Enterprises .. .. .	6,244	12,909	116,754
State Insurance .. .. .	10,649,646	7,512,261	31,420,495
State Stores Board .. .. .	462,118	403,023	—492,497
Stock .. .. .	557,361	519,254	133,487
Stock Diseases Compensation .. .. .	65,522	59,880	97,904
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction ..	297,458	328,138	—25,728
Sugar Cane Prices .. .. .	121,173	101,998	87,809
Supreme Court .. .. .	20,224	21,390	42,011
Tourist Bureau .. .. .	1,349,481	1,365,909	119,662
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project ..	2,531,277	2,483,384	155,244
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	1,600	2,693,989
Workers' Homes .. .. .	41,865	259,405	183,915
Other .. .. .	5,568,790	5,254,474	4,842,273
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>59,765,880<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>53,878,885<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>53,921,423<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c., £855,590.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding advances to Local Authorities and other investments, £4,226,050.

<sup>3</sup> Cash £9,747,565, and securities £44,173,858.

## 4. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Loan Expenditure.*—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1958, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1957-58.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	4,939,836	4,472,444	89,679,989
Reduction of Railway Capital .. ..	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>1</sup>
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings .. ..	35,000	33,613	4,902,403
Public Buildings .. .. .	3,761,367	3,647,157	33,260,151
Roads (Main Roads Acts) .. ..	} —414,730	{ —677,706	5,921,747
Other Roads and Bridges .. ..			3,075,756
Harbours and Marine .. ..			4,122,333
Mining .. .. .	21,523	19,281	524,062
Forestry .. .. .	626	514	14,733,190
Immigration .. .. .	1,375,719	1,375,719	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	1,653,501
Land Resumptions .. .. .	147,500	146,868	4,562,705
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	117,371	117,319	1,211,424
Water Supply, Irrigation .. ..	56,943	56,942	23,443,942
	—2,175,299 <sup>2</sup>	—2,224,328	
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	1,050,000	843,593	7,766,965
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	—4,003	66,354
Wire-netting .. .. .	40,000	31,802	411,600
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	—9,331	66,190
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	2,000,000	1,730,056	11,013,682
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	—236,568	297,265
Building Improvement .. .. .	61	—39	512
Building Societies .. .. .	99,970	99,970	99,970
War Service Land Settlement .. ..	322,113	234,066	5,456,515
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	8,032,996 <sup>2</sup>	6,576,516	33,891,130
Subsidies to Local Bodies .. ..	3,779,437	3,777,602	27,587,940
Deficits Funded, &c. .. ..	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	3,258,398
Total .. .. .	23,190,433	20,022,459	315,432,023
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .			9,618,716
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .			350,561
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. ..			39,453,936
Gross Public Debt .. .. .			285,947,364

<sup>1</sup> Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581. <sup>2</sup> Includes £6,500,000 transferred from the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works to the Cairns Regional Electricity Board under the provisions of "The Tully Falls Hydro-Electric Project Act of 1950.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. <sup>1</sup>	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1953-54 ..	20,630,241	18,450,825	237,857,039	220,396,425
1954-55 ..	20,498,178	18,023,548	255,880,587	236,474,488
1955-56 ..	21,905,139	19,014,780	275,145,367	252,799,369
1956-57 ..	23,126,064	20,114,197	295,409,564	269,319,683
1957-58 ..	23,190,432	20,022,459	315,432,023	285,947,364

<sup>1</sup> Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns; 1955-56, £250,000; 1956-57, £150,000.

*State Government Debt.*—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1958, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1958.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	32,012,287	1,600,614
4 15 0	3,733,716	177,352
4 10 0	62,336,379	2,805,136
4 5 0	693,759	38,240
4 0 0	26,282,550	1,048,834
3 15 0	10,226,682	383,397
3 10 0	30,238,084	1,055,463
3 7 6	905,990	30,577
3 5 0	39,162,260	1,272,173
3 2 6	48,905,933	1,528,311
3 2 0	1,359,491	41,738
3 0 0	26,375,535	785,113
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
1 0 0	1,741,338	17,412
Treasury Bonds, 6½% ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	285,947,364	10,833,690
Less Sinking Funds ..	38,472	Average Rate per £100. £3 15s. 9d.
Net Public Debt ..	285,908,892	

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £28,666,292 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amount is excluded from the above table. This is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £285,947,364 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia .. .. .	237,958,253	83·2
London .. .. .	43,270,319	15·1
America .. .. .	4,718,792	1·7

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 17 and 83 per cent., compared with 12 and 88 per cent. Twelve per cent. of the public debts of the other States taken together was raised overseas, and the same proportion of the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are now being raised in Australia.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia £9,213,743; London, £1,436,072; America, £183,875; representing average interest rates of 3·87, 3·32, and 3·90 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <sup>1</sup>	Advances to Settlers, &c. <sup>2</sup>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49 .. ..	1,098	875	1,124	1,224	2,948	7,269
1949-50 .. ..	2,135	935	1,056	1,916	3,143	9,185
1950-51 .. ..	6,789	811	1,669	3,464	5,115	17,848
1951-52 .. ..	6,448	1,878	3,359	4,932	7,195	23,812
1952-53 .. ..	7,786	735	3,150	4,448	5,885	22,004
1953-54 .. ..	5,572	172	829	6,250	7,807	20,630
1954-55 .. ..	4,202	-204	1,884	6,572	8,044	20,498
1955-56 .. ..	4,321	180	2,145	6,171	9,088	21,905
1956-57 .. ..	5,510	-451	2,965	5,626	9,476	23,126
1957-58 .. ..	4,940	-415	3,512	11,812 <sup>3</sup>	3,341 <sup>3</sup>	23,190
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	116,133	8,998	25,113	61,479	103,709	315,432

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

<sup>2</sup> Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 to table on page 378.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 36·8 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £61·5m., or

19.5 per cent. of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers, &c., have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and advances by the Agricultural Bank.

### 5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1957-58 income tax alone amounted to 49.1 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £650,419,068, £165,819,830 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1957-58 accounted for 48.9 per cent. of all taxation receipts, compared with 16.1 per cent. before the war.

#### COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income. <sup>1</sup>	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143	6,199	52,310	64,955	32,845	1016828
1952-53	183,824	89,067	554,737	1,250	56,434	70,932	83,823	1040067
1953-54	220,217	95,689	528,181	221	53,571	75,126	49,785	1022790
1954-55	244,403	100,446	532,916	13	52,685	80,210	56,768	1067441
1955-56	255,771	110,001	573,988	..	57,483	87,821	53,294	1138358
1956-57	286,037	125,751	620,298	1	63,328	99,803	116617	1311835
1957-58	303,051 <sup>2</sup>	137,778	650,419	11	64,530	108228 <sup>3</sup>	59,754 <sup>4</sup>	1323771

<sup>1</sup> Including Social Services Contribution which was merged with Income Tax after income year 1949-50; and Wool Deduction, since 1950-51. <sup>2</sup> Excluding £1,314(000) Diesel Fuel Tax refunded during year. <sup>3</sup> Post Office £96,776(000); Railways, £4,576(000); and Broadcasting Services, £6,876(000). <sup>4</sup> Including Meat Export Charge, £5,927(000); surplus balances of trust accounts £3,991(000); interest and repayments, £10,514(000); Defence and Civil Aviation Departments, £7,248(000); and net profit on Note Issue, £12,593(000).

*Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.*—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. For example, the Commonwealth

Government until 1951-52 operated a system by which amounts of excess revenue were paid into the National Welfare Fund and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they were required. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the four years ended 30th June, 1952, and not the amounts shown as expended in the table.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <sup>1</sup>	War and Repatriation Services. <sup>2</sup>	Business Undertakings. <sup>1</sup>	Social Services.	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <sup>3</sup>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158	171,709	74,679	361,791	1,016,828
1952-53	216,584	146,078	111,791	165,511	74,268	312,435	1,026,667
1953-54	190,661	147,335	110,714	176,565	73,833	323,682	1,022,790
1954-55	186,794	150,456	113,952	189,319	68,974	357,946	1,067,441
1955-56	191,550	154,766	127,399	214,866	78,964	370,813	1,138,358
1956-57	189,690	142,463	138,982	223,923	89,455	527,322	1,311,835
1957-58	186,295	163,130	147,546 <sup>4</sup>	247,485	104,747	474,568 <sup>5</sup>	1,323,771

<sup>1</sup> Including new works paid for from revenue. <sup>2</sup> Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation. <sup>3</sup> Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c. <sup>4</sup> Post Office, £131,763 (000); Railways, £6,866 (000); Broadcasting Services, £8,917 (000). <sup>5</sup> Including self-balancing items, £12,408 (000), and £104,378 (000) paid to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". Price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments totalled £15,660,000 for 1957-58, compared with £15,014,000 for 1956-57. The items for 1957-58, compared with the 1956-57 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Dairy Products, £13,500,000 (£13,499,974); Sulphuric Acid Bounty, £708,654 (£420,652); Gold Mining Industry Assistance, £659,714 (£495,496); Tractor Bounty, £467,088 (£158,303); Flax Fibre, £62,348 (£49,823); Rayon Yarn, £86,871 (£59,928); Cellulose Acetate Flake, £110,650 (£179,117); and Cotton Bounty, £64,702 (£150,665).

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (Federal Aid to Roads), and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and

Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after adjustments have been made for refunds of amounts expended in earlier years.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN FUND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War, Defence, and Repatriation. <sup>1</sup>	Transport and Communi- cation. <sup>2</sup>	Housing. <sup>3</sup>	Assistance to Primary Producers. <sup>4</sup>	Inter- national Loans. <sup>5</sup>	Other. <sup>6</sup>	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1948-49	-18,733	-6	14,492	..	..	-6	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	-9	17,215	..	..	-7	42,682
1950-51	-12	-2	46,551	3,862	4,044	-16	54,427
1951-52	..	-4	26,547	5,120	23,831	-1	55,493
1952-53	..	-5	30,000	5,684	17,935	-9	53,605
1953-54	..	-1	37,200	4,199	27,260	-12	68,646
1954-55	..	-3	29,150	4,039	29,505	-4	62,687
1955-56	..	-5	33,200	10,804	25,828	-4	69,823
1956-57	..	3,893	32,150	7,959	5,367	-3	49,366
1957-58	..	3,305	33,160	8,673	14,564	-4	59,698
Total to Date	1,953,586	70,010	351,155	64,190	148,334	17,501	2,604,776

<sup>1</sup> War Loans (1914-1918 and 1939-1945), Defence and Repatriation expenditure for Other Loans; excluding War Service Homes and War Service Land Settlement.

<sup>2</sup> P.M.G. Department, Broadcasting, Railways, Ships, Docks, Aviation, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Assistance to States and War Service Homes.

<sup>4</sup> War Service Land Settlement,

Wheat Storage, Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, Drought Relief, &c.

<sup>5</sup> International Bank, Swiss, and Canadian Loans.

<sup>6</sup> Territories, Assistance to States, Immigration, and Other Works.

## 6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

*Government Debt.*—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1958, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £508,373,793, or 12.5 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 380. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately £7,721,000 should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £453,823 shown as interest



payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,188,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1958-59 Budget Papers from which they were extracted. Debt figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1958.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <sup>1</sup>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
On Account of States—				
New South Wales ..	787,461,433	213 9 0	30,806,333	8 7 0
Victoria ..	518,212,671	189 0 8	20,733,560	7 11 3
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>285,947,364</b>	<b>201 14 10</b>	<b>10,836,023</b>	<b>7 12 11</b>
South Australia ..	294,821,318	328 15 4	11,608,502	12 18 11
Western Australia ..	218,428,445	309 14 4	8,338,088	11 16 5
Tasmania ..	143,060,860	426 10 4	5,751,508	17 2 11
Maturing Overseas	282,978,360	28 18 4 <sup>2</sup>	9,885,627	1 0 2 <sup>2</sup>
Maturing in Australia ..	1,964,953,731	200 16 1 <sup>2</sup>	78,188,387	7 19 10 <sup>2</sup>
Total States ..	2,247,932,091	229 14 5 <sup>2</sup>	88,074,014	9 0 0 <sup>2</sup>
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	92,912,880 <sup>3</sup>	9 8 9 <sup>4</sup>	453,823	0 0 11 <sup>4</sup>
Maturing in Australia ..	1,287,698,363	130 15 8 <sup>4</sup>	34,867,859	3 10 10 <sup>4</sup>
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	132,482,553	13 9 1 <sup>4</sup>	5,408,257	0 11 0 <sup>4</sup>
Maturing in Australia ..	301,505,889	30 12 5 <sup>4</sup>	12,265,507	1 4 11 <sup>4</sup>
Total Commonwealth	1,814,599,685	184 5 11 <sup>4</sup>	52,995,446	5 7 8 <sup>4</sup>
Total C'wealth & States	4,062,531,776	412 12 0 <sup>4</sup>	141,069,460	14 6 7 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. <sup>2</sup> Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

<sup>3</sup> Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

<sup>4</sup> Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1957-58 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

Government.	During 1957-58.			Aggregate to End of 1957-58.
	Public Works.	Other. <sup>1</sup>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	52,610	—986	51,624	896,897
Victoria .. ..	38,421	3,965	42,386	650,015 <sup>2</sup>
Queensland ..	20,022	—590	19,432	325,050
South Australia	21,752	..	21,752	334,675
Western Australia	14,136	1,308	15,444	257,452
Tasmania ..	10,044	789	10,833	154,919
Total States ..	156,985	4,486	161,471	2,619,008
Commonwealth <sup>3</sup>	36,431	8,703	45,134	2,456,443
Total Australia ..	193,416	13,189	206,605	5,075,451

<sup>1</sup> The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c., and funding of deficits.

<sup>2</sup> Gross loan expenditure. <sup>3</sup> Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

## 7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 368). Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners,

the taxpayer rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 368 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

*Taxation Paid in Queensland.*—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Consld. Revenue.</i>						
Income <sup>1</sup> .. ..	25,921	39,874	65,795	18 9 4	28 8 4	46 17 8
Land .. ..	1,468	..	1,468	1 0 11	..	1 0 11
Probate, Succession, and Estate	3,138	1,137	4,275	2 4 9	16 2 3	0 11
Lottery .. ..	337	..	337	4 10	..	4 10
Other Stamp Duty	3,295	119	3,414	2 7 0	1 8 2	8 8
Cu toms .. ..	..	4,869	4,869	..	3 9 5	3 9 5
Excise .. ..	..	27,614	27,614	..	19 13 7	19 13 7
Sales .. ..	..	15,736	15,736	..	11 4 3	11 4 3
Pay-roll .. ..	..	5,301	5,301	..	3 15 6	3 15 6
Transport .. ..	1,239	..	1,239	17 8	..	17 8
Liquor .. ..	915	..	915	13 0	..	13 0
Betting .. ..	328	..	328	4 8	..	4 8
Wool .. ..	..	207	207	..	2 11	2 11
Stevedoring Industry Charge	..	549	549	..	7 10	7 10
Other .. ..	157	84	241	2 3	1 3	3 6
<i>Trust Funds.</i>						
Motor Vehicle Registration ..	4,798	..	4,798	3 8 5	..	3 8 5
Diseases in Stock	264	..	264	3 9	..	3 9
Road Maintenance	150	..	150	2 2	..	2 2
Fire Brigade	657	..	657	9 4	..	9 4
Stock Route and Pests Destruct'n	216	..	216	3 1	..	3 1
Sugar Cane Prices	121	..	121	1 9	..	1 9
Other .. ..	286	..	286	4 1	..	4 1
Total .. ..	43,290	95,490	138,780	30 17 0	68 0 11	98 17 11

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £25,921(000) reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other

States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

**Income Tax.**—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 368.

**Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.**—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1958-59 are shown below.

#### RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1958-59.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200			

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

*Uniform Tax Assessments.*—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1956-57 on the 1955-56 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,403 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £446,432, and from other sources £3,031,857. They were assessed £1,171,522 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1956-57.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable. <sup>1</sup>
		Wages and Salaries.	Other.	Total.	
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 199 .. ..	23,485	2,833	633	3,466	30
200 to 299 .. ..	35,672	6,910	1,379	8,289	153
300 to 499 .. ..	77,066	22,433	5,141	27,574	1,036
500 to 999 .. ..	252,776	124,305	22,697	147,002	9,924
1,000 to 1,999 .. ..	103,434	67,127	34,626	101,753	11,002
2,000 to 2,999 .. ..	11,462	5,692	17,345	23,037	4,197
3,000 to 4,999 .. ..	5,948	2,297	17,430	19,727	5,033
5,000 and Over .. ..	3,480	1,463	24,791	26,254	11,094
Total .. ..	513,323	233,060	124,042	357,102	42,469

<sup>1</sup> Income tax and social services contribution combined.

*Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).*—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1958-59 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £143; dependent parent or parent-in-law, £143; children under 16 years, £91 for one child, £65 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £143; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £91; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £91; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £300; educational expenses of each dependent, £100. Rates and land tax paid on

non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining and afforestation shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

*Company Tax.*—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the 1939-1945 War has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1957-58 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 6s. 6d. up to £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 5s. 6d. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 5s. 6d. up to £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 5s. 6d. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 4s. 6d. up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 5s. 6d. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 6s. 6d. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Private Companies: 4s. 6d. up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 7s. 6d. in the £.

*Land Tax (State).*—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps, i.e., the rate applicable to a taxable value of any given size-group operates over the whole taxable value. There is also a super tax which commences at a taxable value of £2,500 with the following rates:—£2,500 to £2,999, 1d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 1½d.; £4,000 and over, 2d. Total rates of land taxation (including super tax) are as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 1½d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 1½d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 2d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 3½d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 4d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 4½d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 5d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 5½d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land the exemption is £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

## SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1958-59.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales	1d. up to £2,500, thence graduated to reach 1-625d. on £10,000, 2-1875d. on £20,000, and 4-481d. on £65,000. 8d. on each £1 over £65,000	On primary producers' land—£10,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £10,000 Other—£5,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £5,000
Victoria ..	1d. up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 1-0625d. on £10,000, 1-594d. on £20,000, and 4-022d. on £85,000. 7d. on each £1 over £85,000 Absentees—20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£1,250, diminishing by £5 for every £1 in excess of £1,250
Queensland	1d. up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900 Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-125d. on £10,000, 1-812d. on £20,000, and 4-203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia	1½d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-875d. on £20,000, and 3-625d. on £60,000. 7d. on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d. on land not improved. Absentees—50% extra	All land used for rural purposes. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1-42d. on £5,000, 1-98d. on £10,000, 2-63d. on £20,000, and 4-467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £27 10s. less than on other land	Rural lands up to £4,800 Resident age pensioners' land when value under £1,000. Churches and charitable institutions. Certain reductions may be made in the case of sporting clubs

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1957-58.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	6,986	9,016	6,532	581	5	23,120
Companies	282	596	815	377	94	2,169 <sup>1</sup>
Total ..	7,268	9,612	7,347	958	99	25,289 <sup>1</sup>
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	1,959,064	8,743,439	26,548,475	9,289,399	473,711	47,014,088
Companies	83,281	657,242	3,836,340	8,318,962	12,191,319	25,677,616 <sup>1</sup>
Total ..	2,042,345	9,400,681	30,384,815	17,608,361	12,665,030	72,691,704 <sup>1</sup>
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	8,187	60,470	294,515	143,322	11,266	517,760
Companies	347	4,592	44,281	139,564	296,721	490,426 <sup>1</sup>
Total ..	8,534	65,062	338,796	282,886	307,987	1,008,186 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £590,472; primary tax payable, £4,921.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,499) was assessed at £453,997—£253,254 on individuals and £200,743 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £1,462,183. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1957-58 was £1,519,931.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,468,047, an increase of £39,634 on the 1956-57 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 14s. 0d. for each £100 collected.

*Probate or Administration Duty (State).*—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent.; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.



**Succession Duty (State).**—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Wife and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
Over—									
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	8	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{4}$	6	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$	15	$18\frac{1}{4}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{8}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{8}$	19	$23\frac{1}{2}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{8}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates .. ..		20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The last paragraph on the previous page, dealing with probate or administration duty, applies also to succession duty.

**Estate Duty (Commonwealth).**—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Bequests for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

**Gift Duty (State).**—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption

is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth).*—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

*Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).*—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum; from 1st October, 1953, to 31st August, 1954, £4,160 per annum; from 1st September, 1954, to 31st August, 1957, £6,240 per annum; and from 1st September, 1957, it has been £10,400 per annum.

*Sales Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 4th September, 1957, five rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 8½ per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories, other than tyres and tubes which are taxable at the general rate; (iv) a rate of 25 per cent. on certain types of watches, clocks, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.; and (v) a rate of 30 per cent. on motor cars.

*Wool Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1st July, 1952. At that time, the rate was 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge and 8d. per bag. As from 1st July, 1957, the rates were increased to 6s. per bale, 3s. per butt or fadge and 1s. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund and the Wool Research Fund.

*Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).*—This charge was introduced as from 22nd December, 1947, when the rate was fixed at 2½d. per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. From 1st April, 1958, it was increased to 3s. per man-hour, but was reduced to 2s. 6d. from 1st July, 1959. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority.

*Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth).*—This charge, operative from 1st January, 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ½d. per lb., and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d. per lb.

*Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).*—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 386. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £43,018 in 1957-58.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 2d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities, where it is 6d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £15 annually in the Brisbane area, and £10 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1957-58 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £16,281; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £136,626.

#### TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	385	211 <sup>1</sup>	196 <sup>1</sup>	165 <sup>1</sup>	166 <sup>1</sup>
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	618	602	551	560	580
Passed through Totalisators .. £	2,925,473	2,712,848	2,530,235	2,361,479	2,589,399
Retained by Clubs .. £	258,118	241,113	223,208	208,612	228,256
Totalisator Tax .. £	146,273	135,652	126,544	118,074	129,470

<sup>1</sup> Number which operated; prior to 1954-55, number of licenses issued.

*Lottery Tax (State).*—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1957-58 was £336,750.

*Motor Taxation (State).*—See pages 250 and 251.

### 8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control fourteen important urban areas, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Seven other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. (In the tables which follow for 1957-58, Hughenden, since absorbed into Flinders Shire, is included as a separate Town, and Gold Coast and Redcliffe, now Cities, are included as Towns). Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 44-47, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 396 and 397. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1958.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1958.

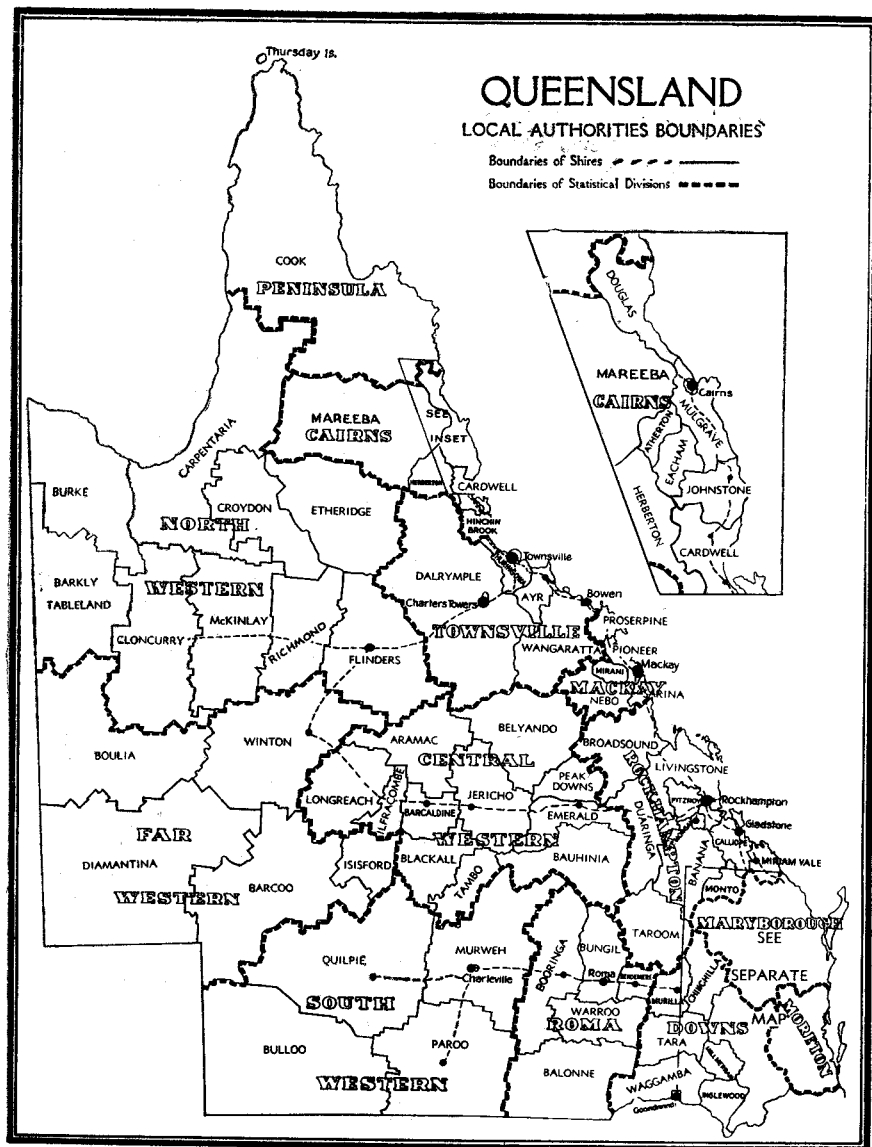
Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population .. No.	555,000	282,830	74,130	498,320	1,410,280 <sup>1</sup>
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	81,373	31,151	145,710	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	140,000	74,000	23,670	126,455	364,125
Rateable Value £	68,459,678	27,021,026	10,351,951	129,580,061	235,412,716
Streets and Roads <sup>2</sup> Miles	1,889	1,377	537	57,632	61,435

<sup>1</sup> Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

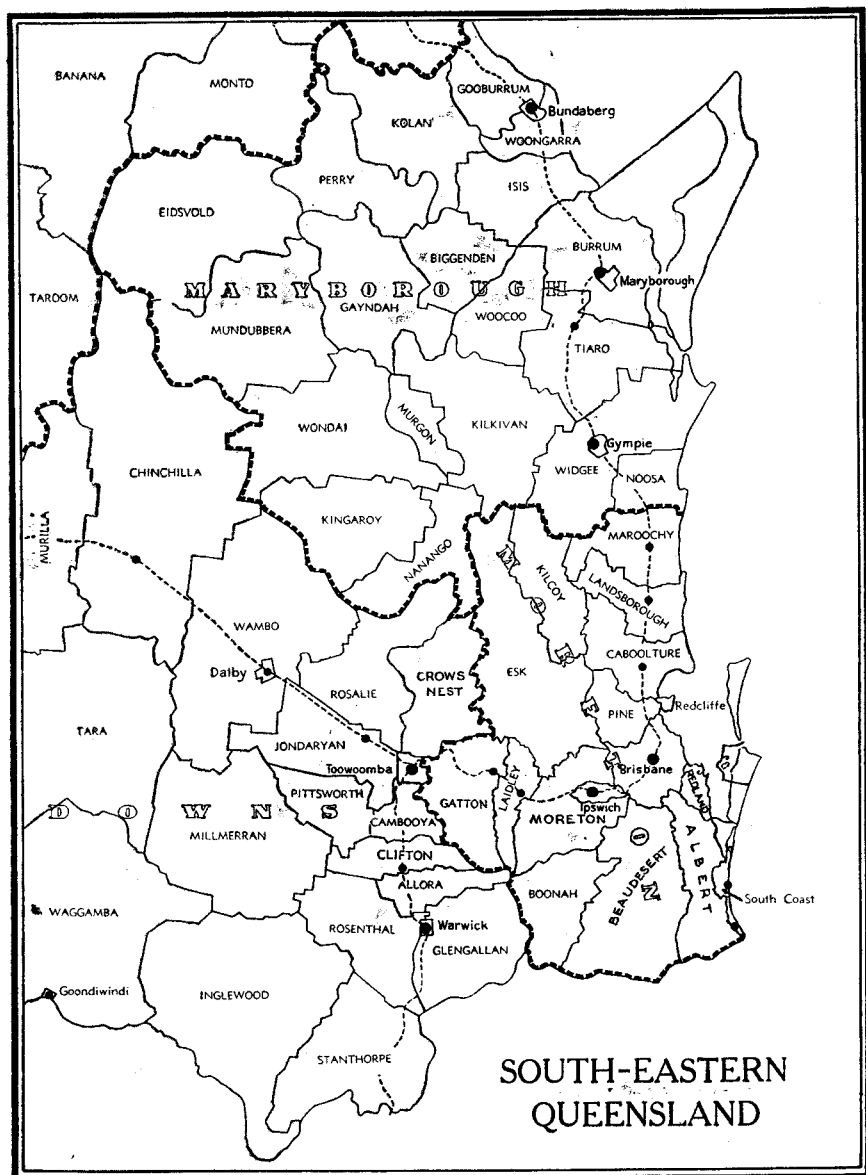
<sup>2</sup> Formed only. *n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services.

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1957-58. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. Other subsidised works included flood mitigation, mosquito eradication, recreational facilities, aerodromes, and students' hostels.



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires



(capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1957.

The table below shows revenue in 1957-58. Loan receipts and subsidies on loan expenditure are excluded, as are receipts from water supply, electricity, transport and other business undertakings.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1957-58.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Rates .. ..	4,257,977	1,552,661	563,147	5,806,498	12,180,283
Licenses .. ..	65,580	17,829	17,516	12,700	113,625
<b>Govt. Grants—</b>					
State .. ..	262,433	58,336	20,944	133,295	475,008
Commonwealth..	50,590	88,700	36,082	1,115,467	1,290,839
Sanitary, Sewerage, Cleansing .. ..	1,533,240	664,243	194,270	567,211	2,958,964
Council Properties	233,864	124,386	66,992	147,731	572,973
Re-imbursement for Work Done—					
State Government	90,842	64,366	35,200	1,597,278	1,787,686
Private Persons	239,285	164,264	76,982	305,934	786,465
Other Receipts <sup>1</sup> ..	244,217 <sup>2</sup>	190,012	61,690	992,089	1,488,008
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,978,028</b>	<b>2,924,797</b>	<b>1,072,823</b>	<b>10,678,203</b>	<b>21,653,851</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including sales of assets (previously included with "Council Properties"), and surplus on plant hire. <sup>2</sup> Including metered parking (£103,482).

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the table below. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	762,834 <sup>1</sup>	261,539	93,787	833,627	1,951,787
Debt Services ..	1,197,832	771,710	220,167	1,697,603	3,887,312
Roads <sup>2</sup> .. ..	1,224,562	607,676	281,687	3,958,517	6,072,442
Works & Services—					
Health, Cleansing, Sewerage, &c.	51,989	4,532	4,440	7,502	68,463
Council Properties	210,253	71,110	38,485	649,917	969,765
Other .. ..	139,341	1,058	3,411	4,035	147,845
Maintenance—					
Health, Cleansing, Sewerage, &c.	1,043,487	500,880	196,702	633,244	2,374,313
Council Properties	417,326	252,383	82,626	324,403	1,076,738
Street Lighting ..	139,163	76,160	29,116	86,540	330,979
Other .. ..	250,537	94,716	29,951	55,802	431,006
Grants .. ..	236,778	37,014	12,864	316,380	603,036
Work Done for—					
State Government	86,218	61,785	33,167	1,635,226	1,816,396
Private Persons	223,702	150,195	77,921	283,701	735,519
Other .. ..	339,916 <sup>2</sup>	26,243	2,040	36,237	404,436
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,323,938</b>	<b>2,917,001</b>	<b>1,106,364</b>	<b>10,522,734</b>	<b>20,870,037</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including professional supervision of works, &c. <sup>2</sup> Including exchange and costs on remittance of payments on oversea debt, and expenditure on metered parking. <sup>3</sup> Largely from Commonwealth grants.

*Waterworks.*—Waterworks supplied 143 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1957-58. Each of the 12 City Councils and the 10 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 121 waterworks were controlled by 78 Shire Councils. A further 10 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales of Water .. ..	1,604,536	833,075	288,208	515,440	3,241,259
Government Grants .. ..	13,481	20,796	6,487	13,153	53,917
Other .. ..	110,734	32,388	53,096	13,065	209,283
Total .. ..	1,728,751	886,259	347,791	541,658	3,504,459
Receipts from Loan Fund—					
Loans .. ..	328,040	715,602	367,229	755,736	2,166,607
Subsidy .. ..	76,298	92,822	135,757	413,263	718,140
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Administration .. ..	145,141	68,679	22,832	32,662	269,314
Construction .. ..	29,060	92,299	19,641	34,585	175,585
Maintenance .. ..	730,107	407,114	141,418	264,626	1,543,265
Debt Service .. ..	569,267	278,887	130,668	273,790	1,252,612
Other .. ..	103,647	20,631	33,536	1,403	159,217
Total .. ..	1,577,222	867,610	348,095	607,066	3,399,993
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	360,866	512,214	464,926	939,223	2,277,229

*Sewerage.*—Sewerage systems were operating during 1957-58 in Barcaldine, Blackall, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Surat, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. Systems were in course of construction in Bowen, Longreach, Redcliffe, Cairns and Roma.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 398).

At 30th June, 1958, 55,846 premises, including public and commercial buildings were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was



estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 555,000 at 30th June, 1958, 206,630 were served with sewerage at their residences.

During 1957-58 the total receipts, including loans, of the Brisbane City Council sewerage scheme was £1,173,367, to which rates and charges contributed £643,669, and the total expenditure was £1,138,278.

*Electricity.*—During 1957-58 electricity was supplied by 37 Local Authorities, 34 of which generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. (Electricity was also generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 197.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—				
Rates and Sales .. ..	4,890,050	367,958	519,608	5,777,616
Hire and Sale of Materials, &c. .. ..	43,602	5,986	3,691	53,279
Government Subsidy .. ..	..	37,352	2,314	39,666
Other .. ..	33,924	2,430	7,941	44,295
Total .. ..	4,967,576	413,726	533,554	5,914,856
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans .. ..	2,428,479	175,566	167,071	2,771,116
Subsidy .. ..	..	36,941	160,571	197,512
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Construction and Plant ..	179,269	11,651	4,974	195,894
Maintenance .. ..	2,815,443	244,080	470,634	3,530,157
Office Administration ..	365,127	27,732	20,326	413,185
Debt Service .. ..	1,300,486	113,413	85,495	1,499,394
Other .. ..	193,909	7,431	3,560	204,900
Total .. ..	4,854,234	404,307	584,989	5,843,530
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy .. ..	2,178,159	156,479	274,348	2,608,986

*Transport.*—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1957-58. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and two Shires (Aramac and Douglas) operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost for all Local Authority urban transport services appear on page 243.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND  
EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.**

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Traffic .. .. .	3,262,959	107,349	69,013	3,439,321
Other .. .. .	125,230	1,661	31,620 <sup>1</sup>	158,511
Total .. .. .	3,388,189	109,010	100,633	3,597,832
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans .. .. .	99,220	..	16,058	115,278
Subsidy .. .. .	6,719	..	..	6,719
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Traffic Charges .. ..	2,269,559	79,541	14,859	2,363,959
Construction .. ..	37,448	289	22,336	60,073
Maintenance .. ..	934,095	29,662	36,967	1,000,724
Office Administration ..	119,696	6,393	3,421	129,510
Debt Service .. ..	424,544	17,276	6,615	448,435
Other .. .. .	102,935	..	..	102,935
Total .. .. .	3,888,277	133,161	84,198	4,105,636
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy .. .. .	93,721	..	1,791	95,512

<sup>1</sup> Including special rate, £31,340.

*Other Business Undertakings.*—Miscellaneous business undertakings operated by Local Authorities during 1957-58 included municipal markets (Townsville), hotels (Winton and Boulia), milk supply (Paroo), and picture theatres (Hinchinbrook, Bulloo, and Boulia). Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.**

Particulars.	Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£
Sales and Charges ..	23,500	138,133	161,633
Other .. .. .	..	20,312	20,312
Total .. .. .	23,500	158,445	181,945
Receipts from Loan Fund—			
Loans .. .. .	..	21,000	21,000
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..
Expenditure from Revenue—			
Purchases & Working Exps.	22,582	131,318	153,900
Other .. .. .	..	29,620	29,620
Total .. .. .	22,582	160,938	183,520
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy .. .. .	..	40,540 <sup>1</sup>	40,540

<sup>1</sup> Including overdraft in the loan fund.

*Local Authorities' Loans, &c.*—Brisbane City Council has generally obtained most of its loans from sources other than the State Treasury, while

other Local Authorities have obtained a fair proportion of their loans from the Treasury. However, during recent years the latter have been obtaining an increasing proportion of their loans from other sources. Between 1938-39 and 1957-58, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £5,486,278 to £9,454,685, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £2,942,822 to £26,185,540. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1958.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Source of Loan—					
Government Loans	4,292,623	2,118,768	831,027	6,504,890	13,747,308
Other Loans ..	46,402,648	9,479,870	4,485,751	12,219,919	72,588,188
Bank Overdraft ..	41,982	43,851	101,517	375,380	562,730
Other Liabilities	2,116,161	180,073	76,804	218,452	2,591,490
Total ..	52,853,414	11,822,562	5,495,099	19,318,641	89,489,716
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund <sup>1</sup> ..	18,356,545	7,721,168	2,232,804	13,334,711	41,645,228
Waterworks ..	8,633,266	4,011,751	2,020,034	4,635,392	19,300,443
Electricity ..	21,737,851	..	1,242,261	1,037,014	24,017,126
Transport ..	4,125,752	89,643	..	114,871	4,330,266
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	196,653	196,653
Total ..	52,853,414	11,822,562	5,495,099	19,318,641	89,489,716

<sup>1</sup> Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan and loan subsidy receipts, and expenditure for all purposes from these funds, by Local Authorities during the year ended 30th June, 1958.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOANS AND LOAN SUBSIDIES, 1957-58.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Government Loans	45,423	90,813	64,562	827,752	1,028,550
Other Loans ..	3,306,757	1,725,221	923,156	2,920,978	8,876,112
Loan Subsidies ..	337,039	425,035	317,388	1,077,394	2,156,856
Total ..	3,689,219	2,241,069	1,305,106	4,826,124	12,061,518
Expenditure—					
Roads ..	214,672	497,262	164,295	1,510,948	2,387,177
Sewerage ..	377,160	414,426	195,448	420,886	1,407,920
Other General ..	214,492	439,896	207,300	1,016,031	1,877,719
Waterworks ..	360,866	512,214	464,926	939,223	2,277,229
Electricity ..	2,178,159	..	156,479	274,348	2,608,986
Transport ..	93,721	..	..	1,791	95,512
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	40,540	40,540
Total ..	3,439,070	1,863,798	1,188,448	4,203,767	10,695,083

## 9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, erection and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 371 and 373.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, 4 irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, 7 harbour boards, 4 regional electricity boards, 73 fire brigades, the University, 139 hospitals under 54 boards, and 107 ambulance centres, and 29 marketing and industry improvement boards.

## SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1956-57.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.			
	Grants from Public Funds.	Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply .. ..	26,599	55	2,113	28,767
Irrigation and Drainage .. ..	15,232	..	2,141	17,373
Harbours .. ..	43,110	922,192	40,684	1,005,986
Electricity .. ..	566,405	4,275,941	56,909	4,899,255
Fire Brigades .. ..	318,807	18,167	590,520	927,494
University <sup>1</sup> .. ..	933,206	218,321	140,369	1,291,896
Hospitals and Ambulances	10,060,791	685,960	755,008	11,501,759
Marketing <sup>2</sup> .. ..	32,000	25,069,190	162,539	25,263,729
Industry Improvement .. ..	9,400	116,774	256,446	382,620
Total .. ..	12,005,550	31,306,600	2,006,729	45,318,879

<sup>1</sup> For the year 1956.<sup>2</sup> Operations of season ended during 1956-57.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	27,685	5,716	885	34,286	- 5,519	25,914
Irrigation and Drainage ..	7,032	2,312	7,617	16,961	412	9,443
Harbours ..	201,268	578,259	391,001	1,170,528	-164,542	682,531
Electricity ..	1,783,704	3,051,807	2,500	4,838,011	61,244	2,843,829
Fire Brigades	45,250	806,278	15,715	867,243	60,251	113,128
University <sup>1</sup>	..	1,236,410	3,026	1,239,436	52,460	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	1,045,974	9,566,317	965,890	11,578,181	-76,422	2,301,966
Marketing <sup>2</sup> ..	156,437	23,002,466	1,689,243	24,848,146	415,583	174,418
Industry Improvement	2,083	357,286	11,440	370,809	11,811	2,245
Total ..	3,269,433	38,606,851	3,087,317	44,963,601	355,278	6,153,474

<sup>1</sup> For the year 1956.

<sup>2</sup> Operations of season ended during 1956-57.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £41,497,838 at 30th June, 1957. Of this amount, £480,831 was for water supply authorities, £126,972 for irrigation and drainage, £3,567,335 for harbours, £22,243,804 for electricity, £469,751 for fire brigades, £13,311,383 for hospitals and ambulances, and £1,297,762 for marketing and industry improvements boards.

#### 10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

## STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1956-57.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
State Government—					
Consld. Revenue	34,566	85,158	85,143	15	22,976
Trust Funds ..	5,467	56,583	58,349	—1,766	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	3,994	16,480	16,457	23	3,094
Other Cities ..	1,535	4,431	4,449	—18	1,230
Towns ..	546	1,924	2,003	—79	707
Shires .. ..	5,640	11,470	11,743	—273	2,883
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	274	45,319	44,964	355	6,153
Gross Total ..	52,022	221,365	223,108	—1,743	37,043
Net Total <sup>1</sup> ..	51,764	202,348	204,091	—1,743	35,360

<sup>1</sup> Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £11,466(000) transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £1,220(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £129(000); Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £2,522(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £81(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £1,654(000); Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £2,945(000); Barrier Fences Fund £90(000); Commonwealth-State Housing Fund, £9(000); Fish Supply Fund, £12(000); Hamilton Lands Development Fund, £45(000); Irrigation and Water Supply Construction Fund, £2,274(000); and Capitalised Interest £485(000).

## 11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 313). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*Agricultural Bank.*—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951* (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers,

contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts is 5½ per cent.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies,

commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the last five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS", QUEENSLAND.<sup>1</sup>

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Advances Approved £	1,814,713	2,636,698	2,421,399	2,565,333	2,811,558
Advances Made .. £	1,291,259	2,054,167	2,247,126	2,340,951	2,484,165
Repayments Made £	1,417,758	1,042,187	1,049,261	1,274,926	1,533,212
Amount Owing by Borrowers .. £	5,254,178	6,488,211	7,978,063	9,402,251	10,789,662
Accounts Opened No.	1,515	1,702	1,524	1,713	1,844
Accounts Open at End of Year ..No.	3,083	3,460	3,938	4,249	4,669

<sup>1</sup> All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Acts*, 1945 to 1951 (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts*, 1946 to 1951, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1958, advances totalling £1,099,657 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £872,655 had been advanced, while repayment of £814,575 had left £57,402 owing as principal on 236 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1958, advances totalling £4,396,306 had been approved and £3,996,457 advanced.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts*, 1935 to 1945, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1958, 693 advances totalling £1,088,788 had been approved, of which £1,044,490 had been actually advanced on 665 accounts. Repayments of £963,154 had been made, and £72,437 was still owing as principal and interest on 56 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940. Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, 1951-52, and 1957-58. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £383,749, including interest, had been repaid by 30th June, 1958, when £5,612 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling



£324,896 approved on account of the 1951-52 drought, £261,678 had actually been advanced, £250,825 had been repaid, and £14,238 was owing as principal and interest. Advances totalling £383,832 were approved for the 1957-58 drought, of which £364,020 was actually advanced. By 30th June, 1958, £9,408 had been repaid.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts*, 1917 to 1945, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts*, 1942 to 1945, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1927 to 1944, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1933 to 1944, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts*, 1898 to 1944, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts.

*Queensland Housing Commission.*—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Since the post-war revival of housing in 1944-45 to 30th June, 1958, 19,058 houses were completed under all schemes administered by the Commission. Of the completed houses, 9,200 are being acquired under home-ownership schemes and 9,858 are for rental.

A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of the Commission's home-ownership schemes. An applicant may elect to repay his loan over a period of either 30 or 45 years. Those who elect to repay over 30 years, subject to certain conditions, are covered free of charge by life insurance to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission with a maximum benefit of £2,250 payable under this insurance.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act*, 1957, which came into operation on the 9th January, 1958, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts or the Workers' Homes Acts is given the right, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon payment of the purchasing price of the land and upon performance of the conditions of the lease. This Amending Act also authorises the Commission to sell any Crown land on freeholding lease tenure to an approved purchaser of a house erected on such land.

The purchasing price of the land is added to the unpaid purchase money under the Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house, and the monthly rent in respect of the house is increased so as to permit of the liquidation of the increased purchase money together with interest not later than the date of expiration of the original term on the Contract of Sale. Where the unexpired term of the Contract of Sale for the purchase of the

house does not exceed ten years, the lease shall be deemed to be a free-holding lease for a term of ten years and the expiration date of the relative Contract of Sale extended accordingly. Where the holder of a perpetual lease has fulfilled his Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house, he is required to pay a deposit of one-twentieth of the purchase price of the land, and the balance of such purchasing price together with interest at the prescribed rate over ten years.

A Home Builders' Deposit Trust Fund is available to assist eligible persons accumulate money to (i) acquire land and with Commission assistance erect thereon a dwelling (ii) purchase a house from the Commission under Contract of Sale Conditions. Subject to certain conditions interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is paid on money deposited.

*Workers' Dwellings.*—The maximum advances under this scheme were increased to £2,750 for a timber dwelling, £2,850 for a brick-veneer and £3,100 for a brick or concrete dwelling, from 30th October, 1958. The rate of interest chargeable on advances is 5½ per cent. The total amount advanced, including advances under the State Advances Acts on completed dwellings since the inception of this scheme to 30th June, 1958, was £18,539,391.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	657,291	978,729	1,302,592	1,800,498	1,597,384
Dwellings Completed .. No.	388	513	550	820	707
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	23,023	23,536	24,086	24,906	25,613
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	12,936,927	13,866,251	15,016,168	16,899,084	18,539,391
Dwellings on Books .. .. No.	4,033	4,159	4,384	4,941	5,390
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books <sup>1</sup> £	3,619,643	4,384,653	5,453,555	6,995,635	8,310,957

<sup>1</sup> Including amounts advanced on uncompleted dwellings at close of year and for improvements to existing dwellings.

*Workers' Homes.*—Under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*, an eligible person may request that a house be erected for him on Crown land. Applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The applicant contributes at least 5 per cent. of the cost of the house. The loan is repayable with interest at 5½ per cent. over a period of either 30 or 45 years. Applicants are also required to pay a sum approximating 1 per cent. per annum of the cost of the home to cover fire insurance and general expenses, including maintenance, and to pay land rent which is 3 per cent. per annum of the capital value of the land. Land rent is not payable where clients elect to freehold the land and otherwise comply with the relevant provisions of the Acts.

## QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,342	2,343	2,343	2,344	2,346
Total Cost <sup>1</sup> .. £	2,023,093	2,052,654	2,081,609	2,097,174	2,113,092
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	483	418	368	324	279
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	190,211	185,939	156,145	149,550	149,461

<sup>1</sup> Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, and repainting.

*Sale of Houses under Contract of Sale.*—Commission houses may be sold to eligible applicants or the Commission will erect a house, to the intending purchaser's own design, on Commission land, for subsequent sale to him. Tenants of rental houses may also purchase, under Contract of Sale conditions, the houses they are occupying. The following table shows the numbers of contracts and agreements to purchase which had been executed and were on the Commission's books at the end of each of five financial years.

## QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "CONTRACT OF SALE".

Particulars at End of Year.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Contracts of Sale	1,115	1,359	1,587	1,983	2,495
Agreements to Purchase ..	469	338	481	491	634
Total ..	1,584	1,697	2,068	2,474	3,129
Amount Owning £	2,242,653	2,458,584	3,237,498	4,224,302	6,000,028

*Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement.*—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority in Queensland in respect of the Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements of 1945 and 1956.

## QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, COMMONWEALTH-STATES HOUSING AGREEMENTS.

Particulars at End of Year.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Houses Rented <sup>1</sup> .. No.	7,234	8,616	9,456	10,566	11,370
Houses under Construction No.	1,078	703	747	524	502

<sup>1</sup> Number actually rented at date shown, excluding houses vacant and houses sold.

At 30th June, 1958, Contracts of Sale had been executed or Agreements to Purchase had been entered into with approved applicants, pending the execution of Contracts of Sale, in regard to 1,494 of these houses. Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1958, was £4,057,738.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 121,443 at 30th June, 1958. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £610,861 were held at 30th June, 1958. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £22,592. The Public Curator held £75,219 in premises and fittings and £278,519 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	25,903	16,753	15,101	7,986	17,866
For Intestate Estates .. £	651,786	572,333	586,122	655,260	687,002
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,544,246	1,641,502	1,731,410	1,863,712	1,988,166
For Mental Patients .. £	508,809	539,083	608,616	517,354	509,538
For Other Purposes .. £	193,568	144,533	138,349	158,698	186,264
Total .. .. £	2,924,312	2,914,204	3,079,598	3,203,010	3,388,836
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities £	3,102,567	3,244,456	3,399,968	3,601,616	3,821,367
Mortgages .. .. £	91,172	96,391	92,680	89,449	114,164
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	6,533	7,327	7,892	8,424	8,599

*Assistance to Industries.*—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act. Under these Acts, the total amount guaranteed or advanced was £2,853,980 at 30th June, 1958. A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited, since fully repaid, has been the largest liability incurred under the Acts.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled £1,186,320 at 30th June, 1958. This amount was made up as follows:—Manufacture of cement, £206,999; tin dredging, £430,000; cotton spinning, £181,000; wool scouring, £84,400; chain manufacturing, £38,836; sea transport of goods, £43,790; earthenware pipes, brick and tile making, £47,968; engineering, £86,311; gasworks, £28,336; and various other purposes, £38,680.

In addition, financial assistance has been given under *The Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Acts, 1923 to 1936* to co-operative and other

boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The Government has guaranteed loans and overdrafts. At 30th June, 1958, the balance outstanding on these amounts guaranteed was £1,987,706. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and peanut, tobacco, and ginger growing.

*Golden Casket Art Union.*—This lottery was inaugurated in 1916 to assist wartime patriotic funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1957-58 was £1,559,101.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	5,760,000	6,115,000	6,045,000	6,175,000	6,725,000
Other .. .. £	3,487	3,514	3,751	7,890	8,884
Total .. .. £	5,763,487	6,118,514	6,048,751	6,182,890	6,733,884
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	3,679,200	3,907,500	3,863,300	3,946,000	4,284,650
Commission .. £	246,694	266,208	269,081	295,075	432,105
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c. .. £	106,606	108,880	118,860	119,829	121,778
State Stamp Duty .. £	288,000	305,750	302,250	308,750	336,250
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	1,442,987	1,530,176	1,495,260	1,513,236	1,559,101
Total .. .. £	5,763,487	6,118,514	6,048,751	6,182,890	6,733,884
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.84	63.86	63.87	63.82	63.63
Administration .. %	6.13	6.13	6.41	6.71	8.23
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.99
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.03	25.01	24.72	24.47	23.15

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1958, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £20,776,703; to construct dental clinics, £189,104; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £1,259,420.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. A revised Public Service Superannuation Scheme operates from 1st April, 1959. Under this scheme an officer is required to pay contributions on a sliding scale determined by his salary, and such contributions are subsidised by the

Government at the rate of £1 10s. for every £1 contributed. The maximum benefits per annum on account of male contributors are: annuity benefit and incapacity benefit £1,260, including Government subsidy at £756; assurance benefit (widow's pension) £630, including Government subsidy of £378; additional assurance benefit (children's allowance) £26 for each dependant child under 16 years of age, and £52 for each orphan child, including Government subsidy of £15 12s. and £31 4s. respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1958, and at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum thereafter. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Particulars.	Public Service.		Police.	Total
	Contributory.	Additional Benefits.		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions ..	£ 248,917	..	137,781	386,698
Interest ..	£ 290,038	21,442	37,769	349,249
Government Subsidy	£ 4,000	309,566	248,814 <sup>1</sup>	562,380
Total ..	£ 542,955	331,008	424,364	1,298,327
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits ..	£ 130,882	97,216	248,376	476,474
Refunds ..	£ 95,955	..	5,438	101,393
Total ..	£ 226,837	97,216	253,814	577,867
Funds at End of Year	£ 6,034,007	681,373	885,201	7,600,581
Contributors at End of Year—				
Males ..	No. 9,151	..	2,465	11,616
Females ..	No. 4,217	..	..	4,217
Total ..	No. 13,368	..	2,465	15,833

<sup>1</sup> Including £5,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£10,570 in 1957-58) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 24, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1957-58, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,328, while £10,874 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £4,744, and the fund had a credit balance of £245,293 at 30th June, 1958.

## Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

### I. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things *The Commonwealth Bank Act*, 1945, provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act*, 1951, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953*, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

*The Banking Act, 1945*, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

*The Banking Act, 1953*, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits



and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

In 1959, legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament providing for a comprehensive revision of Australia's banking structure.

The new banking structure consists of the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which comprises the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank, each having a separate entity.

The central banking functions, including the existing Note Issue Department, have been separated from the general banking institutions and reconstituted, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board under the management of a Governor.

The existing Special Accounts provisions are replaced by a system of Reserve Deposits. The Reserve Bank can, on brief notice, require a trading bank to maintain in a Reserve Deposit Account an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of its Australian deposits and this percentage may be raised by the Reserve Bank subject to giving notice of 45 days.

A Commonwealth Banking Corporation has been established under a new Board and a separate staff to administer the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and a new institution called the Commonwealth Development Bank which comprises, basically, the former Mortgage Bank and the Industrial Finance Department of the Commonwealth Bank. Additional resources have been made available for the Development Bank, and its function is to assist the development of worthwhile enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms.

The Banking Corporation is under the control of a Board, appointed by the Governor-General, of three ex-officio members and eight members from outside the staff and the public service. Directors or employees of the Reserve Bank, or other banks, are not eligible for membership. The managing director, deputy managing director, and the Secretary to the Treasury are the ex-officio members of the Board, which is required to keep the Government informed of the banking policy of the three constituent banks. Under the Board there are three executive Committees, one for each constituent bank, comprising five members of the Board, including the managing director or his deputy.

The Boards are required to refer differences of opinion on policy to the Government for direction.

*Cheque-paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in

Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1958; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1958<sup>1</sup>.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. ..	16,708,049	19,421,603	5,016,381	24,437,984
Bank of Adelaide ..	254,181	748,136	176,845	924,981
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	36,250,501	36,398,671	10,749,951	47,148,622
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	3,808,602	..	2,605,582	2,605,582
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	15,867,483	15,807,997	4,692,438	20,500,435
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	10,504,194	12,962,430	3,554,477	16,516,907
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	6,419,682	8,015,081	1,458,681	9,473,762
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	39,237,186	44,999,020	14,807,922	59,806,942
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. <sup>2</sup>	168,682	53	..	53
Total Private Banks ..	129,218,560	138,352,991	43,062,277	181,415,268
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia ..	16,584,977	22,392,775	10,285,399	32,678,174
Total All Banks ..	145,803,537	160,745,766	53,347,676	214,093,442

<sup>1</sup> Average of four Wednesdays—4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June, 1958. <sup>2</sup> In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

*Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts.*—Bank debts include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <sup>1</sup>	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <sup>1</sup>
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1948-49 .. ..	24,365	1953-54 .. ..	51,032
1949-50 .. ..	29,482	1954-55 .. ..	53,873
1950-51 .. ..	39,011	1955-56 .. ..	56,028
1951-52 .. ..	41,516	1956-57 .. ..	62,743
1952-53 .. ..	43,796	1957-58 .. ..	65,655

<sup>1</sup> Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

*Savings Banks.*—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30th June, 1958, deposits were £132·5m., or £148 18s. 7d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 95 branches and 1,202 agencies in the State.

During January, 1956, private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30th June, 1958, deposits were £20·7m., and there were 222 branches and 156 agencies in the State.

The following table shows particulars for ten years for all savings banks.

## SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <sup>1</sup>	Deposits during Year. <sup>2</sup>	Withdrawals during Year. <sup>2</sup>	Amount to Credit at End of Year.	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,170	66,002	87,442	75 8 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,033	73,764	92,201	77 1 7
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,243	88,156	98,840	80 10 2
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,645	91,479	102,661	81 10 3
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,518	96,747	109,360	84 13 8
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,365	105,413	117,406	89 1 3
1954-55 ..	868,838	119,281	114,244	124,814	92 16 7
1955-56 ..	907,385	133,639	128,439	132,700	96 16 3
1956-57 ..	959,972	150,796	142,281	144,608	103 10 8
1957-58 ..	1,014,008	161,596	156,620	153,244	108 2 4

<sup>1</sup> Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Including transfers between branches of the bank.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1958. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. In addition to these, the table includes, in the column headed "State Banks", two Trustee Banks in Tasmania, and the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia.

## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1958.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <sup>1</sup>	Amount to Credit.				Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Private Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£
N.S.W. ..	2,740,364	367,439	..	81,579	449,018	121·7
Victoria ..	2,437,639	117,805	272,807	43,019	433,631	158·2
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,014,008</b>	<b>132,545</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>20,699</b>	<b>153,244</b>	<b>108·1</b>
S. Australia ..	863,022	35,222	113,636	..	148,858	166·0
W. Australia ..	497,690	53,613	3,507	8,828	65,948	93·5
Tasmania ..	295,050	16,119	24,122 <sup>2</sup>	..	40,241	120·0
N.T. ... }	38,684	4,820	..	1,083	5,903	97·2
A.C.T. ... }						
Total ..	7,886,457	727,563	414,072	155,208	1,296,843	131·7

<sup>1</sup> Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Trustee Savings Banks.

## 2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

The following table shows the sequestrations, compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment and arrangements made under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act*, 1924 to 1958, during the five years ended 1957-58. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	10	30	22	15	29
Creditors' " No.	110	101	111	113	125
Total .. No.	120	131	133	128	154
Liabilities .. £	437,704	283,815	137,889	321,348	445,649
Assets .. £	311,646	213,380	76,661	274,073	246,931
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement <sup>1</sup> .. No.	2	1	..	..	1
Liabilities .. £	1,795	333	..	..	8,168
Assets .. £	1,162	194	..	..	4,522
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment <sup>2</sup> .. No.	1	1	1	..	..
Liabilities .. £	3,736	1,651	2,789	..	..
Assets .. £	2,122	1,281	634	..	..
Deeds of Arrangement <sup>3</sup> .. No.	16	26	28	24	26
Liabilities .. £	58,730	189,665	134,299	128,171	163,722
Assets .. £	45,238	131,943	102,077	120,825	120,333

<sup>1</sup> Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration. <sup>2</sup> Part XI of the Act without sequestration. <sup>3</sup> Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

## 3. INSURANCE.

*Life Assurance.*—At 31st December, 1957, 19 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland.

The following table shows the life assurance business transacted in Queensland during 1957.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND<sup>1</sup>, 1957.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
<b>Discontinuances—</b>			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies .. .. . No.	8,675	19,006	27,681
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	2,785	914	3,699
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies .. .. . No.	20,547	13,888	34,435
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. .. . %	3.7	3.1	3.4
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	15,656	2,110	17,766
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.7	5.5	4.8
<b>New Business—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	52,778	26,917	79,695
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	61,449	4,193	65,642
<b>Business at End of Year—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	583,667	437,191	1,020,858
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	377,479	39,717	417,196
Annual Premiums .. .. . £1,000	11,610	1,877	13,487

<sup>1</sup> Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

*Insurance Other Than Life.*—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1957-58 there were 47 Australian companies and 78 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 353.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £571,209 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £524,066, and other companies £47,143. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £1,030,714, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £3,249,860.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58<sup>1</sup>.

Class of Business.	Premiums.	Losses.	Contributions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expenditure. <sup>2</sup>	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
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## AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (46).

	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire .. ..	2,127,081	618,309	213,98	118,814	1,568,556	29.1
Loss of Profits ..	73,708	8,858				12.0
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	179,053	60,133				33.6
Marine .. ..	201,310	76,515	..	9,619	148,873	38.0
Motor Vehicles ..	3,292,444	1,937,013				58.8
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	805,105	635,026				78.9
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	5,029,998	3,954,149	..	8,144	4,397,960	78.6
Other .. ..	587,633	270,118	..	29,230	501,049	46.0
Total .. ..	12,296,332	7,560,121	213,981	296,463	10,114,364	49.6 <sup>3</sup>

## OTHER COMPANIES (73).

	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire .. ..	2,817,688	1,126,983	353,303	102,728	2,805,381	40.0
Loss of Profits ..	230,062	2,111				0.9
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	228,660	30,148				13.2
Marine .. ..	404,063	258,063	..	26,940	397,901	63.9
Motor Vehicles ..	1,830,970	1,238,813				67.7
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	674,364	584,811				86.7
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	11,062	2,223	..	424	6,477	20.1
Other .. ..	612,788	306,123	..	14,455	518,366	50.0
Total .. ..	6,809,657	3,549,275	353,303	205,969	6,345,322	52.2 <sup>3</sup>

## ALL COMPANIES (119).

	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire .. ..	4,944,769	1,745,292	567,284	221,542	4,373,937	35.3
Loss of Profits ..	303,770	10,969				3.6
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	407,713	90,281				22.1
Marine .. ..	605,373	334,578	..	36,55	546,774	55.3
Motor Vehicles ..	5,123,414	3,175,826				62.0
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	1,479,469	1,219,837				82.5
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	5,041,060	3,956,372	..	8,568	4,404,437	78.5
Other .. ..	1,200,421	576,241	..	43,685	1,019,415	48.0
Total .. ..	19,105,989	11,093,996	567,284	502,432	16,459,686	50.9 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1957-58—for most companies, year ended 31st December, 1957. <sup>2</sup> Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges. <sup>3</sup> Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

## 4. COMPANIES.

*The Companies Act, 1931*, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

## COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.			
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1953 ..	3,390	229,567	1,261	590,625	261	417,444	4,912	1,237,636
1954 ..	3,635	253,147	1,357	662,208	270	447,435	5,262	1,362,790
1955 <sup>1</sup> ..	3,445	256,253	1,421	744,032	272	461,227	5,138	1,461,512
1956 <sup>1</sup> ..	3,864	292,800	1,515	1,020,877	285	669,662	5,664	1,983,339
1957 <sup>1</sup> ..	4,375	355,144	1,625	1,113,616	293	683,513	6,293	2,152,273

<sup>1</sup> Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1956-57 numbered 562, their nominal capital being £40,850,000. During 1956-57, 126 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £37,084,000 were registered in Queensland, and 9 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £1,252,000. Private companies accounted for 95 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. At their balancing dates during 1956-57, companies incorporated in Queensland had £135,483,000 in subscribed capital, of which £127,695,000 was paid-up.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1958, the number of societies was 23, with 483 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s. per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 107.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1 1s. However, several societies pay higher benefits (up to £4 per week for the first four weeks) and limit the period for which benefits are payable. The friendly societies have also jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 51,317, or 3·6 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1958, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefitting is much higher.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Branches	..	No.	519	513	508	496	483
Members—							
Males	..	No.	46,695	45,693	44,503	43,513	42,661
Females	..	No.	9,005	8,895	8,783	8,649	8,656
Total	..	No.	55,700	54,588	53,286	52,162	51,317
Deaths of Members—							
Males	..	No.	794	793	737	789	722
Females	..	No.	239	207	246	232	244
Total	..	No.	1,033	1,000	983	1,021	966
Sickness—							
Male Cases	..	No.	10,049	9,613	9,469	9,271	8,995
Duration	Weeks		126,625	120,080	130,470	127,858	127,191
Female Cases	..	No.	558	530	502	532	492
Duration	Weeks		7,056	7,563	7,278	7,972	7,093
Receipts—							
Members' Dues	£		391,508	409,984	432,859	453,297	493,088
Investments	£		116,236	125,781	131,628	137,303	144,081
Total	..	£	507,744	535,765	564,487	590,600	637,169
Expenditure—							
Sick Pay	..	£	92,644	81,905	79,546	78,478	79,212
Death Benefits	£		48,210	48,089	46,814	51,707	47,849
Medical and Hospital							
Benefits	..	£	117,661	172,887	210,277	235,748	272,882
Management	£		114,985	121,411	123,495	143,476	153,688
Total	..	£	373,500	424,292	460,132	509,409	553,631
Investment of Funds—							
Mortgages	£1,000		1,465	1,495	1,445	1,491	1,420
Govt. Loans	£1,000		954	1,009	1,128	1,096	1,058
Property	£1,000		191	201	217	289	521
Cash at Bank,							
&c.	£1,000		350	372	398	401	365
Total	£1,000		2,960	3,077	3,188	3,277	3,364

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.



Ten years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for 22 per cent. of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for 59 per cent. Now, 42 per cent. of the funds is invested in mortgages and only 31 per cent. in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1957-58 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Society.	Branches. <sup>1</sup>	Members. <sup>2</sup>	Receipts.	Expenditure			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical and Hospital Benefits.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. . . . .	9	859	6,797	2,224	606	4,705	60,266
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	2	169	1,408	735	79	1,017	23,820
R'hampton Dist.	4	434	2,152	1,323	166	2,036	27,954
United Bris. Dist.	29	3,265	31,154	8,004	12,136	27,278	200,347
G.U.O.O.F. . . . .	28	2,552	27,152	6,822	8,764	22,286	166,744
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	8	394	3,774	1,082	169	2,094	44,230
R'hampton Dist.	9	855	5,300	2,158	91	3,409	62,706
S. Q'land Dist.	63	6,684	109,248	17,030	51,436	88,134	404,127
I.O.O.F. . . . .	23	1,543	9,169	2,754	1,497	7,053	88,136
I.O.R. . . . .	55	4,769	41,768	11,853	11,913	32,578	403,570
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	12	1,316	7,817	3,495	572	6,118	113,060
Q'land Branch	139	12,915	255,974	27,726	141,380	241,371	950,720
P.A.F.S. . . . .	66	9,110	102,553	22,673	42,225	86,343	589,424
U.A.O.D. . . . .	27	3,006	18,826	8,809	1,519	15,622	201,949
Other . . . . .	9	3,446	14,077	10,373	329	13,587	26,686
Total . . . . .	483	51,317	637,169	127,061	272,882	553,631	3,363,739

<sup>1</sup> Excluding district and central bodies.

<sup>2</sup> Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

## 6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. The figures include operations on monies advanced to building societies under the *Commonwealth State Housing Agreement*. In addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed direct to the Queensland Housing Commission under its "Workers' Dwellings," "Workers' Homes," and "Contract of Sale" schemes over £14m. at 30th June, 1958, compared with over £11m. at 30th June, 1957. (See pages 402 and 403.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, and the War Service Homes and the Commonwealth-State Rental Schemes.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Societies .. No.		14	15	14	14	29
Shareholders <sup>1 2</sup> .. No.		16,548	15,423	15,764	16,732	17,774
Borrowers <sup>2</sup> .. No.		10,107	10,747	12,021	13,105	14,153
Loans Repaid .. £		122,209	1,089,579	1,051,929	1,287,384	1,502,384
Interest on Loans .. £		250,294	274,957	329,983	398,853	474,501
Loans Granted .. £		1,596,767	1,814,721	2,243,801	2,287,332	2,736,145
Interest Paid Out .. £		214,412	205,468	206,188	246,952	306,302
Total Advances on Mortgages <sup>2</sup> .. £		5,516,577	6,099,296	7,213,276	8,279,300	9,577,530

<sup>1</sup> Excluding borrowing shareholders.<sup>2</sup> At end of year.

## 7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts*, 1923 to 1934, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts*, 1946 to 1951. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1957-58, returns were furnished by 117 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It assists both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. There were 63 of these societies in 1957-58.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Particulars.				Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies	..	..	No.	123	54	2	179
Branches <sup>1</sup>	..	..	No.	81	16	5	102
Members	..	..	No.	100,025	26,535	3,190	129,750
Sales	..	..	£	49,512,403	4,368,909	2,499,364	56,380,676
Other Receipts	..	..	£	2,172,602	102,799	9,213	2,284,614
Total Receipts	..	..	£	51,685,005	4,471,708	2,508,577	58,665,290
Working Expenses	..	..	£	9,300,711	652,267	409,934	10,362,912
Rebates and Bonuses	..	..	£	771,788	90,210	..	861,998
Dividends on Share Capital	..	..	£	173,585	17,826	5,008	196,419
Purchases	..	..	£	40,221,722	3,694,170	2,080,241	45,996,133
Other Expenditure	..	..	£	230,564	18,306	4,130	253,000
Total Expenditure	..	..	£	50,698,370	4,472,779	2,499,313	57,670,462
Assets	..	..	£	27,589,492	2,269,149	710,148	30,568,789

<sup>1</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1956, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 7.

## REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1948-49	36,435	27,448,487	1953-54	38,530	62,395,910
1949-50	41,862	39,831,748	1954-55	36,504	63,734,658
1950-51	44,735	60,216,705	1955-56	34,441	62,834,709
1951-52	37,581	54,762,850	1956-57	34,362	62,963,230
1952-53	35,728	52,259,741	1957-58	39,030	79,725,867

## 9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

*Mortgages on Real Property.*—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1956, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1958.

## MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.		Registered.		Released.	
		No.	£	No.	£
1953-54	..	29,857	37,768,184	22,682	20,712,733
1954-55	..	24,022	33,485,747	19,379	19,252,138
1955-56	..	20,555	28,094,453	17,396	17,182,625
1956-57	..	20,878	30,735,564	17,479	19,104,010
1957-58	..	24,190	41,043,807	19,158	22,815,157

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, reaching a peak of 29,857 in 1953-54. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £790 to £1,697.

*Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale.*—Owing to the length of time that certain primary and secondary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop, bring the livestock to maturity, or the manufactured product to the marketing stage, is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the livestock, a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over the plant and machinery or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

Up to the 1956 issue of the *Year Book*, details were given for five years of the registration and release of mortgages on live-stock, liens on primary production, and bills of sale. However, *The Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act*, 1955, consolidated various enactments regarding such instruments, and since then all bills of sale, stock mortgages, liens on wool and on crops other than sugar, are entered on the one register and total figures only are available. Liens on sugar crops are separately registered under *The Liens on Crops of Sugar Cane Acts*, 1931 to 1951, and are shown separately below.

The following table shows details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court during 1957-58.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58.

Type of Instrument.	Instruments Registered.			Instruments Released.		
	Number in which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Number in which No Amount Stated.	Number in which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Number in which No Amount Stated.
Bills of Sale, &c., <sup>1</sup>	No. 4,846	£ 5,912,741	No. 2,875	No. 1,354	£ 3,142,859	No. 1,225
Liens on Sugar ..	1,112	4,512,817	1,611	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Government Securities <sup>3</sup> ..	2,350	3,345,758	..	1,073	938,660	..

<sup>1</sup> Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

<sup>2</sup> Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. <sup>3</sup> Registered as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank.

## 10. HIRE PURCHASE.

The figures shown in the following table relate to businesses which finance the retail sales of goods, but do not retail goods themselves. Businesses which finance hire purchase exclusively for their own employees are not included. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer or consumer goods. The item "value of goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price excluding hiring charges and insurance; the "amount financed" also excludes hiring charges and insurance.

## NEW HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57. <sup>r</sup>	1957-58. <sup>r</sup>	1958-59.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Number of Agreements—</b>					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c. . . .	45,939	49,668	53,854	57,337	64,169
Plant and Machinery . .	2,685	3,404	3,988	4,340	4,955
Household and Personal Goods . . . .	118,254	127,099	134,801	147,798	160,482
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>166,878</b>	<b>180,171</b>	<b>192,643</b>	<b>209,475</b>	<b>229,606</b>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Value of Goods—</b>					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c. . . .	30,369	32,604	37,986	41,594	44,219
Plant and Machinery . .	1,355	1,720	2,152	2,756	3,823
Household and Personal Goods . . . .	7,613	7,757	8,123	9,289	9,822
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>39,337</b>	<b>42,081</b>	<b>48,261</b>	<b>53,639</b>	<b>57,864</b>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Amount Financed—</b>					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c. . . .	17,142	18,660	22,776	24,647	26,762
Plant and Machinery . .	837	1,071	1,346	1,749	2,390
Household and Personal Goods . . . .	5,942	6,040	6,334	7,335	7,950
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>23,921</b>	<b>25,771</b>	<b>30,456</b>	<b>33,731</b>	<b>37,102</b>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)</b>	<b>29,240</b>	<b>32,266</b>	<b>36,934</b>	<b>42,483</b>	<b>48,936</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

APPENDIX

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. <sup>1</sup>	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,523	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,923	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,439	11,398
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,754	13,232
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,362	12,385
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,731	723,285	22,044	9,843
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,781
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,388
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,623	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,421	7,388	19,776
1954	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	4,500	19,832
1955	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995	6,887	21,045
1956	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496	8,040	20,223
1957	718,166	683,261	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384	396	22,084
1958	729,148	695,670	1,424,818	1,403,279	1,414,362	974	22,417

<sup>1</sup> Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from

## STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <sup>2</sup>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <sup>2</sup>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <sup>2</sup>	Infant Deaths.		Infant Death Rate. <sup>3</sup>		Year.
						Under 12 M'ths.	Under 4 Weeks	Under 12 M'ths.	Under 4 Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	528	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,871	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
18,912	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,329	595	70.3	31.5	1916
19,787	29.0	4,868	7.1	6,555	9.6	1,066	566	53.9	28.6	1917
19,536	28.0	4,815	6.9	7,151	10.3	1,107	569	56.7	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,429	7.5	8,856	12.2	1,344	584	71.9	31.2	1919
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,733	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,867	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,860	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,088	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,353	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.2	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.7	9,934	7.3	12,186	8.9	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.2	10,271	7.4	11,679	8.4	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.9	10,255	7.3	11,455	8.1	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958

natural increase.  
n Not available.

<sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 mean population.

<sup>3</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births.



## SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <sup>1</sup>	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year. <sup>2</sup>		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces. <sup>3</sup>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <sup>4</sup>	Schools. <sup>5</sup>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <sup>6</sup>	University Students at 31st Dec.	Expenditure on State Schools.
		Males.	Females.							
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000.
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..	13
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..	27
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	63
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	85
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	115
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	163
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	181
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	250
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	282
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	334
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	478
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	532
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	595
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	652
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	822
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,060
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,084
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,060
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,096
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,158
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,207
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,244
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,274
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,310
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,344
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,390
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,248
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,223
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,255
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,343
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,385
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,464
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,530
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655	1,607
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,614
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,616
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305	1,608
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,538
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,639
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,005	2,224	1,859
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107	2,170
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,798r	183,561r	3,811	2,416
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800r	233,828r	3,811	2,740
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807r	185,771r	4,343	3,206
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810r	196,363r	4,395	3,823
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820r	208,423r	4,245	4,597
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846r	216,810r	4,014	5,669
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835r	233,828r	3,850	6,293
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,408	1,840r	234,878r	3,735	7,184
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845r	247,624r	4,112	8,285
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,446	1,847r	256,234r	4,527	9,809
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,441	1,856r	269,051r	5,329	10,719
								279,840r	5,615	11,914

<sup>1</sup> From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown. <sup>2</sup> From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown. <sup>3</sup> Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. <sup>4</sup> The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; and Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56. <sup>5</sup> From 1924, figures are for the

## SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Public Hospitals. <sup>7</sup>					Mental Hospital Patients.		Pensioners at 30th June. <sup>8</sup>		Year.
Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expenditure. <sup>9</sup>	Admissions.	At End of Year.	Age.	Invalid.	
		General.	Maternity.						
6	n	421	.. <sup>10</sup>	£1,000.					
7	n	1,811	.. <sup>10</sup>	3	68	89	..	..	1860
13	n	2,074	.. <sup>10</sup>	10	84	188	..	..	1865
20	n	4,080	.. <sup>10</sup>	17	231	356	..	..	1870
29	n	4,537	.. <sup>10</sup>	29	254	553	..	..	1875
47	n	10,417	.. <sup>10</sup>	37	296	786	..	..	1880
54	n	13,763	.. <sup>10</sup>	85	360	1,099	..	..	1885
59	n	14,675	.. <sup>10</sup>	102	310	1,393	..	..	1890
71	n	18,766	.. <sup>10</sup>	95	411	1,728	..	..	1895
75	n	20,123	.. <sup>10</sup>	120	370	1,942	..	..	1900
81	914	26,069	.. <sup>10</sup>	113	417	2,267	9,894	492	1905
97	1,359	37,426	.. <sup>10</sup>	154	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1910
				259					1915
101	1,398	38,931	.. <sup>10</sup>	275	530	2,536	12,313	3,349	1916
100	1,435	38,766	.. <sup>10</sup>	297	498	2,610	12,360	3,679	1917
104	1,499	42,841	.. <sup>10</sup>	333	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	1918
103	1,656	46,716	.. <sup>10</sup>	384	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	1919
102	1,758	48,503	.. <sup>10</sup>	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. <sup>10</sup>	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. <sup>10</sup>	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. <sup>10</sup>	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. <sup>10</sup>	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 <sup>9</sup>	8,677 <sup>9</sup>	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	9,842	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	11,218	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	11,900	1,422	4,610	72,804	14,230	1957-58

calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. <sup>6</sup> From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. <sup>7</sup> Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39. <sup>8</sup> Excluding loan expenditure. <sup>9</sup> Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. <sup>10</sup> Included with general patients. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year.	Land.		Livestock at End of Year. <sup>1</sup>				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses <sup>2</sup>	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,356,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,233	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,335
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,391	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,839	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,373,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 <sup>3</sup>	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,087,043	1,374,674	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,917,226	1,269,969	7,187,195	22,273,711

<sup>1</sup> From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year. <sup>2</sup> Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. <sup>3</sup> From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to

## STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Pigs.	Wool Production. <sup>2</sup> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <sup>4</sup>		Cheese Production. <sup>4</sup>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 <sup>5</sup>	n	170 <sup>5</sup>	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	63	1910
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,733	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,699	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,966	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,593	118,085	8,067	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,370	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,580	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	23,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,095	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954
372,871	194,014	53,134	108,731	21,607	16,978	1,863	1955
394,518	227,664	78,504	92,785	18,210	15,986	1,674	1956
422,713	204,375	53,836	73,012	15,064	11,593	1,234	1957

1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

<sup>4</sup> From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43. <sup>5</sup> Estimated. n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. <sup>1</sup>	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 <sup>1</sup>	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,043	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	225,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,209	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	354,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	153,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,312	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657

<sup>1</sup> The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills. <sup>2</sup> Until 1895-96 the

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chaper 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. <sup>2</sup>	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb. n	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,067	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,006,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,859	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,735	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,139	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,843	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,523	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	1,381	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,204	11,338	3,809	5,815	1,159	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	3,390	5,645	976	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58

figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton. n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Production. <sup>1</sup>		Mineral Production.					
	Edible Fish, &c.	Other. <sup>2</sup>	Approximate Metal Content.					
			Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	Oz.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	97	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	77	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	134	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	75	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	67	122	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	104	62	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1916	101	53	215,162	243,084	615	19,520	1,195	..
1917	90	83	179,305	241,639	480	19,062	824	..
1918	102	129	133,571	152,499	222	18,980	918	..
1919	132	181	121,030	92,048	136	9,997	696	..
1920	120	173	115,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	118	85	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	130	199	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	141	151	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	153	272	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	182	242	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	166	241	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	181	250	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	179	247	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	186	281	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	177	168	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	160	143	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	161	129	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	161	134	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	169	151	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	168	178	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	177	193	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	182	161	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	194	136	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	181	154	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	205	187	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	225	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	302	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	342	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	334	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	84,642	3,435,261	39,395	6,236	330	23,683
1953	654	567	71,818	2,906,314	36,168	21,409	292	19,944
1954	784	652	98,754	3,409,439	40,715	27,748	730	19,615
1955	872	777	65,296	3,775,048	40,682	28,227	770	17,151
1956	1,063	709	70,294	3,953,333	43,933	37,168	630	16,331
1957	1,219	528	64,834	4,302,649	50,826	35,798	772	19,445

<sup>1</sup> For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

<sup>2</sup> Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales.

<sup>3</sup> State Mines Department figures up to 1951. Value of output from Mining

## TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

			Timber Production. <sup>1</sup>					
Coal.	Mineral Sands Con- centrates.	Total Value <sup>2</sup> .	Sawn Timber. <sup>4</sup>				Plywood and Veneer.	Year.
			Pine.		Other.			
	Tons.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
1,000 Tons.								
12	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
33	..	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
23	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
32	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
58	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
210	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
338	..	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
908	..	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
1,048	..	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
983	..	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
932	..	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
1,110	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
959	..	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1950
2,474	19,703	20,200 <sup>3</sup>	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1951
2,742	24,104	17,429 <sup>3</sup>	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1952
2,517	27,918	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953
2,761	32,136	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1954
2,747	35,556	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	4,935	1955
2,735	44,728	30,204	66,488	3,816	189,522	10,879	4,832	1956
2,702	55,389	25,577	68,619	4,041	174,566	10,285	5,628	1957

Census 1952 onwards. <sup>4</sup>Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1957-58, in thousand super. feet, pine, 1,602; other, 4,541). n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <sup>1</sup>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <sup>2</sup>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <sup>3</sup>	Capital Values. <sup>4</sup>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	5,423 <sup>4</sup>	n
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,439	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702
1956-57	5,465	84,873	17,561	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499

<sup>1</sup> Not including "Heat, Light, and Power". <sup>2</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. <sup>3</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Heat, Light, and Power. <sup>6</sup>								Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <sup>5</sup>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <sup>2</sup>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <sup>3</sup>	Capital Values. <sup>4</sup>		Output. <sup>7</sup>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
4,583	n	13	144	n	276 <sup>a</sup>	.. <sup>a</sup>	66	1895
7,801	n	25	347	n	474	80	115	1900
7,962	n	21	316	n	459	113	169	1905
15,577	n	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52
286,180	95,023	68	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,551	15,279	1953-54
344,041	115,861	75	1,740	1,482	23,468	6,973	17,053	1954-55
360,027	124,331	73	1,915	1,608	26,385	7,900	17,723	1955-56
383,555	133,414	72	1,932	1,822	27,111	8,778	20,153	1956-57
391,663	137,782	76	1,970	1,841	35,080	9,429	22,277	1957-58

proprietors. <sup>5</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.  
<sup>6</sup> Electricity and Gas Works. <sup>7</sup> Valued at prices paid by consumers. <sup>8</sup> Value of Land  
and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant. n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <sup>1</sup>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <sup>2</sup>	Goods and Live- stock Carried. <sup>3</sup>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <sup>4</sup>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <sup>3</sup>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,789
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,168	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 <sup>3</sup>	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 <sup>4</sup>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,378	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,379	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	19,772	19,489	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,577	31,625	30,946	71,016
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,266	31,313	33,874	74,345
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,531	36,678	37,790	80,726
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,827	34,636	36,894	86,833

<sup>1</sup> Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. <sup>2</sup> Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. <sup>3</sup> Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. <sup>4</sup> Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000)

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <sup>a</sup>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses. <sup>c</sup>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	1860
..	..	..	"	..	..	5	..	1865
..	..	..	"	..	..	28	..	1870
..	..	..	"	..	..	32	..	1875
..	..	..	"	..	..	62	..	1880
..	..	..	"	..	..	81	..	1885
n	1	40	"	..	..	179	..	1890-91
3,399	41	n	"	..	..	223 <sup>7</sup>	..	1895-96
n	27	n	"	..	..	232 <sup>7</sup>	..	1900-01
13,362	n	n	"	..	..	315 <sup>7</sup>	..	1905-06
20,050	128	n	"	n	n	360	..	1910-11
32,419	214	n	"	n	n	571	..	1915-16
51,045	382	1,520	"	n	n	718	..	
52,399	376	1,515	"	n	n	799	..	1916-17
58,293	383	1,477	"	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	"	5,000 <sup>a</sup>	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	"	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	"	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	"	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	"	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	"	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	"	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	"	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <sup>7</sup>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <sup>7</sup>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <sup>7</sup>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <sup>7</sup>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <sup>7</sup>	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <sup>7</sup>	88,960	522	1,871	23,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <sup>7</sup>	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <sup>7</sup>	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <sup>7</sup>	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <sup>7</sup>	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <sup>7</sup>	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,540	743	4,067	174,733	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	n	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	n	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	n	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	47,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,023	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	49,813	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534	2,692	50,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707	2,822	51,097	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,068	2,923	52,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,891	2,164	2,901	53,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,338	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	53,647	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,683	1953-54
101,849	2,348	2,875	55,185	307,721	5,116	10,262	293,542	1954-55
95,843	2,513	2,859	56,890	326,555	5,338	11,261	301,371	1955-56
89,346	2,501	2,830	58,748	345,084	5,716	12,583	312,527	1956-57
85,808	2,437	2,792	61,435	365,189	5,962	13,585	320,626	1957-58

under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act 1931. <sup>a</sup> Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. <sup>b</sup> Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952. <sup>c</sup> Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. <sup>d</sup> Estimated. <sup>e</sup> Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <sup>1</sup>			Exports. <sup>1</sup>			Favour- able Visible Balance. <sup>1</sup>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <sup>2</sup>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	57	654	711	..	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	18,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,013	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,233	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	45,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	-36,777
1952-53	45,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	65,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831
1955-56	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,377r	103,161	293,538r	64,302r
1957-58	49,497	196,483	245,980	156,483	96,089	252,572	6,592

<sup>1</sup> Excluding specie. <sup>2</sup> Including the net export of livestock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

<sup>3</sup> including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or

## STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

## Oversea Exports.

Wool. <sup>3</sup>		Butter.		Meat. <sup>4</sup>	Sugar.		Year.
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <sup>5</sup>	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 <sup>5</sup>	4	1880
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 <sup>5</sup>	28	1885
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 <sup>5</sup>	37	1890
37,749	1,286	820	1	961	7,589 <sup>5</sup>	114	1895
35,323	1,328	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <sup>5</sup>	63	1900
102,405	4,178	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
85,158	3,922	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
		21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,223	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,302	670,192	4,535	4,550	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1946-47
150,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,454	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
143,818	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1952-53
191,756r	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54
178,733r	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1954-55
174,598r	48,417	550,721	9,574	29,662	585,313	24,299	1955-56
243,070r	85,413	372,610	5,577	27,070	668,374	28,276	1956-57
221,324	66,768	226,336	3,118	22,836	703,258	34,657	1957-58

carbolising; but excluding noils and wool waste. <sup>4</sup> Including by-products.  
 refined sugar. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

<sup>5</sup> Chiefly

## SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year.	Australian Raw Sugar Production.				Butter.		Wool.
	Average Net Price per Ton.			Proportion Exported.	Return to Manufacturer <sup>2</sup> per Cwt.	Proportion Sold Overseas.	Average Price per Lb. (Greasy). <sup>3</sup>
	Australian Sales.	Overseas Sales.	Average. <sup>1</sup>				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%	£ s. d.	%	d.
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	n
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1895-96	9 12 6	..	9 12 6	..	n	1	n
1900-01	9 12 6	..	9 12 6	..	n	12	6-09
1905-06	10 2 3	..	10 2 3	..	n	35	9-89
1910-11	9 7 6	..	9 7 6	..	n	55	10-16
1915-16	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	n	56	11-75
1916-17	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	n	8	15-94
1917-18	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	..	n	46	18-05
1918-19	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	..	n	61	17-87
1919-20	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	..	n	30	18-38
1920-21	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	14	12-12
1921-22	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	43	15-37
1922-23	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	76	20-19
1923-24	27 0 0	..	27 0 0	6	n	52	24-94
1924-25	27 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	18	n	24	26-59
1925-26	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7	44	n	58	16-69
1926-27	26 15 0	14 18 10	24 10 10	19	n	48	17-89
1927-28	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4	31	n	65	19-13
1928-29	26 13 6	10 10 0	20 17 11	36	n	61	15-68
1929-30	26 16 0	9 17 0	20 5 10	38	7 19 3	63	10-26
1930-31	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 10 1	39	6 15 9	74	9-28
1931-32	26 19 0	9 7 0	17 19 10	50	6 0 7	76	7-74
1932-33	25 2 3	8 5 9	18 16 2	37	4 15 9	76	9-48
1933-34	23 18 6	8 0 6	16 3 6	48	4 9 2	80	15-51
1934-35	24 0 0	7 11 3	15 10 6	51	5 1 5	78	10-38
1935-36	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 3 8	48	5 17 10	70	13-93
1936-37	24 2 0	7 19 0	15 4 8	54	6 5 2	62	16-51
1937-38	24 0 0	8 6 0	15 6 5	55	6 17 7	69	11-98
1938-39	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 2 2	56	6 16 6	78	10-56
1939-40	23 12 6	10 7 6	15 15 3	59	7 2 4	75	13-35
1940-41	23 1 0	11 5 6	17 2 8	50	7 3 3	66	13-26
1941-42	22 13 0	10 18 9	18 0 2	41	7 6 9	50	13-46
1942-43	22 14 6	10 16 3	19 0 6	32	8 4 6	40	15-50
1943-44	22 10 6	13 2 6	21 1 3	17	9 10 7	41	15-89
1944-45	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 16 1	32	9 18 10	45	16-04
1945-46	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 6 1	32	10 4 4	58	15-87
1946-47	21 18 0	21 10 0	21 16 10	16	10 19 1	56	26-48
1947-48	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 18 9	18	12 5 3	70	45-35
1948-49	23 1 0	28 2 0	25 9 11	47	13 6 6	70	51-29
1949-50	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 14 10	47	14 13 2	66	68-47
1950-51	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 5 4	44	16 7 5	49	141-74
1951-52	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 6	21	21 9 1	15	84-01
1952-53	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 12 3	50	24 3 1	56	88-85
1953-54	47 18 6	38 13 9	42 7 11	58	24 10 3	43	86-51
1954-55	47 1 0	37 8 0	41 4 7	59	23 14 10	52	72-86
1955-56	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 6 5	53	23 5 11	60	66-83
1956-57	53 11 6	41 6 5	46 10 6	56	22 18 2	45	84-09
1957-58	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 4 11	57	22 12 5	44	65-07

<sup>1</sup> Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar.<sup>2</sup> Overall return including subsidy which commenced in 1942.<sup>3</sup> At Brisbane Wool Market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb. prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 156-157 and 305.<sup>4</sup> Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated

## STATISTICS (Chapter 10).

Meat.				Oversea Export Price Index Numbers.*		Year.
Livestock Slaughtered.*			Average Price of Bullocks.†	Australia.	Queensland.	
Cattle (incl. Calves).	Sheep (incl. Lambs).	Pigs.				
1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	£ s. d.			
18	57	2	n	..	..	1860
61	178	5	n	..	..	1865
67	529	7	n	..	..	1870
89	342	10	n	..	..	1875-76
128	454	13	n	..	..	1880-81
195	711	20	n	..	..	1885-86
216	951	29	n	..	..	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1895-96
503	861	129	n	..	..	1900-01
219	598	187	n	..	..	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1915-16
578	910	165	n	..	..	1916-17
583	690	200	n	..	..	1917-18
499	542	248	n	..	..	1918-19
461	717	201	n	..	..	1919-20
449	461	158	n	..	..	1920-21
500	769	187	n	..	..	1921-22
504	763	236	n	..	..	1922-23
566	618	263	n	..	..	1923-24
893	446	270	n	..	..	1924-25
778	635	310	n	..	..	1925-26
568	679	280	n	..	..	1926-27
740	670	310	n	..	..	1927-28
685	805	381	n	117	121	1928-29
634	1,090	367	n	96	96	1929-30
648	1,671	408	n	73	80	1930-31
541	1,762	408	n	72	76	1931-32
597	1,564	377	n	71	72	1932-33
719	1,299	406	n	90	91	1933-34
851	1,276	488	6 18 11	75	75	1934-35
866	972	558	7 17 9	95	93	1935-36
1,041	1,025	529	8 7 5	114	108	1936-37
1,266	1,121	513	9 4 10	102	101	1937-38
1,284	1,121	562	9 7 1	83	91	1938-39
1,257	1,232	684	10 10 4	98	105	1939-40
1,137	1,275	708	11 1 5	104	109	1940-41
1,106	1,499	639	11 7 0	106	111	1941-42
1,090	2,155	566	11 15 8	114	121	1942-43
972	2,207	536	14 11 7	117	123	1943-44
957	1,907	509	14 10 10	130	134	1944-45
799	1,434	457	15 0 4	146	142	1945-46
1,113	1,239	429	15 6 10	203	188	1946-47
1,147	1,048	402	17 9 5	283	252	1947-48
1,094	989	498	21 3 6	332	305	1948-49
1,113	1,003	511	25 7 8	383	360	1949-50
1,187	772	463	30 15 2	654	604	1950-51
1,057	803	370	40 12 10	473	448	1951-52
1,267	1,063	400	37 12 6	483	476	1952-53
1,379	1,083	462	40 18 8	474	477	1953-54
1,442	1,011	497	40 4 6	431	438	1954-55
1,515	1,188	460	36 9 2	397	410	1955-56
1,655	1,272	440	36 10 10	444	447	1956-57
1,555	1,383	461	40 13 10	385	392	1957-58

up to 1900-01. See also page 152.

\* Base: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 100. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 286.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year.	Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia. <sup>1</sup> (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs).			Retail Price Index Numbers,			
	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	Total All Groups.	Brisbane.			
				Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Clothing.	Miscel- laneous.
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	860	472	690	756
1916-17	..	..	..	748	467	779	766
1917-18	..	..	..	825	492	899	836
1918-19	..	..	..	882	526	1,025	931
1919-20	..	..	..	1,069	604	1,192	968
1920-21	..	..	..	1,117	634	1,274	1,139
1921-22	..	..	..	955	629	1,125	944
1922-23	..	..	..	895	697	977	923
1923-24	..	..	..	967	706	1,051	936
1924-25	..	..	..	939	710	1,088	937
1925-26	..	..	..	992	764	1,019	931
1926-27	..	..	..	974	816	992	932
1927-28	..	..	..	937	846	947	936
1928-29	91	118	110	946	839	948	935
1929-30	94	118	111	913	822	934	934
1930-31	100	99	99	801	716	876	928
1931-32	100	92	95	759	658	827	914
1932-33	97	87	90	709	657	804	902
1933-34	89	89	90	715	688	788	899
1934-35	92	89	90	737	703	777	909
1935-36	95	92	93	779	729	773	889
1936-37	99	98	99	817	809	782	944
1937-38	102	101	101	830	830	811	944
1938-39	99	100	100	856	850	829	951
1939-40	111	101	104	868	856	881	965
1940-41	133	106	114	908	859	1,031	1,000
1941-42	153	112	124	934	861	1,202	1,051
1942-43	176	120	136	986	862	1,372	1,106
1943-44	182	122	140	963	863	1,429	1,138
1944-45	182	124	141	965	863	1,429	1,134
1945-46	178	127	142	971	863	1,454	1,134
1946-47	177	130	144	1,010	864	1,534	1,146
1947-48	192	145	159	1,121	865	1,638	1,170
1948-49	201	172	180	1,281	866	1,820	1,256
1949-50	223	196	204	1,380	873	2,095	1,324
1950-51	256	240	244	1,581	908	2,429	1,467
1951-52	288	300	297	2,154	947	2,894	1,727
1952-53	292	331	319	2,355	969	3,081	1,898
1953-54	271	339	319	2,465	997	3,115	1,968
1954-55	277	340	322	2,470	1,019	3,132	1,993
1955-56	292	352	334	2,599	1,037	3,135	2,088
1956-57	311	357	344	2,709	1,076	3,204	2,227
1957-58	301	355	339	2,723	1,171	3,287	2,287

<sup>1</sup> Base: Average for three years ended June, 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. <sup>2</sup> Base: Weighted average six capital cities 1923-1927 = 1,000. The index numbers shown are averages for the four quarters of financial years ended June. Index numbers for recent individual quarters, and for calendar years ended December, are shown

## STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12).

"C" Series. <sup>2</sup>		Basic Wage—Brisbane. Adult Weekly Rate. <sup>4</sup>			Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates <sup>5</sup> for Adult Males, Queensland.	Year.
	Australia <sup>3</sup>	Common- wealth Authority.	State Industrial Court.			
All Items.	All Items.	Males.	Males.	Females.		
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	..	..	..	..	1870
..	..	..	..	..	..	1875
..	..	..	..	..	..	1880
..	..	..	..	..	..	1885
..	..	..	..	..	..	1890
..	..	..	..	..	..	1895
..	..	..	..	..	..	1900
..	..	..	..	..	..	1905
..	..	..	..	..	49 2	1910
721	782	..	..	..	54 4	1915-16
698	795	..	..	..	60 4	1916-17
773	847	..	..	..	65 3	1917-18
848	905	..	..	..	69 6	1918-19
981	1,022	..	..	..	78 7	1919-20
1,054	1,166	..	..	..	91 6	1920-21
923	1,013	..	85 0	43 0	96 8	1921-22
877	975	..	80 0	41 0	93 10	1922-23
926	1,002	76 0	80 0	41 0	94 2	1923-24
913	988	75 0	80 0	41 0	95 9	1924-25
939	1,008	77 0	85 0	43 0	99 11	1925-26
937	1,002	82 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1926-27
919	1,010	79 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1927-28
922	1,020	79 0	85 0	43 0	101 2	1928-29
902	1,017	80 6	85 0	43 0	101 2	1929-30
822	921	70 6	77 0	39 6	92 5	1930-31
780	847	58 6	74 0	39 0	89 0	1931-32
752	810	56 8	74 0	39 0	88 5	1932-33
757	810	59 4	74 0	39 0	88 1	1933-34
768	823	62 0	74 0	39 0	88 9	1934-35
786	839	64 0	74 0	39 0	88 5	1935-36
828	863	66 0	74 0	39 0	88 7	1936-37
844	885	74 0	78 0	41 0	92 8	1937-38
863	912	75 0	81 0	43 0	95 10	1938-39
882	932	76 0	84 0	45 0	99 5	1939-40
937	985	79 0	84 0	45 0	100 1	1940-41
995	1,043	84 0	89 0	48 0	106 3	1941-42
1,061	1,124	91 0	94 0	51 6	112 6	1942-43
1,072	1,126	93 0	97 0	54 6	115 10	1943-44
1,071	1,126	93 0	97 0	54 6	117 1	1944-45
1,079	1,134	93 0	97 0	54 6	118 1	1945-46
1,113	1,160	101 0	105 0	60 6	126 10	1946-47
1,180	1,235	105 0	109 0	64 6	134 6	1947-48
1,294	1,355	115 0	119 0	72 6	153 2	1948-49
1,404	1,480	125 0	129 0	79 6	165 2	1949-50
1,585	1,690	154 0	154 0	102 6	195 2	1950-51
1,950	2,072	185 0	185 0	123 0	229 11	1951-52
2,101	2,261	216 0	216 0	144 6	258 6	1952-53
2,167	2,325	218 0	222 0	149 0	264 8	1953-54
2,182	2,345	218 0	225 0	151 0	275 7	1954-55
2,251	2,460	218 0	229 0	154 0	283 6	1955-56
2,341	2,579	228 0	241 0	162 6	302 9	1956-57
2,397	2,585	238 0	241 0	162 6	304 4	1957-58

on pages 328-329. <sup>3</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities. <sup>4</sup> Ruling at 31st December, middle of financial year shown. <sup>5</sup> Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31st December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <sup>1</sup>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
1860	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	17	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	11	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	533	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	13,784	4,601	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,423	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,223	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,739	29,119	19,316	9,723	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,733	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,568	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,671	39,137	102,808	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,523	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1955-56	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812
1956-57	40,033	14,615	85,158	56,583	141,741	85,143	58,349	143,492
1957-58	43,290	17,490	87,956	63,677	151,633	89,470	61,161	150,631

<sup>1</sup> Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. <sup>a</sup>	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accum- ulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,387	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,054 <sup>3</sup>	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,281	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	266	23,492	1953-54
20,498	188,735	47,739	236,474	3 9 5	307	n	1954-55
21,905	204,989	47,810	252,799	3 11 0	217	n	1955-56
23,126	221,617	47,703	269,320	3 14 2	107	34,304 <sup>r</sup>	1956-57
23,190	237,958	47,989	285,947	3 15 9	38	37,010	1957-58

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. <sup>3</sup> Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business). <sup>1</sup>				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions <sup>2</sup>	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	n	8 <sup>3</sup>	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	n	89 <sup>3</sup>	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	n	407 <sup>3</sup>	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	n	642 <sup>3</sup>	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	n	944 <sup>3</sup>	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	n	1,338 <sup>3</sup>	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	n	1,661 <sup>3</sup>	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	n	2,329	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	n	3,896	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,037	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,623	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 <sup>2</sup>	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,636	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,634	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	232
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	7,154 <sup>3</sup>	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	16,824 <sup>2</sup>	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	n	128,374	n	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	n	145,933	n	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	n	175,493	n	39,011	98,840	263
1951-52	110,187	n	158,762	n	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	n	183,699	n	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	128,937	n	197,852	n	51,032	117,406	259
1954-55	140,467	n	197,858	n	53,873	124,814	303
1955-56	135,682	n	198,803	n	56,028	132,700	337
1956-57	127,649	n	218,533	n	62,743	144,608	366
1957-58	145,804	n	214,093	n	65,655	153,244	400

<sup>1</sup> To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks. <sup>2</sup> To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts. <sup>3</sup> Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. n Not available.

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